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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 18

BRITISH MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY
Z D

LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1

1960-1961

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Volume 18. Part 1
pp. 1–96, 1 pl.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1

1960

Price Three Pounds Five Shillings

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

A. The Officers of the Commission

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Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12 August 1953)

Secretary: Mr. N. D. RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958)

Assistant Secretary: Dr. W. E. CHINA (*c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7*)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

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Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953) (*President*)

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 1 (pp.1–96) *5th December* 1960

Secretary's Note

Dr. Angel Cabrera. News was received early in September that Dr. Cabrera, the distinguished Argentinian mammologist died at La Plata on July 7th, 1960. Dr. Cabrera was elected a Commissioner as long ago as 1930 and throughout his period of service, had unfailingly discharged his duties promptly and with the care and attention required of Commissioners. He was 81 at the time of his death.

Vacancies on the Commission. It will be noted that recent losses by death have created several vacancies. The death of the Commission's Honorary Life President, Dr. Karl Jordan was followed by that of Professor Bodenheimer, Professor Béla Hanko and now Dr. Cabrera. Zoologists who attended the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology in London in 1958 will know that, amongst other decisions taken by the Congress affecting the Commission, there was one to the effect that its by-laws should be overhauled. The Committee entrusted with this task has already submitted its draft of a revised constitution, but it has not yet been possible to overhaul the by-laws. In consequence, as a guide for the purpose of the submission of nominations of new commissioners, the procedure laid down in the existing (incomplete) by-laws is quoted below :—

> " Every application for the election of a member of the Commission to be the representative of the zoologists of a particular country not at that time represented on the Commission or, where the zoologists of a country are so represented, for the election of an additional representative or representatives, should be submitted to the Commission either by some leading scientific institution or learned society of that country or by a Government Agency of that country or through that country's diplomatic representative in the country in which the headquarters of the Commission are situated, and no application submitted otherwise than as specified above should be taken into consideration."

Subsequent paragraphs of the by-laws enjoin that the Executive Committee shall scrutinise the nominations and, provided that the candidates put forward satisfy the necessary requirements, as, for example, that they have the necessary technical knowledge, experience, energy and other requisite qualifications, authorise the Executive Committee itself to proceed to an election. Nominations should be addressed to me, at the British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7.

Illness of the President. I am very glad to report that Professor Chester Bradley has made a remarkable recovery and is again taking an active interest in the affairs of the Commission. I was able to discuss a number of matters with him in Vienna on the occasion of the Eleventh International Congress of Entomology held there in August. He expects to remain at Waldau in Switzerland until the Spring of 1961.

N. D. RILEY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Suppression of 56 generic names published by Meigen, 1800 (Insecta, Diptera) (Z.N.(S.) 191) ;
(2) Suppression of the generic name *Saduria* Adams, 1852 (Crustacea, Isopoda) (Z.N.(S.) 412) ;
(3) Validation of the generic name *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801 (Crinoidea) (Z.N.(S.) 434) ;
(4) Validation of the generic name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 (Insecta, Coleoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 467) ;
(5) Suppression of the specific name *couchii* Kent, 1883 (*Lepidogaster* [sic]) (Pisces) (Z.N.(S.) 1330) ;
(6) Designation of a type-species for *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895 (Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 1346) ;
(7) Designation of a type-species for *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870 (Insecta, Hemiptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1363) ;
(8) Suppression of the specific name *atratus* Gmelin, 1788 (*Coluber*)(Reptilia) Z.N.(S.) 1371) ;
(9) Validation of the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 (Insecta, Plecoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 1451) ;
(10) Validation of the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, so spelt (Bivalvia) (Z.N.(S.) 1461);
(11) Suppression of eleven, and validation of thirteen, specific names in Classes Reptilia and Amphibia (Z.N.(S.) 1449).

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
5th August, 1960.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

APPLICATION TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS ELEVEN SPECIFIC NAMES OF AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA AND TO VALIDATE THIRTEEN NAMES WITH THEIR ORIGINAL AUTHOR AND DATE. Z.N.(S.) 1449.

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main*) and Heinz Wermuth (*Zoologisches Museum, Berlin*)

The complete synonymy of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Europe has been revised by the applicants for the purposes of a new edition of the " Liste der Amphibien und Reptilien Europas ". In the course of this work they discovered a small number of long-forgotten specific and subspecific names in these groups, most of which had never been used after their introduction into the literature by the original author. Following the Rules and according to the Law of Priority these names should replace other and well-known names which are in common use throughout the literature.

2. Under the provision of the Rules the following long-forgotten specific and subspecific names must be regarded as senior subjective synonyms of other well-known names:

Salamandra funebris Bory, 1828 (*Rés. Erpétol. Hist. nat. Rept.* : 236). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Pleurodeles waltl* Michahelles, 1830 (*Isis* [Oken] **23** : 195, tab. 2).

Rana bosci Bory, 1828 (*Rés. Erpétol. Hist. nat. Rept.* : 266). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Rana esculenta perezi* Seoane, 1885 (*The Zoologist* (3)**9** : 171, fig.). The name *perezi* is now regarded as the valid name for a subspecies of the species *Rana ridibunda* Pallas, 1771.

Anguis besseri Andrzejowski, 1832 (*Nouv. Mém. Soc. Natural. Moscou* (2)**2** : 338, tab. 22, fig. 7, tab. 24). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Otophis eryx* var. *colchica* Nordmann, 1840 (*in* Demidoff, *Voy. Russ. mérid. Crim.* **3** : 341). The name *colchica* is now regarded as the name of a valid subspecies of the species *Anguis fragilis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Lacerta muralis punctato-striata Eimer, 1881 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **47**(1) : 340, tab. 13, figs. 4–5) and *Lacerta muralis punctato-fasciata* Eimer, 1881 (*ibid.* : 368, tab. 13, fig. 10). Both these names are senior subjective synonyms of the very well-known name *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *fiumana* Werner, 1891 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **41** : 753). The name *fiumana* is now regarded as the valid name of a subspecies of the species *Lacerta melisellensis* Braun, 1877. In connection with the availability of the name *fiumana* there are special problems which are discussed in the second part of this application.

Podarcis michahellesii Fitzinger, 1864 (*in* Erber, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **14** : 703). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Lacerta viridis* var. *trilineata* Bedriaga, 1886 (*Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* **14** : 99). The name *trilineata* is now regarded as the name for a valid species of the genus *Lacerta*.

Coluber melanepis Rafinesque, 1814 (*Précis Découv. Trav. somiol.* : 15). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Coluber viridi-flavus* var. *carbonarius* Bonaparte, 1833 (*Iconogr. Faun. ital.* **2**(5) : tab.).

Coluber nigricollis Dwigubskij, 1832 (*Opyt estestv. Istorii* **3** : 26). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Coronella modesta* Martin, 1838 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1838** : 82). The name *modesta* is now regarded as the valid name of a species of the genus *Eirenis* Jan, 1863.

Coluber quater-radiatus Gmelin, 1799 (*Der Naturforscher*, Halle **28** : 169, tab. 3, fig. 1) and *Coluber elaphis* Shaw, 1802 (*Gen. Zool.* **3** : 450). Both these names are senior subjective synonyms of the well-known name *Coluber scalaris* Schinz, 1822 (*Das Thierreich von Cuvier* **2** : 123). The name *scalaris* is now regarded as the valid name of a species of the genus *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833.

Coluber foetidus Güldenstedt, 1801 (*in* Georgi, *Geogr.-phys. naturh. Beschreib. russ. Reich.* 3(7) : 1884). Senior subjective synonym of the name *Pelias renardi* Christoph, 1861 (*Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* **34**(2) : 599). The name *renardi* is now regarded as the valid name for a subspecies of the species *Vipera ursinii* (Bonaparte, 1835).

3. In the interests of stability and continuity of nomenclature in the common species and subspecies concerned it is suggested that the senior synonyms recently discovered and listed in the preceding paragraph be suppressed under the plenary powers. None of these names has been used as the name of a valid taxon for the last 50 years; *Salamandra funebris* and *Rana bosci* have even been forgotten for more than a century. None has been used or mentioned in the previous two editions of the checklist of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Europe published by Mertens & Müller (1928 ; 1940).

4. The revision of the synonymy of the European species of Amphibians and Reptiles by the applicants showed the availability of 13 names, commonly used throughout the literature as specific and subspecific names, to be defective on technical grounds. All these names were introduced as of infrasubspecific rank, i.e. under the Rules they are not available for the purposes of Zoological Nomenclature.

5. When discussing this problem it is to be emphasised that it was not the intention of the original authors of these names to create them as of infrasubspecific rank in the modern sense, as interpreted by the decisions of the XVth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958. The names concerned did not refer to individual variants but to distinct populations isolated by geographical limits. In the state of science of that time a careful reviser of the entangled group of " Wall Lizards " was obliged first to distinguish the complex species *Lacerta muralis* into several groups, then to designate the geographical units by means of a fourth name. Today we know that the former *Lacerta muralis* is to be divided into a number of distinct species, thus easily avoiding infrasubspecific names. If we therefore try to understand the matter historically, we must conclude that these names referred exactly to categories which are now regarded as of subspecific rank.

6. Consequently later authors did use the names, each with original author and date, as names of species and subspecies, which means they nomenclatorially elevated them to names of corresponding rank. But as they were published originally as infrasubspecific names in each case the first author who elevated them to the group of specific names is to be regarded under the Code as the nomenclatorial author with his own date.

7. The names have often been used in scientific as well as in more popular publications and periodicals. It seems hardly possible in each case to find the author who first used the names as of specific/subspecific rank ; therefore there would in the future be instability of authorship and date of these names. Moreover it is to be expected that many of these authors would prove to be amateur herpetologists.

8. The names concerned, with their original authors and dates, are as follows :

Triton vulgaris subsp. *typica* forma *lantzi* Wolterstorff, 1914 (*Abh. Ber. Mus. Magdeburg* 2(4) : 375) ; [=*Triturus vulgaris lantzi*]

Rana arvalis altaica natio *issaltschikovi* Terentjev, 1927 (*Proc.* 2. *Congr. Zool. Anat. Histol. USSR*, 1925 : 71) ; [=*Rana arvalis issaltschikovi*]

Lacerta muralis fusca var. *erhardii* Bedriaga, 1882 (*Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* 56(3) : 99) ; [=*Lacerta erhardii*]

Lacerta muralis fusca var. *naxensis* Werner, 1899 (*Wiss. Mitt. Bosn. Hercegov.* 6 : 835) ; [=*Lacerta erhardii naxensis*]

Lacerta fiumana lissana var. *digenea* Wettstein, 1926 (*in* Kammerer, *Artenwandel auf Ins.* : 279, tab. 4, fig. 28–29) ; [=*Lacerta melisellensis digenea*]

Lacerta muralis neapolitana var. *fiumana* Werner, 1891 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 41 : 753) ; [=*Lacerta melisellensis fiumana*]

Lacerta muralis fusca var. *lissana* Werner, 1891 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 41 : 752) ; [=*Lacerta melisellensis lissana*]

Lacerta muralis fusca var. *milensis* Bedriaga, 1882 (*Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* 56(3): 98) ; [=*Lacerta milensis*]

Lacerta muralis neapolitana var. *insulanica* Bedriaga, 1882 (*Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* 56(3) : 101) ; [=*Lacerta muralis insulanica*]

Lacerta muralis var. *fusca maculiventris* Werner, 1891 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 41 : 752) ; [=*Lacerta muralis maculiventris*]

Lacerta muralis coerulescens gallensis Eimer, 1881 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* 47(1) : 395) ; [*Lacerta sicula gallensis*]

Lacerta muralis coerulescens monaconensis Eimer, 1881 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* 47(1) : 393, tab. 15, fig. 23) ; [=*Lacerta sicula monaconensis*]

Lacerta muralis neopolitana var. *pelagosae* Bedriaga, 1886 (*Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* 14(2) : 228) ; [=*Lacerta sicula pelagosae*]

9. In view of the facts set out above and in the interests of stability and continuity of nomenclature we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :

- (a) *funebris* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Salamandra funebris* ;
- (*b*) *bosci* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Rana bosci* ;
- (*c*) *besseri* Andrzejowski, 1832, as published in the binomen *Anguis besseri* ;

- (d) *punctato-striata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the binomen *Lacerta muralis punctato-striata* ;
- (e) *punctato-fasciata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the binomen *Lacerta muralis punctato-fasciata* ;
- (f) *michahellesii* Fitzinger, 1864, as published in the binomen *Podarcis michahellesii* ;
- (g) *melanepis* Rafinesque, 1814, as published in the binomen *Coluber melanepis* ;
- (h) *nigricollis* Dwigubskij, 1832, as published in the binomen *Coluber nigricollis* ;
- (i) *quater-radiatus* Gmelin, 1799, as published in the binomen *Coluber quater-radiatus* ;
- (k) *elaphis* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Coluber elaphis* ;
- (l) *foetidus* Güldenstedt, 1801, as published in the binomen *Coluber foetidus*.

(2) to use its plenary powers to validate the following specific names with their original authors and dates :

- (a) *lantzi* Wolterstorff, 1914, as published in the combination *Triton vulgaris* subsp. *typica* forma *lantzi* (Class Amphibia) ;
- (b) *issaltschikovi* Terentjev, 1927, as published in the combination *Rana arvalis altaica* natio *issaltschikovi* (Class Amphibia) ;
- (c) *erhardii* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *erhardii* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (d) *naxensis* Werner, 1889, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *naxensis* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (e) *digenea* Wettstein, 1926, as published in the combination *Lacerta fiumana lissana* var. *digenea* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (f) *fiumana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *fiumana* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (g) *lissana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *lissana* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (h) *milensis* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *milensis* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (i) *insulanica* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *insulanica* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (k) *maculiventris* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis* var. *fusca maculiventris* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (l) *gallensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens gallensis* (Class Reptilia) ;
- (m) *monaconensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens monaconensis* (Class Reptilia) ;

(n) *pelagosae* Bedriaga, 1886, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *pelagosae* (Class Reptilia).

(3) to place the eleven specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the thirteen specific names validated under the plenary powers in (2) above on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *SOUTHERNIA* FILIPJEV, 1927. Z.N.(S.) 940.

(See volume 17, pages 86–88.)

By William G. Inglis (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The taxonomic study of the free-living Nematoda is still in its infancy and it is very doubtful if it is desirable to place any generic names of such a group on the Official Lists or Indexes. For example Case 1 refers to the genus *Southernia* which (sensu Allgén, 1929) contains only three (or four) species all of which have been referred to in the literature on very few occasions. The obvious way of treating such a case where there is no clear evidence of there being any " stability " to worry about is to re-name it. The name has only existed for a little over thirty years, is not widespread in the literature and I oppose any action being taken on this proposal. The placing of the name *Rhabdodemania* Baylis and Daubney, 1926 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and of the name *Demania* Southern, 1914 on the List of Rejected and Invalid Names appears to be unnecessary since their status is clear and as a matter of general principle I would object to the cluttering up of the Official Lists with such names. I therefore oppose any action being taken on them.

Case 2.

I can see no advantage in placing the generic name *Parasphaerolaimus* Ditlevsen, 1918 on the Official List of Generic Names since (1) there is no question as to its type-species ; (2) there is no evidence that it is a junior homonym and needs to be protected for purposes of stability ; (3) whether it is recognized as a genus or not is a taxonomic matter and at present *Parasphaerolaimus* is not accepted as a distinct genus, although I would agree that there are reasons for treating it as distinct, this is a matter of taxonomic judgment and not nomenclature, so that we have the position where the name of a not generally accepted genus is proposed for a place on the Official Lists ; (4) I do not understand the last remark in the case " . . . . , and the latter (i.e. *Parasphaerolaimus*) ought to be preserved as the generic name of the species *paradoxus* Ditlevsen, 1918." Clearly if the species *paradoxus* is considered to be generically distinct the name of its genus must be *Parasphaerolaimus*. If other species should be included with it in the same genus and one of these should be the type-species of an earlier generic name *Parasphaerolaimus* would become a junior synonym and I cannot see that this would lead to any instability in nomenclature since the name *Parasphaerolaimus* has only been used twice as far as I can find out. On the other hand the other generic name, presupposing that such a name existed, might be older and more generally used than *Parasphaerolaimus* but it would have to fall into synonymy. In effect the placing of the name *Parasphaerolaimus* on the Official List has nothing to commend it but such an action could produce nomenclatorial instability through the Commission being invited to legislate in the dark. I oppose this proposal. The placing of *Sphaerolaimus* Bastian, 1865 on the Official List of Generic Names can only have been proposed to cover the eventuality that it might have to be suppressed in favour of *Parasphaerolaimus* if the latter name were placed on the Official List and if other authors continued to persist in not treating *Parasphaerolaimus* as a genus distinct from *Sphaerolaimus*. If both the proposals are accepted the nomenclatorial position would not be altered since *Parasphaerolaimus* would simply go into and come out of synonymy with *Sphaerolaimus* as is already the case. This case should be rejected. I oppose it.

Case 3.

This is a simple case where the application of the Rules has made the nomenclatorial position perfectly clear. Allgén suggests that the valid names should be placed on the Lists " . . . to prevent further confusion ". There does not appear to be any chance of confusion and I would oppose action being taken on this case. Further it is doubtful if such action in a group as poorly known as the free-living Nematoda has anything to commend it, on the grounds of either convenience or stability.

REPORT ON MR. C. W. SABROSKY'S PROPOSAL FOR THE SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED " NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES A DEUX AILES " BY J. W. MEIGEN, 1800. Z.N.(S).191

By R. V. Melville (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Foreword

The subjoined report, as explained in its introductory paragraphs, was designed to show how Mr. C. W. Sabrosky's proposal for the suppression of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches* à *deux Ailes* could be completed; that is, it was envisaged as an integral part of that proposal, and in accordance with that view, was submitted to the Commission for a vote on 7 October 1959. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 January 1960, 24 Commissioners had voted in favour, and 2 against the proposals contained in the report.

Professor J. Chester Bradley, President of the Commission, whilst voting in favour of these proposals, took the view that they constituted virtually a new application to the Commission; that no vote on Mr. Sabrosky's original application (B.Z.N. **6** : 131–141) had been formally taken; and that an Opinion embodying the result of the vote on the report would be premature and irregular. In his view, the report should first have been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and then presented to the Commission as a proposal alternative to that of Mr. Sabrosky, so that the latter could clearly be seen to have been expressly subjected to a vote. By this course, dipterists who had not already been consulted (see p. 17 below), and workers in the other groups affected, would have been given an opportunity to comment on the issues involved.

In order to avoid the possibility of doubt arising now or in the future as to the validity of the vote taken on this most complicated issue, Mr. Melville's report is now published below and the prescribed public notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers in the manner indicated, is being given. If, after the expiry of six months from the date of this publication, no objection has been received to the proposals embodied in the report, the vote already taken by the Commission will be regarded as rejecting Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal (total suppression of Meigen's 1800 names) and accepting the modified version set out by Mr. Melville below, and an Opinion will be published giving effect to that decision. If, on the other hand, objections are received, these will be circulated to the Commission with a

One-Month Voting Paper in which each member of the Commission will be asked whether, in the light of those objections, he wishes to change his previous vote. If the effect of these supplementary votes is to uphold the previous vote by a two-thirds majority the situation will remain unchanged. If, on the other hand, the previous vote is not upheld, the resultant Opinion will give affirmative effect to Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal, and the modified proposals will be lost.

N. D. RILEY
Honorary Secretary,
InternationalCommission
on Zoological Nomenclature

Introduction

This report had been nearly completed by Mr. Francis Hemming at the time when he was compelled by ill-health to resign the office of Secretary to the Commission. The purpose of the report is to present to the Commission proposals for the completion of Mr. Sabrosky's proposal (received in 1951) for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of J. W. Meigen's pamphlet entitled *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes* (1800).

2. Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* is probably without rival for the amount of confusion and lack of uniformity in zoological nomenclature to which it has given rise during the last fifty years, and Mr. Sabrosky, as a specialist in Diptera (the group mostly concerned), is to be congratulated on his action in bringing the matter to the attention of the Commission. His proposal, however, although apparently simple, cannot be adopted without the most careful consideration, for the mere suppression of the work in question would have the most far-reaching effects on the nomenclature of other groups of animals. As will be more fully explained below, the fact that Meigen's pamphlet was almost completely overlooked for more than a century after its publication led to many junior homonyms coming into existence, while the rediscovery of the work has led to the replacement of some (but by no means all) of those homonyms by other names which have come into general use. It has therefore been necessary to consider individually each one of the new generic names published in the *Nouvelle Classification* and to decide whether it should be suppressed only so as to validate its counterpart junior synonym in Diptera ; whether it should be suppressed so as to validate a junior homonym in Diptera or in some other group ; or whether it should be suppressed so as not to validate a homonym which has been replaced. This report therefore begins with a brief history of the *Nouvelle Classification* in Section I. Section II summarises the work

done by Mr. Sabrosky in analysing the relative usage of Meigen's 1800 names and of later names for the same genera and in ascertaining the wishes of Dipterists on the question of whether the 1800 names should be suppressed. Section III describes the action needed to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal and Sections IV, V and VI set out the procedure required to place on Official Lists the names validated by the suppression of the 1800 names. Section VII outlines the treatment to be accorded to Meigen's pamphlet and Section VIII explains the way in which the bibliographic references are arranged. Section IX indicates future developments in respect of deficiences in the present report and Section X puts before the Commission the specific proposals required to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal. Details of the generic, specific and family-group names involved are relegated to a series of Appendices. For convenience of reference, each name is numbered throughout this Report with the number of the Meigen, 1800, generic name with which it is connected.

I. The Historical Background

3. Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* is an 8vo pamphlet of forty pages published in Paris. On the title page it is dated both according to the French Revolutionary Calendar and according to the Christian Era as "AN VIII (1800 v.s.)". The Revolutionary Year VIII ran from 23 September 1799 to 22 September 1800, so that publication must have taken place before the latter date. Meigen's "Avant-Propos " is dated " le premier Germinal an 7 " (i.e. 21 March 1799) and Baumhauer's " Introduction " is dated " le 10 Messidor an 7 " (i.e. 28 June 1799). It is therefore reasonable to conclude that this small pamphlet, which need not have taken long to print, was probably published early in 1800.

4. The title-page reads " Nouvelle/Classification/des/Mouches A Deux Ailes/(Diptera L.)/d'après un plan tout nouveau/par J. G. Meigen/(vignette)/à Paris/chez J. J. Fuchs, Librairie, Rue/des Mathurins, No. 334./De l'Imprimerie de H. L. Perronneau/Rue du Battoir, No. 8/(rule)/AN VIII (1800 v.s.)." In this work, which was offered as a " prodrome " to a projected larger work, the Diptera are divided into eighty-eight (88) genera, each provided with a short diagnosis in French and the number of species (all European) which he recognised as belonging to each genus. In no case, however, is any nominal species cited by name. Of these 88 nominal genera, 25 had already been named by previous authors and 63 were new. On further consideration, Meigen seems to have abandoned the " plan tout nouveau " of the *Nouvelle Classification*, for in 1803, in his "Versuch einer neuen GattungsEintheilung der europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten " (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2** : 259–281) he put forward a revised scheme in which he made no reference to the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 and in which only two of the new names proposed in 1800 were used. The total number of genera recognised was now 114, each briefly diagnosed, and each (with few exceptions) with one or more nominal species referred to it.

5. Following the publication of the *Versuch* of 1803, the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 disappeared into obscurity for 105 years. This was no doubt due

to the great influence exercised by Meigen's later works, especially his *Klassification und Beschreibung der europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten* (Diptera) (1804) and his seven-volume *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten* (1818–1838), in both of which the system outlined in the *Versuch* of 1803 was used, while no reference was made to the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800. The neglect of this latter work was also no doubt due in part to the rarity of the pamphlet, and the great difficulty of interpreting the new genera established in it through the omission by Meigen of any particulars as to the species referred by him to those genera. In 1908, however, the position was completely changed by the publication by Friedrich Hendel of his " J. G. Meigen : Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes (Diptera L.)" (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*), in which, by a close comparison of the German diagnoses of 1803 with the French diagnoses of 1800, he was able to synonymise many of the new genera published in the earlier work with genera published in the later work.

6. Hendel's re-introduction of the Meigen names of 1800 was strongly opposed by most dipterists and shortly afterwards the late Dr. J. M. Aldrich asked the Commission to give a ruling against the availability of those names. At that time—some years before the granting to the Commission of Plenary Powers to suspend the *Règles* in the interests of stability—Dr. Aldrich's application could be judged only on the narrow ground of whether or not the *Nouvelle Classification* had been " published " in the sense of Article 25 of the *Règles*. The Commission found that it had been so published and accordingly in Opinion 28 (1910 ; *Smithson. Misc. Publ.* **1989** : 66–67) it ruled that the generic names in the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 were to be given precedence over those of the *Versuch* of 1803 in every case where the names concerned were available names.

7. Opinion 28, taken in conjunction with D. W. Coquillett's " The type-species of the North American genera of Diptera " (1910 ; *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** : 499–622), in which many of Meigen's 1800 names were recognised, led to the acceptance of those names by a number of workers. A much larger number, however, refused to accept these names. An attempt was made to deal with the resultant disastrous confusion and lack of uniformity in the nomenclature of Diptera by the Fifth International Entomological Congress at Paris in 1932, but in a sparsely attended meeting a motion in favour of the acceptance of the 1800 names was carried by a small majority. This resolution was forwarded for consideration by the Commission at its Lisbon session in 1935. By this time, the tide had begun to flow in the direction of favouring stability of nomenclature and the Commission, recognising that this end would not be served by the adoption *en bloc* of the 1800 names, decided to seek a solution by inviting dipterists to submit proposals in regard to individual cases in which, in their opinion, the acceptance of the 1800 names would lead to greater confusion than uniformity. This decision was published as Opinion 152 (1944 ; *Ops. Decls. Int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 181–196). The rarity of the *Nouvelle Classification* was such that very few dipterists had ever seen a copy, the majority having had to rely on Hendel's paper of 1908. It therefore appeared to the Office of the Commission that the intention expressed in Opinion 152

would be promoted if Meigen's pamphlet were re-issued in facsimile, thus providing many zoologists with their first opportunity of judging the work as a whole. The Council of the Zoological Society of London generously placed the Society's copy at the Commission's disposal, and the facsimile was published in September 1945 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 119–160). The Meigen question was again considered by the Commission at its Paris session in 1948, by which time a larger number, though still only a minority, of dipterists had come to accept the 1800 names. The Commission decided (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 557–558) to take all practicable steps to promote applications in the terms of Opinion 152 for or against the suppression of the 1800 names, in the hope that, by the issue of a series of Opinions, all the names concerned would eventually be dealt with.

8. The publication of the foregoing decision led to the submission to the Commission of a number of individual applications regarding particular names, and five of these were published in 1951 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 134–160). This in turn aroused afresh the interest of dipterists in the Meigen problem and led to the submission by Mr. Sabrosky in September 1951 of the proposal for the suppression of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* which is now laid before the Commission for final settlement.

II. Mr. Sabrosky's investigation of the relative usage of the Meigen, 1800 names and of later names for the genera concerned and his census of the wishes of dipterists on the question of the suppression of the 1800 names

(a) Relative usage of the Meigen (1800) names and of later names for the genera concerned

9. In submitting his proposal for the suppression of Meigen's pamphlet (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 131–141), Mr. Sabrosky took note of the fact that the dipterists were divided into two groups, those in one group accepting, and those in the second refusing to accept the 1800 names, and he therefore concluded that a quantitative analysis of the relative size of the two groups, in personnel and in output of publications, would provide a useful factor in judging the merits of his application. The results of his investigations were presented in three tables, and these deserve careful study, not only because of their intrinsic interest, but because they show conclusively, contrary to assertions made by some of the supporters of the 1800 names, that the usage of these names, far from constituting a substantial percentage of total usage, formed in fact only a small minority usage. The first table summarises usage in "major publications", divided into (1) the literature of the Order Diptera, (2) the literature of general Entomology and (3) the literature of general Zoology. The second table summarises recent usage as expressed in the *Zoological Record* for 1939, 1947 and 1948 and the *Bibliogr. Agr.* for 1950 and the third table compares usage in the years 1911–1930 with that in the years 1931–1950 so as to show changes in practice in those two periods. The tables are reproduced below:

TABLE I

Summary of usage in major publications
(See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 137)

	1800 usage	Mixed usage	Usage of later names
Diptera			
Catalogues	—	2	7
Manuals, etc.	8	4	35
Faunal Lists	1	3	21
General Entomology			
Textbooks	4	—	72
Zoological Record	—	—	1
Guides and Handbooks	2	—	18
Others	3	3	45
General Zoology	—	—	34
Totals (263)	18	12	233
Proportion of total usage	6.8%	4.6%	88.6%

TABLE III

(See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 139)

	1911–1930		1931–1950	
	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names
Bull. Ent. Research (England) ..	75	95	34	97
Journ. Econ. Entom. (U.S.A.) ..	73	89	51	90

10. These tables show convincingly that the 1800 names are accepted by only a small minority of authors in only a small minority of published works over the whole field of zoological literature and in all countries, and that the preponderance of the usage of later names for the same genera tended to increase slightly with the passage of time up to 1950.

(b) Census of the wishes of dipterists on the question of the suppression of the 1800 names

11. It does not necessarily follow, from the evidence presented in the tables above, that an equally preponderant majority of workers would favour the suppression of the 1800 names by the use of the Plenary Powers, and it was accordingly judged essential to obtain a representative statement of the wishes of dipterists on this point before submitting Mr. Sabrosky's proposal to the Commission for a decision. For this purpose 400 separates of his paper in the *Bulletin* were made available to Mr. Sabrosky to be circulated to dipterists with a questionnaire. The number actually circulated was 370 (U.S.A. and Canada 112 ; Latin America 49 ; United Kingdom 41 ; Europe 95 ; Africa 25 ; Asia 30 ; Australasia 18). Six months later Mr. Sabrosky sent an analysis of the 188 replies received, representing the following percentages of the copies

TABLE II

Summary of recent usage (See *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 138)

	Type of Publication									
	Taxonomic		Non-taxonomic		Totals		Authors		Countries represented	
	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names	Number	Per cent. using later names	1800 usage	1803 usage
Zool. Record.										
1939	107	71	59	98	166	81	111	83	9	24
1947	83	76	22	95	105	80	78	77	10	24
1948	72	68	32	97	104	76	79	75	10	22
Bibliog. Agr.										
1950	66	70	36	86	102	75	82	74	6	16

of the questionnaire distributed :—U.S.A. and Canada 63% ; Latin America 39% ; United Kingdom 59% ; Europe 44% ; Africa 44% ; Asia 33% ; Australasia 56%. Mr. Sabrosky's report on these replies (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 225–240 ; 1954) brought out the following salient points. Of the zoologists who replied, 171 (80%) stated that their field of work involved the disputed 1800 names. Of the 171, 114 (70%) stated that they used later names and 49 (30%) the 1800 names. In the two largest areas (U.S.A. & Canada ; Continental Europe) 59 and 53% respectively of the zoologists replying said that they used later names and the combined total for the rest of the world (58 replies) showed 91% as using those names. On the crucial question " Do you vote for the present proposal to suppress the Meigen 1800 names ? " 155 (85%) replied " Yes " and 28 (15%) replied " No ".

III. Action required to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal

12. From the evidence summarised in paragraphs 8 to 11 above it is clear that current usage and current opinion among Dipterists are alike in favour of the rejection of the Meigen 1800 names so as to validate the names in general use. It has already been explained in the Introduction, however, that to achieve this by simply suppressing the *Nouvelle Classification* under the Plenary Powers would have far-reaching disruptive effects on the current nomenclature of other groups, owing to the existence of many junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names, some of which have been replaced since Hendel (1908) resuscitated Meigen's work.

13. Each of the new generic names in the *Nouvelle Classification* has therefore been considered individually, and it has been found that they fall into three principal groups. There are first those names for which no junior homonyms exist ; these should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy so as to validate the junior synonyms applied to the same genera. Secondly, there are the names of which junior homonyms exist, whether in the Diptera or in some other group, and which continue in general use, no replacement names existing ; in this group, the Meigen 1800 names should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority (so as to validate the junior synonyms in Diptera) and for those of the Law of Homonymy (so as to validate the junior homonyms). Thirdly, there are those names of which the junior homonyms have been replaced ; here the Meigen 1800 names should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, so as to validate the junior synonyms in Diptera without giving a new lease of life to the junior homonyms in question and so invalidating the replacement names. This task, and the collecting of the data necessary to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the names to be adopted in place of the Meigen, 1800 names has been very laborious, and it is for this reason that so much time has elapsed since the publication in 1954 of Mr. Sabrosky's report on the replies to his questionnaire (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 225–240).

14. The investigations have been carried out in the Commission's office by Miss Diana Noakes, B.Sc. and particular thanks are due to her for the patience, care and skill which she devoted to this work. The closing stages were

completed by Miss Margaret Spillane, B.Sc., in the same spirit of devotion. Mr. Sabrosky's public-spirited action in bringing the problem to the attention of the Commission and his strenuous efforts to provide it with objective data to form the basis of a decision have been outlined above. He also submitted a report on consultations between himself and non-entomological colleagues in the United States National Museum in regard to names in other groups which are junior homonyms of the Meigen (1800) names. The warmest thanks are due to the Trustees and Librarians of the British Museum (Natural History) and to the Councils and Librarians of the Zoological and Royal Entomological Societies of London for the facilities granted to Miss Noakes and Miss Spillane and for help in tracing references. Professor L. W. Grensted, the Consulting Classical Adviser to the Commission, furnished a report on the gender of the generic names which are proposed below to be placed on the Official List. In the later stages of the investigation many specialists in the Diptera and in other groups were consulted in respect of particular names, and the grateful thanks of the Commission are due to them. They are : The following members of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), London :— Mr. E. B. Britton, Dr. W. E. China, Mr. R. L. Coe, Dr. L. R. Cox, F.R.S., the late Dr. F. W. Edwards, Dr. P. Freeman, Mr. H. Oldroyd, Mr. S. Prudhoe, Dr. W. J. Rees, Mr. N. D. Riley, Dr. N. Tebble, Mr. P. E. S. Whalley ; Dr. W. J. Hall and the late Dr. F. van Emden, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London ; Mr. A. B. Acton, University of Glasgow, Scotland ; the late Professor M. L. Aczél, Tucumán, Argentina, Professor C. P. Alexander, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A., Professor G. W. Byers, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A., J. E. Collin, Esq., Raylands, Newmarket, England, Dr. N. B. Eales, Reading, England, Professor Dr. H. Engel, Amsterdam, Netherlands, the late Capt. E. R. Goffe, King's Somborne, Hants, England, Professor Elmo Hardy, Hawaii, Dr. A. M. Hemmingsen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Dr. W. Hennig, Berlin, Germany, Professor Dr. E. M. Hering, Berlin, Germany, Dr. W. D. Hincks, Manchester, England, Professor Dr. T. Jaczewski, Warsaw, Poland, Dr. E. L. Kessel, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., Dr. G. Kruseman, Amsterdam, Professor J. Lane, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Dr. H. Lemche, Copenhagen, Professor G. Marcuzzi, Padua, Italy, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, London, Dr. E. G. Munroe, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Professor Dr. J. Nast, Warsaw, Dr. W. F. Rapp, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A., Dr. F. R. Shaw, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A., Dr. J. Smart, Cambridge, England, Dr. A. Stone, Washington, D.C., Professor A. Thienemann, Plon, Germany, Dr. S. L. Tuxen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Dr. J. R. Vockeroth, Ottawa, Canada.

15. In order that the members of the Commission may be able to follow the successive steps needed to deal with the present case, it is necessary that they should first have before them a list of the generic names primarily involved. These are the 88 names published in the *Nouvelle Classification* and they are listed in Appendix I, where the 63 new names first published in that work are given in Part A and the 25 names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen are listed in Part B (see p. 24).

16. Of the 63 new generic names, all of which will be suppressed under the Plenary Powers if Mr. Sabrosky's proposal is put into effect, three have already

been suppressed by the Commission. Particulars of these are given in Appendix II (see p. 25). The number of names still to be dealt with is thus reduced to 60.

17. Of these 60 names, three are junior homonyms of names previously published for genera in other groups. Each of the senior homonyms is a valid name in general use and should thus be placed on the Official List. Particulars are given in Appendix III (see p. 25).

18. There then remain 57 names to be divided into the three groups described in paragraph 13 above. These are catalogued below as follows :—

- 1 name (*Apivora* Meigen, 1800) to be placed on the Official Index as a junior objective synonym of a name placed on the Official List in Opinion 441 (*Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762) ;
- 26 names without junior homonyms, to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy (Appendix IV, Part A, p. 26) ;
- 16 names with junior homonyms which have been replaced, to be suppressed in the same manner (Appendix IV, Part B, p. 26; the replaced junior homonyms, to be placed on the Official Index, are included in Appendix V, Part K, p. 44) ;
- 14 names with junior homonyms which have never been replaced (with one exception ; but the replacement name has never been adopted) to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy (Appendix IV, Part C, p. 27).

It may be noted here that the junior homonyms validated by the suppression of this last group of 14 names consist of five generic names in Diptera, two in Scyphozoa, two in Polychaeta, one in Coleoptera, two in Lepidoptera, one in Gastropoda and one in Mammalia.

IV. Names which would need to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the event of the acceptance by the Commission of Mr. Sabrosky's Proposal

19. In order to complete the action involved in giving effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal it is necessary now to consider, first the names to be placed on the Official List as the counterparts in Diptera of the Meigen 1800 names, and secondly, the names (in Diptera and in other groups) validated by the suppression of certain of the Meigen 1800 names for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy. The first step in this part of the investigation is to determine what is the valid type-species of each of Meigen's 63 new genera, each of which was established with a brief description but without any included species. When Hendel first revived those names in 1908, the Code had been in existence only three years and gave no guidance on problems of this nature, and Opinion 46, adopted four years later, did not provide a satisfactory solution. An objective basis for solving such problems was first provided by the Paris (1948) Congress (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158–159, 346) when it ruled that the type-species of a genus established without any included species must be that species, or must be chosen from among those species, first subsequently referred to it. In the light of this decision a careful study has been made of Hendel's

paper and of the important works by Coquillett (1910) and Stone (1941) and it has been possible to determine the type-species of all but four of the Meigen 1800 genera in question. In the case of these four exceptions (*Orithea*, *Salpyga*, *Titia*, *Cyanea*), no species has ever been referred to them nor have they been synonymised with other genera, so that their names remain *nomina dubia* and no question of a counterpart name in Diptera arises.

20. When these four *nomina dubia* and the three names already dealt with are subtracted from the 63 new generic names proposed by Meigen in 1800, there remain 56 names for which the valid counterparts in Diptera have to be found. Investigations carried out with the help of specialists have shown that in 31 cases the names currently in use for these genera fulfil all requirements of the Code. These generic names, listed in Appendix V, Part A (p. 27), will be directly validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the corresponding Meigen 1800 names and they can accordingly be placed on the Official List without further delay. Three further cases, briefly set out in Appendix V, Part B (p. 29), are the subjects of applications published in the *Bulletin*, and require separate consideration for this reason. The counterpart names involved fulfil all the necessary conditions and no Plenary Powers action is called for other than that involved in suppressing the Meigen 1800 names in each case (i.e. other than that involved in approving Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal). These cases are thus segregated from Part A of this Appendix only on formal grounds because separate applications, not yet voted upon by the Commission, have been published on them. In a further 21 cases (including five unpublished applications to the Commission), there are obstacles of one kind or another which cannot be overcome without a more far-reaching use of the Plenary Powers. Summaries of these cases are given in Appendix V, Part C (p. 39) for information only. Action cannot be taken on them until they have been published in the *Bulletin* and public notice has been given of the possible use of the Plenary Powers. So far as the present ruling is concerned, therefore, it is recommended that the Commission should expressly postpone the consideration of these names to a later occasion.

21. It will readily be seen that counterpart Dipteran names can be found in the terms of the preceding paragraph for only 55 of the 56 names involved. The one remaining case is the counterpart name to replace *Apivora* Meigen, 1800, and this in fact already exists. The nominal genus *Apivora* was first provided with included species by Hendel (1908) and the species in question were *Musca inanis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus, 1758, *Musca inflata* Fabricius, 1794 and *Musca bombylans* Linnaeus, 1758. Coquillett (1910 : 508) selected *Musca pellucens* as the type-species of *Apivora* and of *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803. The same species had, however, already become the type-species of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762 by selection by Curtis (1833, *Brit. Ent.* **1** : pl. 452), so that *Apivora* Meigen 1800 and *Pterocera* Meigen 1803 were already junior objective synonyms of *Volucella* at the time when, in Opinion 441 (1957) the Commission used its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762, and placed it on the Official List with *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species. The attention of the Commission was not then drawn to the fact that *Apivora* Meigen 1800 and

Pterocera Meigen 1803 were invalid junior objective synonyms of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762, but this defect should now be remedied by placing these two generic names on the Official Index. At the same time *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803, is a junior homonym of *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1** : 72) (Class Gastropoda). This name, which is not now in general use, is itself a junior objective synonym of *Lambis* [Röding], 1798, because the type-species of both is *Strombus lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* ed. 10 : 743) (of *Lambis* by absolute tautonymy and of *Pterocera* Lamarck by monotypy). *Pterocera* Lamarck should therefore be placed on the Official Index and *Lambis* [Röding], with the name of its type-species, on the Official List.

22. Parts D to H of Appendix V (p. 39) are concerned with names involved in the present case through the operations of the Law of Homonymy. Part D lists eight generic names which are junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names listed in Appendix IV, Part D and which can themselves be placed on the Official List, and Part E gives three further such homonyms for which further particulars are required. Parts F and G give respectively details of one senior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name which can be placed on the Official List and of two other senior homonyms for which information is still sought. Part H lists seven generic names adopted in place of junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names which are fit to be placed on the Official List.

23. It is convenient at this point to consider the 25 generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800. Seven of these have already been dealt with by the Commission and placed on the Official List, as follows : *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 82) ; *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 106) ; *Bibio*, *Scatopse* and *Stomoxys* Geoffroy, 1762 (Opinion 441) ; *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 (Opinion 442) ; and *Hirtea* Scopoli, 1763 (Opinion 441). In the case of eleven of the remaining names, current usage has been found on investigation to be in full agreement with the Code, so that they can be placed directly on the Official List (Appendix V, Part I (p. 42)). The remaining seven names cannot for various reasons be dealt with immediately by the Commission : particulars are given in Section J of Appendix V (p. 42).

24. Finally, part K of Appendix V (p. 44) lists a large number of names which are objectively invalid for various reasons and which can therefore be placed on the Official Index in the event of Mr. Sabrosky's essential proposal being approved. These names consist of junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms, unjustified emendations and erroneous subsequent spellings of names involved in other parts of the present case.

V. Names to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in the event of the acceptance by the Commission of Mr. Sabrosky's proposal

25. It is necessary now to consider the type-species of each of the genera considered in the preceding section and to determine whether the name which is, under the Rules, that of the type-species, is the oldest available name for the species in question. In 58 cases this requirement is met and these specific names can be placed directly on the Official List ; they are listed in Part A of Appendix VI (p. 50). In Section B of that Appendix (p. 53) are given names which are subjectively considered to be senior synonyms of the type-species of

others of the genera involved, and it is recommended that these names, as the valid names for their species, be also placed on the Official List.

VI. Family-group name problems

26. As might be expected, the existence over the last fifty years of two names for a large number of genera (a Meigen 1800 name and another name) has led to the duplication of a number of family-group names. If the proposal to suppress the 1800 names is accepted, then the family-group names will, under the provisions of Declaration 20, be automatically rejected. In nearly every case, however, these names were already invalid as junior synonyms of earlier names based on the generic names in use prior to Hendel's paper of 1908. Part A of Appendix VII (p. 53) gives those of the names in this group which are recommended for addition to the Official Index, and names based on the generic names listed in Appendix V, Part B are listed in Appendix VII, Part B (p. 54). Various invalid spellings of family-group names based on generic names involved in this case are listed in Appendix VII, Part C (Order Diptera) (p. 54) and one invalid spelling of a family-group name in Polychaeta is given in Part D (p. 56). Both these groups of names should be placed on the Official Index.

27. Particulars are given in Appendix VIII of the family-group names involved in this case which are currently regarded as valid and which should thus be placed on the Official List. These are divided into :—Part A (p. 56), names in the Order Diptera based on counterparts of Meigen 1800 generic names ; Part B (p. 57), names based on generic names established by earlier authors ; Part C (p. 58), names for which the original references are still wanted ; Part D (p. 58), one name in a group other than Diptera based on a junior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name.

VII. Treatment to be accorded to Meigen's *Nouvelle classification* (1800)

28. It is an essential part of the proposals contained in this report that a number of the new generic names proposed by Meigen in 1800 should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. It follows from this that the work itself must continue to exist in relation to the rights which those names will retain under the Law of Homonymy. It is therefore proposed that the title of the *Nouvelle Classification* be placed on the Official List of Works Approved as Available in Zoological Nomenclature subject to an endorsement that, in view of the action taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, the work is available only for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy in relation to those names first published in it which have been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

VIII. Bibliographic references

29. In order to simplify the reading of this report and of the Appendices, all the bibliographic references concerned have been gathered into a separate Appendix (Appendix IX, p. 58), where they are listed in alphabetical order of authors and in chronological sequence of successive works by the same author.

IX. Future developments

30. In spite of all the help received from specialists, and in spite of the work done in the Commission's office, there still remain (April, 1959) a number of names of which the status is doubtful and for which the original reference is unknown or incomplete (see Appendix V, Parts C, E, G, and J and Appendix VIII, Sections C, D, and E). Efforts to fill these gaps continue and any further results obtained will be communicated to the members of the Commission with this report. Meanwhile it is recommended that the Commission should, if it accepts the proposals set out in the following paragraph, state in the ruling to be delivered on this case, that those names are expressly postponed for further consideration.

X. Recommendations

31. In order to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal, it is recommended that the Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :
  (a) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the 42 generic names in the Order Diptera published by Meigen in 1800 and listed in Appendix IV, Parts A and B ;
  (b) to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy the 14 generic names in the Order Diptera published by Meigen in 1800 and listed in Appendix IV, Part C ;
(2) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) the 42 generic names proposed in (1)(a) above to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
  (b) the 14 generic names proposed in (1)(b) above to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;
  (c) the three generic names listed in Appendix III (invalid junior homonyms published by Meigen in 1800) ;
  (d) the 124 invalid generic names listed in Appendix V, Part K ;
(3) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) the 31 generic names in Diptera listed in Appendix V, Part A, each to replace one of the names proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
  (b) the generic names *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803, *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 and *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803] as defined in Appendix V, Part B ;
  (c) the seven generic names listed in Appendix V, Part D (junior homonyms in Diptera or in other groups validated through the proposed suppression in (1)(b) above of certain Meigen, 1800 names under the Plenary Powers for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy) ;

  - (d) the generic name *Petaurista* Link, 1795, as defined in Appendix V, Part F;
  - (e) the nine generic names defined in Appendix V, Part H (to replace junior homonyms of Meigen, 1800 names);
  - (f) the eleven generic names established by authors prior to Meigen, 1800 and listed in Appendix V, Part I;
  - (g) the generic name *Lambis* [Röding], 1798 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Strombus lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Gastropoda) (see paragraph 22 above);

(4) postpone for further consideration the generic names listed in Appendix V, Parts C (except *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803), E, G and J;

(5) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  - (a) the 58 specific names listed in Appendix VI, Part A, each representing the type-species of a genus whose name is recommended in (3) above to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
  - (b) the six specific names listed in Appendix VI, Part B, each being the oldest name subjectively available for the type-species of such a genus;

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-group Names in Zoology:
  - (a) the thirteen family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Part A, each based on a generic name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers;
  - (b) the two family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Part B, each based on a generic name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers;
  - (c) the 61 incorrect original spellings of family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Parts C and D;

(7) place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology:
  - (a) the fifteen family-group names listed in Appendix VIII, Part A, each based on the counterpart of a Meigen, 1800 name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers;
  - (b) the thirteen names listed in Appendix VIII, Part B, based on generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800;

(8) postpone for further consideration the 12 family-group names listed in Appendix VIII, Parts C and D;

(9) place the title of the work " Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes " published by J. W. Meigen in 1800 on the Official List of Works Approved as Available in Zoological Nomenclature subject to an endorsement that the work is available only for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy in relation to the generic names proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHT GENERIC NAMES CONTAINED IN MEIGEN'S "NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES A DEUX AILES" (1800)

Part A

63 names first published in the "Nouvelle Classification"

: 13 1 *Flabellifera*
: 14 3 *Polymeda*
4 *Liriope*
5 *Pales*
: 15 6 *Orithea*
7 *Amphinome*
8 *Petaurista*
: 16 9 *Euphrosyne*
10 *Phryne*
11 *Zelmira*
12 *Fungivora*
: 17 13 *Lycoria*
14 *Tendipes*
: 18 15 *Pelopia*
16 *Helea*
17 *Phalaenula*
18 *Itonida*
: 19 20 *Polyxena*
21 *Melusina*
: 20 22 *Amasia*
25 *Philia*
: 21 26 *Erinna*
28 *Eulalia*
: 22 30 *Potamida*
31 *Hermione*
: 23 33 *Chrysops*
34 *Chrysozona*
: 24 37 *Dionaea*
: 25 40 *Lapria*
: 27 44 *Coryneta*
45 *Noeza*
46 *Iphis*
: 29 52 *Omphrale*
: 30 53 *Clythia*
54 *Musidora*
55 *Cleona*
: 31 56 *Cypsela*
57 *Dorilas*
58 *Atalanta*
59 *Tylos*
: 32 61 *Chrysogaster*
62 *Antiopa*
: 33 65 *Tritonia*
: 34 66 *Zelima*
67 *Lampetia*
68 *Tubifera*
: 35 69 *Cinxia*
70 *Penthesilea*
71 *Trepidaria*
72 *Titania*
: 36 73 *Scopeuma*
74 *Statinia*
75 *Euribia*
: 37 76 *Apivora*
78 *Salpyga*
: 38 79 *Titia*
80 *Salmacia*
: 38 81 *Echinodes*
82 *Larvaevora*
: 39 83 *Rhodogyne*
84 *Crocuta*
85 *Calirrhoe*
88 *Cyanea*

Part B

25 names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen, 1800

: 14 2 *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758 : 585
: 19 19 *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602
: 20 23 *Scathopse* Geoffroy, 1762 : 450
24 *Hirtea* Scopoli, 1763 : 367
: 21 27 *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763 : 369
: 22 29 *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 : 449, 475
: 23 32 *Ceria* Fabricius, 1794 : 277
: 24 35 *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 601

36 *Bibio* Geoffroy, 1762 : 450, 568
: 25 38 *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603
39 *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605
: 26 41 *Erax* Scopoli, 1763 : 359
42 *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604
43 *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775 : 798
: 28 47 *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549
48 *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775 : 761
49 *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763 : 358
: 29 50 *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 584
51 *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606
: 32 60 *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763 : 358
: 33 63 *Thereva* Latreille, 1796 : 167
64 *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775 : 762
: 37 77 *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589
: 40 86 *Stomoxys* Geoffroy, 1762 : 449, 538
87 *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607

APPENDIX II
THREE GENERIC NAMES ALREADY SUPPRESSED BY THE COMMISSION

46 *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Direction 49 in order to validate *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) which had been placed on the Official List in Opinion 73, 1922, when it was not realised that Leach's name was a homonym of Meigen's name.

59 *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 369 in order to validate (a) *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (Order Diptera) and (b) *Tylos* Audouin, 1826 (Class Crustacea, Order Isopoda). The family-group names involved were dealt with in Direction 41.

72 *Titania* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 348 in order to validate *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803. The family-group name involved was dealt with in Direction 28.

APPENDIX III
THREE JUNIOR HOMONYMS PUBLISHED BY MEIGEN IN 1800 TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

Meigen, 1800 name	A junior homonym of	For counterpart name in Diptera see
7 *Amphinome*	*Amphinome* Brugière, [1792] : ix, 44 (Class Polychaeta) see Appendix V G	Appendix V A
8 *Petaurista*	*Petaurista* Link, 1795 : 52–78 (Class Mammalia) see Appendix V F	Appendix V C
65 *Tritonia*	*Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798 : 387 (Class Gastropoda) see Appendix V G	Appendix V A

APPENDIX IV

56 MEIGEN 1800 GENERIC NAMES TO BE SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

Part A

26 names without junior homonyms to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
1 *Flabellifera*	Appendix V A	52 *Omphrale*	Appendix V C
3 *Polymeda*	Appendix V C	54 *Musidora*	Appendix V A
6 *Orithea*	none (a *nomen dubium*)	55 *Cleona*	Appendix V A
		56 *Cypsela*	Appendix V C
11 *Zelmira*	Appendix V C		
12 *Fungivora*	Appendix V C	57 *Dorilas*	Appendix V B
13 *Lycoria*	Appendix V A	68 *Tubifera*	Appendix V C
14 *Tendipes*	Appendix V B	71 *Trepidaria*	Appendix V A
16 *Helea*	Appendix V C	73 *Scopeuma*	Appendix V A
17 *Phalaenula*	Appendix V C	74 *Statinia*	Appendix V C
		78 *Salpyga*	none (a *nomen dubium*)
18 *Itonida*	Appendix V A		
34 *Chrysozona*	Appendix V A	80 *Salmacia*	Appendix V C
40 *Lapria*	Appendix V A	82 *Larvaevora*	Appendix V A
44 *Coryneta*	Appendix V C	83 *Rhodogyne*	Appendix V A

Part B

16 names to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy as senior homonyms of other names for which replacement names are in current use

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
9 *Euphrosyne*	Appendix V A	53 *Clythia*	Appendix V C
10 *Phryne*	Appendix V A	58 *Atalanta*	Appendix V A
15 *Pelopia*	Appendix V C	62 *Antiopa*	Appendix V A
20 *Polyxena*	Appendix V A	66 *Zelima*	Appendix V C
21 *Melusina*	Appendix V C	67 *Lampetia*	Appendix V A
22 *Amasia*	Appendix V C	69 *Cinxia*	Appendix V A
25 *Philia*	Appendix V B	79 *Titia*	none (a *nomen dubium*)
30 *Potamida*	Appendix V C	85 *Calirrhoe*	Appendix V A

Part C

14 names to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy so as to validate junior homonyms which have not been replaced

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
4 *Liriope*	Appendix V A	45 *Noeza*	Appendix V A
5 *Pales*	Appendix V A	61 *Chrysogaster*	Appendix V C
26 *Erinna*	Appendix V A	70 *Penthesilea*	Appendix V A
28 *Eulalia*	Appendix V A	75 *Euribia*	Appendix V C
31 *Hermione*	Appendix V A	81 *Echinodes*	Appendix V A
33 *Chrysops*	Appendix V A	84 *Crocuta*	Appendix V A
37 *Dionaea*	Appendix V C	88 *Cyanea*	none (a *nomen dubium*)

APPENDIX V

GENERIC NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OR (IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN APPENDIX IV) ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX

Part A

31 generic names which represent the counterparts of Meigen 1800 names suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Appendix IV

1 *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, *Tipula atrata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Flabellifera* Meigen, 1800

4 *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, *Tipula contaminata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Liriope* Meigen, 1800

5 *Nephrotoma* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula dorsalis* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Pales* Meigen, 1800

7 *Limonia* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 129, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Amphinome* Meigen, 1800

9 *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1837 : pl. 637, *Macrocera lutea* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800

13 *Sciara* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula thomae* Linnaeus, 1767. Counterpart of *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800

18 *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula pini* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Itonida* Meigen, 1800

20 *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cordyla fusca* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Polyxena* Meigen, 1800

26 *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803 : 266 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Nemotelus cinctus* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Erinna* Meigen, 1800

28 *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 265 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 130, *Musca hydroleon* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Eulalia* Meigen, 1800

31 *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803 : 265 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1833 : pl. 441, *Musca trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767. Counterpart of *Hermione* Meigen, 1800

33 *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1800

34 *Haematopota* Meigen, 1803 : 267 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus pluvialis* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Chrysozona* Meigen, 1800

40 *Laphria* Meigen, 1803 : 270 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 389, *Asilus gibbosus* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Lapria* Meigen, 1800

45 *Hybos* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1837 : pl. 661, *Hybos funebris* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Noeza* Meigen, 1800

53 *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Blanchard, 1849 : pl. 170, fig. 7, *Platypeza fasciata* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800

54 *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Lonchoptera lutea* Panzer, 1809. Counterpart of *Musidora* Meigen, 1800

55 *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804 : 311 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Callomyia elegans* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Cleona* Meigen, 1800

58 *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803 : 271 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Clinocera nigra* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800

62 *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803 : 275 (gender : neuter), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 396, *Musca bicincta* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800

65 *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Williston, 1886 : 244, *Musca diophthalma* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Tritonia* Meigen, 1800

67 *Merodon* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 137, *Syrphus clavipes* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

69 *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 394, *Musca lappona* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Cinxia* Meigen, 1800

70 *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822 : 236 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 136, *Syrphus asilicus* Fallén, 1816. Counterpart of *Penthesilea* Meigen, 1800

71 *Calobata* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (gender : feminine), type-species, by

monotypy, *Musca petronella* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Trepidaria* Meigen, 1800

73 *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius, 1794. Counterpart of *Scopeuma* Meigen, 1800

81 *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803 : 279 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Musca lateralis* Fabricius, 1775, *Eriothrix lateralis* Hendel, 1908. Counterpart of *Echinodes* Meigen, 1800

82 *Tachina* Meigen, 1803 : 280 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Wachtl, 1894 : 142, *Musca grossa* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Larvaevora* Meigen, 1800

83 *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803 : 278 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Musca rotundata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Rhodogyne* Meigen, 1800

84 *Bucentes* Latreille, 1809 : 339 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bucentes cinereus* Latreille, 1809, a replacement name for *Musca geniculata* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Crocuta* Meigen, 1800

85 *Prosena* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828 : 499, 500 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Stomoxys siberita* Fabricius, 1775. Counterpart of *Calirrhoe* Meigen, 1800.

Part B

Three counterpart names in Diptera concerning which specific proposals have been published in the " Bulletin "

14 *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 : 260 (counterpart of *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 151–152, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 469

The two generic names involved here are objective synonyms, for *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, is the type-species of *Tendipes* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 260, and of *Chironomus* by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 377. The particular proposal before the Commission (by Dr. John Smart) is that the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Tendipes* so as to validate *Chironomus*—that is, in the same sense as Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal. He is supported by Dr. Alexander and Dr. Shaw, by Dr. Marcuzzi and by Mr. Acton. The opposite view (that *Tendipes* should be placed on the Official List and *Chironomus* rejected) is taken by Mr. Alan Stone and Dr. Hennig.

In an unpublished contribution on this case, Dr. G. Kruseman asks that the Plenary Powers be used to set aside all designations of a type-species hitherto made for *Tendipes* so as to designate *Chironomus barbipes* Staeger, 1839 : 561. This proposal is defective in two respects : (a) Dr. Kruseman is of the opinion that no valid type-designation has ever been made for *Tendipes*, and he overlooks Coquillett's selection of *Tipula plumosa* ; (b) under the Rules *Tendipes* and *Chironomus* are objective synonyms, and they have always been so regarded. Dr. Kruseman adduces no evidence that they have been, or should in future be, used as independent names. Substantially, therefore, the choice before the Commission is simply between Dr. Smart's proposal (which is in line with the main Sabrosky proposal) to suppress *Tendipes* and validate *Chironomus*, and Dr. Stone's proposal in the exactly opposite sense.

This is perhaps one of the most important individual cases in the whole complex. The family CHIRONOMIDAE is very large and widely distributed, as is the genus *Chironomus* itself, and the confusion caused by the resuscitation of the name *Tendipes* (which has given rise to the family-name TENDIPEDIDAE) is therefore all the greater. There is stronger support for the suppression of *Tendipes* than there is for its addition to the Official List.

25 *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Philia* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 153–155, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 498

This is another case of a choice between two objective synonyms, for *Tipula febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588, is the type-species of *Philia* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 588, and of *Dilophus* by Latreille, 1810 : 422, 381. Professor Elmo Hardy originally asked that *Philia* be placed on the Official List and *Dilophus* rejected, but he has since withdrawn this proposal which was in consequence supported only by the late Professor Aczél. Dr. Stone, Dr. Hennig, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Shaw all wish to see *Philia* suppressed under the Plenary Powers and *Dilophus* validated (in line with Mr. Sabrosky's main proposal) and in this they are now supported by Professor Hardy.

57 *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803] (counterpart of *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 140–149, 346–348, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 221

The type-species of *Dorilas*, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 535, is *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 463. This is also the type-species of *Pipunculus*, by monotypy, and of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803 : 273, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 569. *Microcera*, however, has never come into use since Meigen himself (1824 : 19) synonymised it with *Pipunculus*.

Mr. Rapp proposes that *Dorilas* be suppressed under the Plenary Powers so as to validate *Pipunculus* (in line with Mr. Sabrosky's main proposal) and he is supported by Dr. Smart, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Oldroyd. The opposite view is taken by Dr. Stone, Professor E. D. Hardy, Professor Aczél and Dr. Hennig.

Part C

Brief particulars of names which represent the counterparts of Meigen 1800 names and which should be postponed for further consideration

3 *Erioptera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (counterpart of *Polymeda* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1406

Erioptera was established without included species. In 1804 (: 50–52) Meigen referred six species to it, including *E. grisea* Meigen, 1804 : 51, *E. lutea* Meigen, 1804 : 52, and *E. ater* [*sic*] Meigen, 1804 : 50. Curtis (1835 : pl. 557) designated *Tipula flavescens* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species, but this is invalid because the species was not one of those originally included. The first valid designation was of *E. grisea* by Blanchard, [1846] : pl. 163, fig. 3 (see Stone, 1941 : 413), and Coquillett (1910 : 540) selected *E. lutea*. These two species are not now regarded as congeneric.

Molophilus Curtis, 1833 : pl. 444, has as type-species, by original designation, *M. brevipennis* Curtis, 1833 (*ibid.*) and this is a junior subjective synonym of *Erioptera atra* Meigen, which is still regarded as congeneric with *E. grisea* Meigen but not with *E. lutea*. Current usage seems to adopt *Erioptera* in the sense of *E. lutea* and *Molophilus* in the sense of *M. brevipennis* (=*ater*), and specialists are asked to say whether they wish the Plenary Powers to be used to stabilise this usage.

8 *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (counterpart of *Petaurista* Meigen, 1800). 21 *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1407

The type-species of *Trichocera* (by monotypy) and of *Petaurista* (by monotypy : the sole species referred to the genus by Hendel, 1908 : 47) is *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer, 1776 : 360. This is currently considered congeneric with *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, which is the type-species of *Atractocera* by monotypy, and of *Melusina* by selection by Hendel, 1908 : 50. Of these four genera, *Petaurista* is invalid as a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795, (see Appendix III) and the other three are synonyms of one another.

In 1818 (: 290) Meigen said that he had misidentified *Tipula regelationis* in 1803 and proposed *Simulia* [*sic*] *ornata* for the species which he had then had before him, but under the Rules, he must be presumed to have correctly identified his species (see Stone, 1941 : 412), so that the true *regelationis* is the valid type-species of *Atractocera*. Coquillett (1910 : 512, 567) and other authors, however, regard *Simulium ornatum* as the type-species of *Atractocera*, which thus becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 426 (type-species, by monotypy, *Rhagio colombaschensis* Fabricius, 1787 : 333), and these authors regard *ornatum* and *colombaschensis* as distinct species of *Simulium*. Under the Rules, however, *Atractocera* (which is not in general use) is a synonym of *Trichocera*, not of *Simulium*.

It is not at present clear how stability would best be preserved in this case, but specialists are asked to comment on the following : that *Trichocera* (type-species *Tipula hiemalis*) and *Simulium* (type-species *Rhagio colombaschensis*) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names and that the specific names *hiemalis*, *colombaschensis*, *regelationis* and *ornata* be placed on the Official List of Specific Names. No action is called for in respect of *Atractocera*.

10 *Anisopus* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1408

Anisopus was first established without any included species, and of the two species first referred to it by Meigen in 1804, *Anisopus fuscus* Meigen, 1804 : 103 (a junior subjective synonym of *Tipula fuscata* Fabricius, 1775 : 755) was selected as type-species by Coquillett in 1910 (: 507). *Anisopus* thus became a senior subjective synonym of *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805] : 291

(type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula fenestrarum* [*sic*]=*T. fenestralis* Scopoli, 1763 : 322) ; and a junior subjective synonym of *Sylvicola* Harris, 1776 : 100, by virtue of Coquillett's (1910 : 610) selection of *Sylvicola brevis* Harris, which is a junior synonym of *fenestralis* Scopoli, as type-species of *Sylvicola*. [The generic name *Sylvicola* was established in the Index to Harris's work as the name for thirteen species described in his text as " Dipterae Sylvicolae ".]

Sylvicola thus becomes the oldest available name for the genus to which *Tipula fenestralis* Scopoli, *Sylvicola brevis* Harris, *Tipula fuscata* Fabricius and *T. fusca* Meigen are all referred, but it is not known whether it or one of the junior synonyms is in general use. Specialists are asked to comment on the three following alternatives :—

(1) that *Sylvicola* Harris (type-species *S. brevis* Harris) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names, with *fenestralis* Scopoli on the Official List of Specific Names as the oldest available name for that species ;

(2) that *Anisopus* be placed on the Official List of Generic Names with *A. fuscus* Meigen as type-species and with *fuscata* Fabricius on the Official List of Specific Names as the oldest available name for that species ;

(3) that *Rhyphus* Latreille and the name of its type-species (*fenestralis* Scopoli) be placed on the Official Lists.

If either of the last two choices is preferred, then some means will have to be found of suppressing the senior synonym or synonyms involved.

11 *Platyura* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Zelmira* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1409

Platyura was established without any included species, and of the five species first referred to it by Meigen in 1804 (: 101–102), *P. marginalis* Meigen, 1804 : 101, was selected as type-species by Blanchard, [1846] : pl. 164, fig. 10. Usage has, however, generally followed a later and therefore invalid selection of *P. fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 101, made by Zetterstedt, 1851 : 4077, which was also designated as type-species of *Zelmira* by Coquillett in 1910 (: 621). Under the first selection, *Platyura* becomes a senior objective synonym of *Apemon* Johannsen, 1909 : 20 (type-species, by original designation, *Platyura pectoralis* Coquillett, 1895 : 199) and, assuming the suppression of *Zelmira* in accordance with Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal, there is no name available for the genus containing *Platyura fasciata*) Meigen. Thus if the Rules are strictly followed, *Zelmira* (type-species *fasciata*) and *Platyura* (type-species *marginata*) would be placed on the Official List and *Apemon* would become a junior synonym of *Platyura*. Alternatively the Plenary Powers could be used to designate *fasciata* as the type-species of *Platyura* and to place *Apemon* (type-species *pectoralis*) on the Official List. The specific name *marginalis* Meigen, 1804 could at the same time be placed on the Official List of Specific Names as a valid specific name in its own right.

12 *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Fungivora* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 717

Professor John Lane and Dr. Paul Freeman, in an unpublished application to the Commission, point out that Meigen (1803 : 263) originally included two species in *Mycetophila*, namely, *Tipula fungorum* " De Geer " and *Tipula agarici seticornis* " De Geer " [of which the latter should apparently be cited as *Tipula agarici* de Villers, 1789 : 393]. De Geer's *Tipula fungorum* included (a) larval stages of at least two species of ? *Mycetophila* and (b) the adult male of the species now known as *Mycetophila fungorum* (De Geer, 1776). *T. agarici seticornis* De Geer, 1776 : 367, is a *nomen dubium*, but the description appears to refer to a species of *Trichonta* Winnertz, 1863 : 847.

Confusion has been introduced by later authors, for Olivier (1811) described material of *Tipula fungorum* as *agarici*. Winnertz (1863 : 879) placed *fungorum* in his new genus *Exechia* and Johannsen (1909) designated *fungorum* as type-species of *Exechia* and *agarici* as type-species of *Mycetophila*. The latter selection was adopted by Coquillett (1910 : 545). Thus under the Rules *Trichonta* must give place to *Mycetophila*, with type-species the indeterminate *agarici*, and *Mycetophila* must give place to *Exechia*, with type-species *fungorum*, while *Exechia* must give way to its earliest available synonym, which appears to be *Brachydicrania* Skuse, 1888.

In 1804 (: 91) Meigen renamed his *Mycetophila fungorum* of 1803 as *M. fusca*. This species is always regarded as a species of *Exechia*, and the true *fungorum* De Geer as a species of *Mycetophila*. The applicants therefore seek the use of the Plenary Powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Mycetophila* and *Exechia* hitherto made and to designate *Tipula fungorum* De Geer, 1776, as type-species of *Mycetophila* and *Mycetophila fusca* Meigen, 1804, as type-species of *Exechia*.

15 *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (counterpart of *Pelopia* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1410

The type-species of *Tanypus* (by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442,377) and of *Pelopia* (by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 586) is *Tipula cincta* Fabricius, 1794 : 246, but this species is unrecognisable, so that both generic names are *nomina dubia*. Thienemann (1916) suggests that the Plenary Powers could be used to designate *Tipula monilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, as type-species of *Pelopia*, and either *T. culiciformis* Linnaeus, 1767 : 978, or *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen, 1818 : 61, as type-species of *Tanypus*, but there is no evidence at hand to put before the Commission to justify overriding the fact that the two generic names are objective synonyms of one another.

16 *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (counterpart of *Helea* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1411

The type-species of *Ceratopogon*, by monotypy, is *Tipula barbicornis* Linnaeus, 1767 : 974, but this species is unrecognisable, so that the generic name is a *nomen dubium*. Coquillett (1910 : 520, 549) and other authors have regarded *Ceratopogon communis* Meigen, 1804 : 27, as the valid name for the species cited as *barbicornis* Linnaeus by Meigen in 1803 and have taken it as the type-species of *Ceratopogon*. Thienemann (1916), however, suggests that *Ceratopogon lucorum* Meigen, 1818 : 72, should be taken as the type-species. Comments are sought on the merits of these two proposals, either of which would require the use of the Plenary Powers to bring it into effect.

17 *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796 : 152 (counterpart of *Phalaenula* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1412

Psychoda was established without any included species, but in [1802–1803] : 424 Latreille referred a single species to it, and this species (*Tipula phalaenoides* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588) is therefore the type-species by monotypy. *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 261, has the same type-species, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 616. In the same paper (: 587) Coquillett designated *Trichoptera ocellaris* Meigen, 1804 : 44, as the type-species of *Phalaenula*, but this was invalid, because the species was not among those first referred to *Phalaenula* by Hendel in 1908 ; these species were *Tipula phalaenoides* " Fab." (i.e. Linnaeus, as above) and *T. hirta* " Fabricius " (i.e. Linnaeus, 1761 : 438). The specific name *ocellaris* was proposed by Meigen for the species which he had identified as *Tipula hirta* in 1803, but this does not alter the fact that he must be presumed, under the Rules, to have identified his species correctly in the first instance, so that *T. ocellaris* (which is now referred to *Clytocerus* Eaton, 1904, a genus far removed from *Psychoda*) is not eligible for selection as the type-species of either *Trichoptera* or *Phalaenula*.

Coquillett's designation of the type-species of *Trichoptera* was made in the form " *Psychoda alternata* Say (as *Tipula phalaenoides* Fabricius) " because *P. alternata* Say (1824 : 358) is generally agreed to be the valid name for *Tipula phalaenoides* Fabricius, *non* Linnaeus. This again does not alter the fact that, under the Rules, the species identified by Fabricius must be presumed to be the true *phalaenoides*, and that that species is the valid type-species of *Trichoptera*.

Latreille, [1802–1803], in the passage referred to above, stated under *Psychoda* " Exemples. *Tipula phalaenoides* Linn., ou le genre psychodes de mon Précis . . . Celui de phalaenule de Meigen ", and although this establishes the type-species of *Psychoda*, it does not do so for *Phalaenula*, because the generic name was cited in the vernacular. Dr. Paul Freeman, to whom the above information is due, presents three alternative solutions to this problem, and specialists are asked to comment on them (he prefers the first alternative) :—

(1) assuming the suppression of *Phalaenula* under the Plenary Powers (in conformity with Mr. Sabrosky's main proposal), to place *Psychoda* on the Official List with *Tipula phalaenoides* Linnaeus as type-species, and *Trichoptera* on the Official Index as a junior objective synonym of *Psychoda* ;

(2) to use the Plenary Powers to designate *Trichoptera ocellaris* Meigen as type-species of *Trichoptera*, thus displacing *Clytocerus* ;

(3) to use the Plenary Powers to designate *Psychoda alternata* Say as the type-species of *Trichoptera*, thus making that genus a junior subjective synonym of *Psychoda*.

21 *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800), see above under 8 *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803.

22 *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803 : 264. Z.N.(S.) 548

Professor Elmo Hardy points out that this genus was synonymised with *Amasia* Meigen, 1800, by Hendel, 1908 (: 50). But the generic name *Amasia* has never been used, no species have ever been referred to it, and Hendel's synonymy has never been accepted, so that *Amasia* is generally considered to be a *nomen dubium*, never having been defined in terms of an included species. *Penthetria* was also established without included species, but in 1804 (: 104) Meigen referred the single species *P. funebris* Meigen, 1804 to it and this is the type-species by monotypy. This unpublished application thus involves the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress *Amasia* (in line with the Sabrosky proposal) and to place *Penthetria*, as defined above, on the Official List.

30 *Chippium* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 448 (counterpart of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1413

Chippium was established with two included species, *Stratiomys ephippium* and *S. microleon* Fabricius, 1775 : 759, neither of which was designated or indicated as type-species. In [1804–1805] (: 341) Latreille emended the generic name to *Ephippium* (a junior homonym of *Ephippium* [Röding], 1798) and in 1810 (: 442, 384) stated that *Stratiomys ephippium* was the type-species. Some authors have given *Ephippium* Latreille priority over *Clitellaria* Meigen, 1803 : 265, of which *S. ephippium* is also the type-species, by monotypy. In 1902 (: 191) Bezzi proposed *Ephippiomyia* as a replacement name for *Ephippium* Latreille, *non* [Röding]. The four names *Chippium* Latreille, [1802–1803], *Clitellaria* Meigen, 1803, *Ephippium* Latreille, [1804–1805], and *Ephippiomyia* Bezzi, 1902 are thus all objective synonyms of one another, but the first and oldest has never been used and the third is an invalid junior homonym.

Specialists are asked to comment on the tentative proposal that the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Chippium* ; that *Clitellaria* be placed on the Official List ; and that *Ephippium* Latreille and *Ephippiomyia* Bezzi be placed on the Official Index.

37 *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (counterpart of *Dionaea* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1414

The type-species of *Platyptera* is *Empis platyptera* Panzer, 1794 : tab. 23, by absolute tautonymy. This specific name is considered to be a junior synonym of *Empis marginata* Fabricius, 1784 : 364, which is placed in the subgenus *Rhamphomyia* Meigen, 1822 : 42. English zoologists generally use *Platyptera* as a subgenus of *Empis* for the group of *Empis borealis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603, and *Rhamphomyia* either as a subgenus of *Empis* or as a separate genus. There is not yet enough information on this case to frame tentative proposals for the criticism of specialists.

44 *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (counterpart of *Coryneta* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1415

Tachydromia was established with two included species, *Musca cursitans* Fabricius, 1775 : 782, and *M. cimicoides* [*sic*] Fabricius, 1779 : 253. In 1822 (: 70) Meigen stated that he had misidentified *Musca cimecoides* Fabricius in 1803 and renamed his species *Tachydromia connexa*. Curtis, 1833 : pl. 477, selected *Musca arrogans* Linnaeus, 1767 : 995, (which he regarded as a synonym of *M. cimicoides* [*sic*]) as type-species of *Tachydromia*, but this is, of course, invalid. Coquillett (1903, 1910) selected *T. connexa* as type-species, but this is equally invalid. According to Mr. Oldroyd, *Musca arrogans* is still regarded as the valid name of the true *M. cimecoides* Fabricius, and *M. arrogans* and *T. connexa* are both currently placed in *Tachydromia*. Specialists are therefore asked to comment on the tentative proposal that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *Tachydromia connexa* Meigen, 1822, as the type-species of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803.

52 *Hypselura* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (counterpart of *Omphrale* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 549

The type-species of *Hypselura*, by monotypy, is *Musca senilis* Fabricius, 1794 : 33, a junior synonym of *M. fenestralis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 597. This latter is the type-species, by monotypy, of *Scenopinus* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 463, so that *Hypselura* and *Scenopinus* are subjective synonyms. Since *Scenopinus* is in general use, there seems to be no obstacle to placing it on the Official List, but the advice of specialists is sought on the current status of *Hypselura* and as to whether *M. fenestralis* Linnaeus and *M. senilis* Fabricius should be regarded as congeneric (following Kertész, 1909) or not (following Kröber, 1937). In the latter case, *Hypselura* can also be placed on the Official List.

53 *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (counterpart of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 542

This is a simple case of a choice between two objective synonyms, for *Platypeza fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 310, is the type-species of *Clythia*, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 525, and of *Platypeza* by selection by Blanchard, 1849 : pl. 170, fig. 7. Professor Kessel, in an unpublished application, asks that *Clythia* be placed on the Official List and *Platypeza* rejected (in direct opposition to Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal).

This case can in fact be dealt with in the course of the present ruling; for if Mr. Sabrosky's proposal is accepted, *Platypeza* will be automatically validated and can be placed on the Official List, while if his proposal is rejected, *Clythia* will be placed on the Official List and *Platypeza* on the Official Index.

56 *Borborus* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (counterpart of *Cypsela* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1416

The type-species of *Borborus*, by selection by Curtis, 1833 : pl. 469, is *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus, 1767 : 993, which is a *nomen dubium*. Coquillett (1910 : 530) selected *M. subsultans* Fabricius, 1794 : 392, as the type-species of *Cypsela*; this species is recognisable and it is clear that Fabricius misapplied the Linnean name. The Fabrician species is, however, regarded as congeneric with *Sphaerocera curvipes* Latreille, [1804–1805]: 394, the type-species, by monotypy, of *Sphaerocera* Latreille, 1804 : 24. The advice of specialists is sought as to whether *Borborus* and *Sphaerocera* are used in competition for the same genus, and if so which is the more widely used; or whether they are treated as distinct genera, and if so what should be taken as the type-species of *Borborus*? Should the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus, 1767 so as to validate *M. subsultans* Fabricius, 1794?

61 *Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (counterpart of *Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1417

Meigen in 1803 placed three species in this genus, *coemiteriorum*, *metallinus* and *umbrarum*, all attributed to Fabricius. Zetterstedt (1843 : 816) selected *Chrysogaster solstitialis* Fallén, 1817 : 56, as type-species, but this was invalid because the species was not one of the originally included species and because he synonymised it with doubt with "*Musca coemiteriorum* Linn. *Fn. svec.* 1842 ? " (a name published before 1758). Specialists are asked to say whether *Musca coemiteriorum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 597, *M. coemiteriorum* Fabricius, 1787 : 339, and *M. coemiteriorum* Meigen, 1803, are identical or not. Should *M. coemiteriorum* Linnaeus, 1758, be designated as type-species of *Chrysogaster*, or should the Plenary Powers be used to designate *C. solstitialis* Fallén ?

66 *Eumeros* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (counterpart of *Zelima* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1418

Meigen established *Eumeros* with two included species, *Musca segnis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 595, and *Musca pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 594. *Syritta* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828 : 808, was established with *M. pipiens* as type-species by monotypy, so that under Opinion 6, *M. segnis* became the type-species of *Eumeros*. This species was designated type-species of *Zelima* by Coquillett (1910 : 621) and of *Xylota* Meigen, 1822 : 211, by Curtis (1832 : pl. 409). Thus *Zelima*, *Eumeros* and *Xylota* are objective synonyms.

Mr. J. E. Collin points out in an unpublished application that *Xylota* was proposed as a replacement name for *Heliophilus* Meigen, 1803 : 273, on account of a supposed homonymy with *Heliophila* in Botany, so that under the Rules the two genera should have the same type-species. The type-species of *Heliophilus* is *Musca sylvarum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 550. Mr. Collin proposes that *Heliophilus* (which is technically available) should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in order to avoid confusion with the Syrphid genus *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822 : 368, and that Curtis's type-selection for *Xylota* be validated.

It appears that *Xylota* is more widely used than its senior objective synonym *Eumeros*. This may be because in 1804 (: 20) Meigen emended *Eumeros* to *Eumerus* and then, in 1822 (: 202), proposed *Eumerus* for an entirely different genus (again a Syrphid) for which *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, *non* 1804 is consistently used. It is therefore proposed that *Eumeros* Meigen, 1803 be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, that the unjustified emendation *Eumerus* Meigen, 1804 be placed on the Official Index and that *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, be validated under the Plenary Powers and placed on the Official List (its type-species is *Syrphus tricolor* Fabricius, 1798 : 563, by designation by Curtis, 1839 : pl. 749) ; and that *Xylota* (with type-species *M. segnis*) be also validated under the Plenary Powers.

68 *Elophilus* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (counterpart of *Tubifera* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1419

The type-species of *Elophilus*, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 395, is *Musca tenax* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591. The same species is the type-species of *Tubifera* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 618. In 1832, however (: pl. 432), Curtis selected that species as the type-species of *Eristalis* Latreille, 1804 : 194, and chose *Musca pendula* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591, as the type-species of *Elophilus*, and this invalid action has been generally followed. Mr. Collin states in an unpublished application that *Elophilus* and *Eristalis* are invalid under the Rules as junior objective synonyms of *Tubifera*, and that the rejection of *Elophilus* would necessitate the proposal of a new name for the *pendula*-group. He also states that Fabricius (1805 : 233) emended *Elophilus* to *Helophilus* and that this emendation has been universally adopted (it is not clear, however, how this name is related to *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822, mentioned under the preceding item). He supports Mr. Sabrosky's proposal to suppress *Tubifera* Meigen, 1800, and suggests that the Plenary Powers be used to validate Curtis's designation of *Musca pendula* as type-species of *Elophilus* and to validate Fabricius's emendation of this name to *Helophilus*. *Eristalis* (with *M. tenax* as type-species) and *Helophilus* (*M. pendula*) could then be placed on the Official List.

74 *Dictya* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (counterpart of *Statinia* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1420

Sack (1939 : 56) selected *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 599, as type-species of *Dictya*, but it is not known if this is the earliest type-designation for this genus. Hendel's selection (1924 : 211) of *Musca marginata* Fabricius, 1775 : 784, as type-species of *Statinia* was invalid, because this was not one of the two species (" *M. cucullaria, umbrarum* Fab.") which he had first attributed to the genus in 1908, and Stone (1941 : 414) was in error in following this. An unfortunate result has been that some authors have needlessly discarded *Coremacera* Rondani, 1856 : 106, (type-species, by original designation, *M. marginata* Fabricius) as though it were a junior objective synonym of *Statinia*.

Hendel (1908 : 64) synonymised *Dictya* not only with *Statinia* but also with *Tetanocera* " Duméril, 1798, sens. lat.", but this latter name cannot be traced (it may perhaps refer to the French vernacular " Tétanocère " Duméril, 1798; see Cresson, 1920: 55). The earliest use of *Tetanocera* appears to be by Latreille, 1804 : 196 (type-species, by monotypy, *Musca graminum* Fabricius, 1775 : 785). In 1920 (: 54) Cresson published *Chaetomacera* (type-species, by original designation, *M. elata* Fabricius, 1781 : 441) as a replacement name for " *Tetanocera* Duméril, 1806 ", but the name then used by Duméril (: 282) was *Tetanocerus* and he included no species in the genus. It appears, however, that *Tetanocera*, wrongly attributed to Duméril, 1806 (and as such a junior homonym of *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804) is in general use with *M. elata* Fabricius treated as its type-species. The advice of specialists is therefore sought on the following questions :—

(1) Should *Dictya* be placed on the Official List with *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species ?

(2) Should *Coremacera* Rondani, 1856, be placed on the Official List with *Musca marginata* Fabricius, 1775, as type-species ?

(3) Should the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Tetanocera* Duméril, 1798, (acheirony m) and *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804, so as to validate that name from whatever author so emended *Tetanocerus* Duméril,

1806, and to designate *Musca elata* Fabricius, 1781, as its type-species?

(4) Should *Chaetomacera* Cresson, 1920, be placed on the Official Index (as a junior objective synonym of " *Tetanocera* ") ?

(5) Should any of these questions be modified by reason of the fact that any or all of the following species are regarded as congeneric : *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758, *M. graminum* Fabricius, 1775, and *M. elata* Fabricius, 1781 ?

75 *Trypeta* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (counterpart of *Euribia* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1421

The type-species of *Trypeta*, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 618, is *Musca artemisiae* Fabricius, 1794 : 351, and according to Mr. Oldroyd this is the oldest available name for the species and the generic name, thus defined, is in general use. *Spilographa* Loew, 1862 : 39, (type-species, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 607, *Trypeta hamifera* Loew, 1846 : 496) is treated as a junior synonym of *Trypeta*, since the oldest available name for this species is *Tephritis immaculata* Macquart, 1835, considered congeneric with *M. artemisiae*. It is not clear, however, whether or no *Trypeta* and *Spilographa* are currently employed in different senses and the advice of specialists is sought on this point.

80 *Gonia* Meigen, 1803 : 280 (counterpart of *Salmacia* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1422

Gonia contained no species until Meigen (1826 : 2–7) referred thirteen species to it. One of these, *Musca capitata* De Geer, 1775 : 3, was selected as type-species by Curtis (1835 : pl. 533) and is usually so regarded. It seems, however, that Wiedemann (1819 : 25) had already, before Meigen, referred his two new species *G. bimaculata* and *G. fasciata* to the genus, so that one of these must be the type-species, but it is not clear whether *Gonia* Wiedemann is to be treated as a subsequent usage or as a junior homonym of *Gonia* Meigen, 1803. Specialists are asked to say whether they wish the Plenary Powers to be used to designate *M. capitata* as type-species of *Gonia* or whether either *G. bimaculata* or *G. fasciata* Wiedemann should be regarded as its type-species.

Part D

Seven generic names which are junior homonyms of names suppressed for both priority and homonymy (see Appendix IV, Part D) and which can thus be placed on the Official List

26 *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855 : 120 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Erinna newcombi* H. & A. Adams, 1855 (Class Gastropoda)

37 *Dionaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, [1830] : 253 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 54, *Tachina forcipata* Meigen, 1824 (Order Diptera)

45 *Noeza* Walker, 1866 : 1839 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Noeza telegraphella* Walker, 1866 (Order Lepidoptera)

70 *Penthesilea* Ragonot, [1891] : 439 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Penthesilea sacculalis* Ragonot, [1891] (Order Lepidoptera)

75 *Euribia* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 458 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Hendel, 1927 : 37, *Musca cardui* Linnaeus, 1758 (Order Diptera)

81 *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869 : 253 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hetaerius setiger* Leconte, 1859 (Order Coleoptera)

84 *Crocuta* Kaup, 1818 : 1145 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777 (Class Mammalia)

Part E

Three names of the same sort as those in Part D above postponed for further consideration

4 *Liriope* Lesson, 1843 : 39 (Class Scyphozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1423

This genus was established with two included species, *L. cerasiformis* Lesson, 1843 and *Medusa proboscidalis* Forskål, 1775. The latter is the type-species of *Geryonia* Peron & Lesueur, 1810, by selection by Mayer, 1910 and this, under Opinion 6, would make *L. cerasiformis* the type-species of *Liriope*, in accord with current practice. The Commission needs to be assured, however, that there is no earlier type-selection for *Liriope* or for *Geryonia*, and the advice of specialists is needed on this point.

28 *Eulalia* Savigny, 1822 : 45 (Class Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 104

This genus was established with two included species, *Nereis viridis* and *N. maculata* O. F. Müller, 1776. The former is currently regarded as the type-species of *Eulalia*, but it is not known on what grounds. Moreover, both the specific names mentioned appear to be homonyms rather than subsequent usages of *N. viridis* and *N. maculata* Linnaeus, 1767 : 1086. Information is therefore needed on the earliest type-designation for *Eulalia* and on the relationship of the Müllerian and Linnean specific names.

31 *Hermione* Blainville, 1828 : 457 (Class Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 1424

The type-species, by monotypy, of this genus is *Halithea hystrix* Lamarck, 1818 : 307, but it is not known whether this is the oldest available name for the species nor whether it is in current use.

Part F

A senior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name to be placed on the Official List

8 *Petaurista* Link, 1795 : 52–78 (gender : feminine) type-species, by absolute tautonymy, *Sciurus petaurista* Pallas, 1766 : 54 (Class Mammalia).

Part G

Two senior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names postponed for further consideration

7 *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792] : ix, 44 (Class Polychaeta) Z.N.(S.) 1425

The type-species of this genus is reported to be "*Aphrodite rostrata* Pallas, 1780", but it is not known why, nor whether this is the oldest available name for the species in question and in current use.

65 *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798 : 387 (Class Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1215

This genus was established without any included species, but in 1801 Lamarck referred the single species *Doris clavigera* O. F. Müller, 1776, to it, and this is therefore the valid type-species, by monotypy. This species is now, however, referred to *Limacia* O. F. Müller, 1781, while *Tritonia* is interpreted by reference to *T. hombergii* Cuvier, 1803. In an unpublished application, Dr. Henning Lemche, a specialist in the group concerned, asks that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803 as the type-species of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798.

Part H

Nine generic names to replace junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names and to be placed on the Official List

10 *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850 : 308, 311 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1844] : 90, *Papilio tircis* Stoll, [1782] (Order Lepidoptera)

10 *Calybia* Kirby, 1892 : 446 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Phryne* Grote, 1865, *Phryne immaculata* Grote, 1865 (Order Lepidoptera)

21 *Melusinella* Metcalf, 1952 : 230 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Funkhouser, 1927 : 214, through *Melusina* Stål, 1867 : 552, *Ceresa nervosa* Fairmaire, 1846 (Order Hemiptera)

58 *Cerogenes* Horváth, 1909 : 532 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Atalanta* Stål, 1861 : 149, *Phenax auricoma* Burmeister, 1835 (Order Hemiptera)

62 *Antiopula* Bergroth, 1894 : 163 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Antiopa* Stål, 1863 : 47, *Antiopa pumila* Stål, 1863 (Order Hemiptera)

66 *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777 : 433 (gender : neuter), type-species, by selection by Hemming, 1933 : 199, *Papilio sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758 (Order Lepidoptera) (a generic name regarded as a senior synonym of *Zelima* Fabricius, 1807).

67 *Xanthia* Latreille, 1818 : 29 (gender : feminine), type-species, through *Lampetia* Curtis, 1830, *Noctua croceago* [Dennis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (Order Lepidoptera)

69 *Madates* Strand, 1910 : 19 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, through *Cinxia* Stål, 1862 : 105 and *Datames* Horváth, 1909 : 631, *Cimex limbatus* Fabricius, 1803 (Order Hemiptera)

79 *Titiella* Bergroth, 1920 : 29 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Titia* Stål, 1866 : 105, *Acocephalus punctiger* Stål, [1855] (Order Hemiptera).

Part I

Eleven names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen, 1800, to be placed on the Official List

19 *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 376, *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758

35 *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 601 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 385, *Tabanus bovinus* Linnaeus, 1758

38 *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 390, *Empis pennipes* Linnaeus, 1758

39 *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 389, *Asilus crabroniformis* Linnaeus, 1758

42 *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1831 : pl. 377, *Conops flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758

47 *Geosargus* Bezzi, 1907 : 53 (a replacement name for *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549 *non* Walbaum, 1792 : 586) (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 384, through *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798, *Musca cuprarius* Linnaeus, 1758

48 *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775 : 761 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 387, *Musca scolopacea* Linnaeus, 1758

51 *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 392, *Bombylius major* Linnaeus, 1758

60 *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763 : 358 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Conops rostrata* Linnaeus, 1758

63 *Thereva* Latreille, 1796 : 167 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 388, *Musca plebeia* Linnaeus, 1758

87 *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 444, 407, *Hippobosca equina* Linnaeus, 1758

Part J

Seven generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800, postponed for further consideration

2 *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758 : 585. Z.N.(S.) 896

The placing of this important generic name on the Official List is delayed by a taxonomic problem, for the nomenclatorial status of the name is clear. The type-species of the genus is *Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus, 1758 : 585, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, and this is the oldest available name for the species and is in current use. Dr. Lemche points out, however, in an unpublished application, that the specific name has been applied to three different, though closely related species, and that the conservation of the name in the sense of majority-usage requires the designation of a neotype.* Further advice on this point from specialists in the Tipulid flies is desirable.

27 *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763 : 369. Z.N.(S.) 1426

The type-species of this genus is *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus, 1761 : 468, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 605, and this is the oldest available name for the species and is in current use. Before the generic name can be placed on the Official List, however, the status of *Sicus* Latreille, 1796 : 158, and *Sicus* Fabricius, 1798 : 547, 554, must be made clear. The type-species of *Sicus* Latreille, by monotypy, is *Musca cimecoides* Fabricius, 1779 : 253, and the generic name is a senior synonym of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803 (see Part C above). No type-selection is known for *Sicus* Fabricius. *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus is one of the included species, so that the generic name could be a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli were it not that Fabricius seems to have misidentified *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus. See also 43 *Myopa* below.

32 *Ceria* Fabricius, 1794 : 277. Z.N.(S.) 1427

This genus was established without any included species. The type-species is *Cina* [*sic*] *clavicornis* Fabricius, 1798 : 557, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 396, but the specific name is invalid as a junior primary homonym. Moreover, *Ceria* Fabricius is itself a junior homonym of *Ceria* Scopoli, 1763 : 351, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Scatopse* Geoffroy, 1762. See 64 *Syrphus* below.

41 *Erax* Scopoli, 1763 : 359. Z.N.(S.) 1435

The type-species of this genus is *Erax barbatus* Scopoli, 1763 : 360, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 539. This species is congeneric, or even conspecific, with *Asilus punctatus* Fabricius, 1781 (placed in *Dasypogon* by Meigen, 1804 : 251), which in turn is the same as *Asilus punctipennis* Meigen, 1820 : 330. *A. punctatus* is regarded as the type-species of *Protophanes* Loew, 1860 : 143, which originally included *A. punctipennis* also. Macquart, 1838, used *Erax* in a widely different sense from Scopoli, and Hine, 1919, designated *Erax rufibarbis* Macquart, 1838 : 232, as type-species of *Erax* Macquart *non* Scopoli. *Erax* is currently used in this strictly invalid sense, allowing *Protophanes*, which is technically a synonym of *Erax*, to be used for the Palaearctic species for which Scopoli originally intended *Erax*. It seems, however, that other generic names are involved in this case and it is not yet clear how or to what extent the Plenary Powers may need to be invoked in order to conserve current usage.

43 *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775 : 798. Z.N.(S.) 1428

The first valid type-designation for this genus was made by Latreille, 1810 : 444, 398, who selected *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus, 1761. The generic name thus became a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763 (see above), but in fact it is generally interpreted according to a later designation of *Conops buccata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, by Curtis, 1838 : pl. 677. The Plenary Powers may thus be needed to conserve current usage of *Myopa* and *Sicus*.

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* A neotype has been designated since this report was drafted. *See Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 209–213. N.D.R.

49 *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763 : 358. Z.N.(S.) 1429

The type-species of this genus, by monotypy, is *Musca morio* Linnaeus, 1758 : 590, but it is not known whether this is the oldest available name for the species nor whether it is in current use.

64 *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775 : 762. Z.N.(S.) 1430

Curtis (1839 : pl. 753) designated *Musca lucorum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, as the type-species of this genus. The same species is type of *Leucozona* Schiner, 1860 : 214, by monotypy. Westwood, 1840 : 137, designated "*Musca ruficornis* Linnaeus" as type-species of *Syrphus*; he presumably intended *Musca ruficornis* Fabricius, 1794 : 314. Rondani, 1844 : 459, designated *Musca ribesii* Linnaeus, 1758 : 593, as type-species. In spite of efforts by Coquillett (1910 : 611) and Goffe (1933 : 78) to re-establish Curtis's prior designation, usage has consistently followed Rondani, because this fixes the generic name to a group of species preying on aphids in the sense in which Meigen had used the name. Mr. Collin proposes, in an unpublished application, that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *ribesii* as the type-species of *Syrphus* and *lucorum* as the type-species of *Leucozona*, but no comments from other specialists are available at present on this suggestion.

Part K

124 invalid generic names to be placed on the Official Index

1 *Tanyptera* Latreille, 1804 : 188, a junior objective synonym of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803

1 *Ctenophora* Blackwall, 1870 : 401 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803

4 *Liriope* Rathke, 1843 : 60 (Class Crustacea), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Liriope* Gistl, [1847] : 563 ; 1848 : 171 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Liriope* Gegenbaur, 1856 : 256 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Ptychoptera* Christoph, 1880 : 83 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803

5 *Pales* Dejean, 1835 : 408 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and a *nomen nudum*

5 *Pales* Koch, 1850 : 64 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

5 *Pales* Gray, 1867 : 234 (Class Zoantharia), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

7 *Limnobia* Meigen, 1818 : 116, a junior objective synonym of *Limonia* Meigen, 1803

7 *Limonia* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 211 (Order Lepidoptera), an unjustified emendation of *Lemonia* Hübner, [1820]

7 *Limonia* Thorell, 1870 : 190 (Class Arachnida), an unjustified emendation of *Leimonia* Koch, 1847

8 *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820 : 268 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Petaurista* Berthold, 1827 : 400 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Petaurista* Reichenbach, [1863] : 105 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Trichocera* de Haan, [1833] *in* Siebold : 16 (Class Crustacea), a junior homonym of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803

9 *Euphrosyne* Savigny, 1822 : 45 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Euphrosine* Lamarck, 1818

9 *Euphrosyne* Gray, 1866 : 214 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800

9 *Macrocera* Latreille, 1810 : 339, 439 (Order Hymenoptera), a junior homonym of *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803

10 *Phryne* Oken, 1816 : 210 (Class Amphibia), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

10 *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1844] : 90 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

10 *Phryne* Grote, 1865 : 246 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

12 *Mycetophila* Gyllenhal, 1810 : 541 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803

15 *Pelopia* H. Adams, 1868 : 16 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Pelopia* Meigen, 1800

15 *Tanypus* Oppel, 1812 : 159 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803

15 *Tanypus* Keyserling, 1882 : 1415 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803

17 *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864 : 1109 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803

17 *Trichoptera* Strobl, 1880 : 64 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803

18 *Cecidomia* Passerini, 1849 : 70, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803

18 *Cecidomyza* Zetterstedt, 1850 : 3673, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803

20 *Polyxena* Blainville, 1834 : 278 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Polyxena* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Polyxenia* Eschscholtz, 1829

20 *Cordyla* Billberg, 1820 : 96 (Order Odonata), a junior homonym of *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cordulia* [Leach], [1815]

21 *Melusina* Stål, 1867 : 552 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800

21 *Melusina* Haekel, 1880 : 534 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800

21 *Simulia* Meigen, 1818 : 289, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803]

22 *Amasia* Dejean, 1835 : 411 (Order Coleoptera), a *nomen nudum* and a junior homonym of *Amasia* Meigen, 1800

22 *Amasia* Chapuis *in* Lacordaire, 1874 : 313 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Amasia* Meigen, 1800

22 *Penthetria* Cabanis, 1847 : 331 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803

22 *Penthetria* Edwards, 1881 : 80 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803

25 *Philia* [Oken], 1829 : 1111 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Philine* Ascanius, 1772

25 *Philia* Schioedte, (1842) : 279 (Order Hemiptera),a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800 and an unnecessary replacement name for *Calliphara* Germar, 1839

25 *Philia* Koch, 1846 : 54 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800

25 *Dilophus* Vieillot, 1816 : 34 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803

26 *Erinna* Moerch, 1865 : 387 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Eremina* Pfeiffer, 1855

27 *Coenomyia* Latreille, 1796 : 159, a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763

28 *Odontomya* Latreille, 1809 : 274, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

28 *Odonthomya* Rondani, 1856 : 170, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

28 *Odonthomyia* Bellardi, 1859 : 232, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

30 *Potamida* Schweigger, 1820 : 720, 770 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Potamides* Brongniart, 1810

30 *Potamida* J.L.R. Agassiz, 1846 : 306 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800, and an unjustified emendation of *Potomida* Swainson, 1840

31 *Hermione* Forbes & Goodsir, (1840) : 82 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Hermione* Gray, 1852 : 306 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Hermione* Meyrick, 1883 : 526 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Oxycera* Giebel, 1875 : 785 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Oxycerca* Gray, 1842

37 *Platyptera* Panzer, 1809 : tab. 20, a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803

37 *Platyptera* Cuvier, 1829 : 248 (Class Pisces), a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803

37 *Platyptera* Valenciennes *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837 321 (Class Pisces), a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803

37 *Dionnaea* Hendel, 1908 : 54, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Dionaea* Meigen, 1800

39 *Asilus* Moehring, 1758 : 28 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758

39 *Asilus* Brisson, 1760, 3 : 479 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758

39 *Asilus* Bechstein, 1802 : 173 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758

41 *Dasypogon* Leconte, 1861 : 170 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Dasypogon* Meigen, 1803

42 *Conops* Walckenaer & Gervais, 1847 : 382 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Oonops* Templeton, [1833]

44 *Tachydromya* Oken, 1815 : 486, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803

44 *Tachydromyia* Macquart, 1823 : 152, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803

47 *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Sargus* Walbaum, 1792 (Class Pisces)

47 *Sargus* Lacépède, 1802 : 167, a junior homonym of *Sargus* Walbaum, 1792

48 *Leptis* Fabricius, 1805 : 69 (Order Diptera), a junior objective synonym of *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775

51 *Bombylius* Fauvel, 1902 : 42 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758

53 *Clythia* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 : 132 (Class Hydrozoa), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812

53 *Clythia* Berendt, 1845 : 56 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800

53 *Clythia* Menge, 1854 : 45 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800

55 *Callomya* Oken, 1815 : 490, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804

55 *Callimyia* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 59, an unjustified emendation of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804

55 *Calomyia* Rossi, 1848 : viii, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804

57 *Microcera* Meigen, 1803 : 273, a junior objective synonym of *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803]

57 *Microcera* Mannerheim, 1831 : 486 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803

57 *Microcera* Zetterstedt, 1837 : col. 33 ; 1838 : 572 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803

57 *Microcera* Lioy, 1864 : 906 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803

58 *Atalanta* Stål, 1861 : 149 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800

58 *Atalanta* Seeley, 1864 : 50 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800

58 *Atalanta* Knocker, 1869 : 617 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Atlanta* Lesueur, 1817

58 *Clinocera* Deyrolle, 1864 : 116 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803

58 *Clinocera* Reitter, 1906 : 459 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Clinocrara* Thomson, 1859

60 *Rhyngia* Rondani, 1844 : 459 (Order Diptera), an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763

62 *Antiopa* Alder & Hancock, 1848 : 190 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800

62 *Antiopa* Stål, 1862 : 47 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800

65 *Tritonia* Turton, 1825 : 365 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798

65 *Tritonia* Geyer, 1832 : 25 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798

65 *Spilomya* Oken, 1815 : 513, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803

66 *Zelima* Fabricius, 1807 : 279 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Zelima* Meigen, 1800

66 *Zetides* Hübner, [1819] : 85 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777

66 *Chlorisses* Swainson, 1832 : pl. 89 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777

67 *Lampetia* Stephens, 1829 : 43 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

67 *Lampetia* Curtis, 1830 : pl. 153 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

67 *Lampetia* Boie, 1837 : 536 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

67 *Lampetia* Chun, 1880 : 282 (Class Ctenophora), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

68 *Elophilus* Labbé, 1935 : 312 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Elophilus* Latreille, 1804

69 *Cinxia* Stål, 1862 : 105 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Cinxia* Meigen, 1800

69 *Sericomya* Oken, 1815 : 515, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803

69 *Sericomya* Rondani, 1844 : 451, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803

69 *Sericomyza* Zetterstedt, 1838 : 589, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803

70 *Criorhina* Williston, 1886 : 209, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822

70 *Chriorhyna* Rondani, 1844 : 456, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822

72 *Titania* J. L. R. Agassiz, [1846] : 67 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and an unjustified emendation of *Titanio* Hübner, [1825]

73 *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805 : 203, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803

74 *Dictya* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 123 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803, and an unjustified emendation of *Dyctia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

74 *Dictya* de Chaudoir, 1871 : 123 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803

74 *Dictya* Kobayashi, 1933 : 137 (Class Trilobita), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803

75 *Euribia* Rang, 1827 : 320, 328 (Class Pteropoda), a junior homonym of *Euribia* Latreille, 1802

76 *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 : 72 (Class Gastropoda), a junior objective synonym of *Lambis* [Röding], 1798

76 *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803 : 275, a junior homonym of *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 and a junior objective synonym of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762

76 *Apivora* Meigen, 1800, a junior objective synonym of *Volucella* Geoffroy 1762

79 *Titia* Hermann, 1804 : 135 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Titia* Meigen, 1800

79 *Titia* Stål, 1866 : 105 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Titia* Meigen, 1800

80 *Gonia* Heinemann, [1870] : 331 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Gonia* Meigen, 1803

81 *Echinodes* Trouessart, 1879 : 274 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869

81 *Echinodes* Jacquet, [1889] : 1888 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869

81 *Eriothryx* Schiner, [1868] : 292, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803

82 *Echinomya* Latreille, [1804–1805] : 377, a junior objective synonym of *Tachina* Meigen, 1803

83 *Gymnosoma* Quatrefages, [1866] : 482 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803

83 *Gymnosomia* Latreille, 1829 : 511, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803

85 *Calirrhoe* Reichenbach, 1828 : 99 (Class Cephalopoda ?), a junior homonym of *Calirrhoe* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callirhoe* Montfort, 1810

87 *Hippoboscus* Gray, 1832 : 778, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758

APPENDIX VI

SPECIFIC NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

Part A

58 specific names of type-species of genera listed in Appendix V

1 *atrata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 586, as published in the binomen *Tipula atrata* (type-species of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803)

4 *contaminata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 586, as published in the binomen *Tipula contaminata* (type-species of *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803)

5 *dorsalis* Fabricius, 1781 : 403, as published in the binomen *Tipula dorsalis* (type-species of *Nephrotoma* Meigen, 1803)

7 *tripunctata* Fabricius, 1781 : 405, as published in the binomen *Tipula tripunctata* (type-species of *Limonia* Meigen, 1803)

8 *petaurista* Pallas, 1766 : 54, as published in the binomen *Sciurus petaurista* (type-species of *Petaurista* Link, 1795)

9 *lutea* Meigen, 1804 : 46, as published in the binomen *Macrocera lutea* (type-species of *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803)

10 *immaculata* Grote, 1865 : 246, as published in the binomen *Phryne immaculata* (type-species of *Calybia* Kirby, 1829)

14 *plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, as published in the binomen *Tipula plumosa* (type-species of *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)

18 *pini* De Geer, 1776 : 417, as published in the binomen *Tipula pini* (type-species of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)

19 *pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Culex pipiens* (type-species of *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)

20 *fusca* Meigen, 1804 : 93, as published in the binomen *Cordyla fusca* (type-species of *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803)

21 *nervosa* Fairmaire, 1846 : 289, as published in the binomen *Ceresa nervosa* (type-species of *Melusinella* Metcalf, 1952)

25 *febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588, as published in the binomen *Tipula febrilis* (type-species of *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803)

26 *cinctus* De Geer, 1776 : 183, as published in the binomen *Nemotelus cinctus* (type-species of *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)

26 *newcombi* H. & A. Adams, 1855 : 120, as published in the binomen *Erinna newcombi* (type species of *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855)

28 *hydroleon* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589, as published in the binomen *Musca hydroleon* (type-species of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803)

31 *trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767 : 980, as published in the binomen *Musca trilineata* (type-species of *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803)

33 *caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Tabanus caecutiens* (type-species of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803)

34 *pluvialis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Tabanus pluvialis* (type-species of *Haematopota* Meigen, 1803)

35 *bovinus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 601, as published in the binomen *Tabanus bovinus* (type-species of *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)

37 *forcipata* Meigen, 1824 : 272, as published in the binomen *Tachina forcipata* (type-species of *Dionaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

38 *pennipes* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Empis pennipes* (type-species of *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)

39 *crabroniformis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, as published in the binomen *Asilus crabroniformis* (type-species of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)

40 *gibbosus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, as published in the binomen *Asilus gibbosus* (type-species of *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)

42 *flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Conops flavipes* (type-species of *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)

45 *telegraphella* Walker, 1866 : 1839, as published in the binomen *Noeza telegraphella* (type-species of *Noeza* Walker, 1866)

47 *cupraria* Linnaeus, 1758 : 598, as published in the binomen *Musca cupraria* (type-species of *Geosargus* Bezzi, 1907)

48 *scolopacea* Linnaeus, 1758: 590, as published in the binomen *Musca scolopacea* (type-species of *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)

51 *major* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606, as published in the binomen *Bombylius major* (type-species of *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

53 *fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 310, as published in the binomen *Platypeza fasciata* (type-species of *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803)

54 *lutea* Panzer, 1809 : tab. 20, 21, as published in the binomen *Lonchoptera lutea* (type-species of *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1804)

55 *elegans* Meigen, 1804 : 311, as published in the binomen *Callomyia elegans* (type-species of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804)

57 *campestris* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 463, as published in the binomen *Pipunculus campestris* (type-species of *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803])

58 *nigra* Meigen, 1804 : 292, as published in the binomen *Clinocera nigra* (type-species of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803)

58 *auricoma* Burmeister, 1835 : 168, as published in the binomen *Phenax auricoma* (type-species of *Cerogenes* Horváth, 1909)

60 *rostrata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Conops rostrata* (type-species of *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763)

62 *bicincta* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, as published in the binomen *Musca bicincta* (type-species of *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803)

62 *pumila* Stål, 1863 : 47–48, as published in the binomen *Antiopa pumila* (type-species of *Antiopula* Bergroth, 1894)

63 *plebeia* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589, as published in the binomen *Musca plebeia* (type-species of *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)

65 *diophthalma* Linnaeus, 1758 : 593, as published in the binomen *Musca diophthalma* (type-species of *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803)

66 *sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758 : 461, as published in the binomen *Papilio sarpedon* (type-species of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777)

67 *clavipes* Fabricius, 1781 : 427, as published in the binomen *Syrphus clavipes* (type-species of *Merodon* Meigen, 1803)

67 *croceago* [Dennis & Schiffermüller], 1775 : 86, as published in the binomen *Noctua croceago* (type-species of *Xanthia* Latreille, 1818)

69 *lappona* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591, as published in the binomen *Musca lappona* (type-species of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803)

69 *limbatus* Fabricius, 1803 : 176, as published in the binomen *Cimex limbatus* (type-species of *Madates* Strand, 1910)

70 *asilicus* Fallén, 1816 : 22, as published in the binomen *Syrphus asilicus* (type-species of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822)

70 *saccularis* Ragonot, [1891] : 439, as published in the binomen *Penthesilea sacculalis* (type-species of *Penthesilea* Ragonot, [1891])

71 *petronella* Linnaeus, 1758 : 598, as published in the binomen *Musca petronella* (type-species of *Calobata* Meigen, 1803)

75 *cardui* Linnaeus, 1758 : 600, as published in the binomen *Musca cardui* (type-species of *Euribia* Latreille, [1802–1803])

76 *lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 743, as published in the binomen *Strombus lambis* (type-species of *Lambis* [Röding, 1798])

79 *punctiger* Stål, [1855] : 98, as published in the binomen *Acocephalus punctiger* (type-species of *Titiella* Bergroth, 1920)

81 *setiger* Leconte, 1859 : 316, as published in the binomen *Hetaerius setiger* (type-species of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869)

82 *grossa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 596, as published in the binomen *Musca grossa* (type-species of *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)

83 *rotundata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 596, as published in the binomen *Musca rotundata* (type-species of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803)

84 *geniculata* De Geer, 1776 : 38, as published in the binomen *Musca geniculata* (type-species of *Bucentes* Latreille, 1809)

84 *crocuta* Erxleben, 1777 : 578, as published in the binomen *Canis crocuta* (type-species of *Crocuta* Kaup, 1828)

85 *siberita* Fabricius, 1775 : 798, as published in the binomen *Stomoxys siberita* (type-species of *Prosena* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828)

87 *equina* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607, as published in the binomen *Hippobosca equina* (type-species of *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part B

Six specific names which are senior subjective synonyms of nominal type-species and which are the oldest available names for the species concerned

5 *pavida* Meigen, 1824 : 398, as published in the binomen *Tachina pavida* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

10 *phryne* Pallas, 1771 : 470, as published in the binomen *Papilio phryne* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850)

13 *hemerobioides* Scopoli, 1763 : 324, as published in the binomen *Tipula hemerobioides* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Sciara* Meigen, 1803)

45 *grossipes* Linnaeus, 1767 : 988, as published in the binomen *Musca grossipes* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Hybos* Meigen, 1803)

73 *stercoraria* Linnaeus, 1758 : 599, as published in the binomen *Musca stercoraria* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803)

81 *rufomaculata* De Geer, 1776 : 28, as published in the binomen *Musca rufomaculata* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803)

APPENDIX VII

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

Part A

Thirteen names based on Meigen 1800 generic names and invalidated by the suppression of those generic names under the Plenary Powers

4 LIRIOPEIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Liriope* Meigen, 1800)
8 PETAURISTIDAE Lindner, 1930 : 11 (type-genus *Petaurista* Meigen, 1800)
10 PHRYNEIDAE Lindner, 1930 : 1 (type-genus *Phryne* Meigen, 1800)
12 FUNGIVORIDAE Landrock, 1926 : 1 (type-genus *Fungivora* Meigen, 1800)
13 LYCORIIDAE Lengersdorf, 1928 : 1 (type-genus *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800)
16 HELEIDAE Goetghebuer & Lenz, 1933 : 1 (type-genus *Helea* Meigen, 1800)
18 ITONIDIDAE Felt, 1913 : 127 (type-genus *Itonida* Meigen, 1800)
21 MELUSINIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Melusina* Meigen, 1800)
52 OMPHRALIDAE Kröber, 1926 : 1 (type-genus *Omphrale* Meigen, 1800)
53 CLYTHIIDAE Czerny, 1930 : 1 (type-genus *Clythia* Meigen, 1800)
54 MUSIDORIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 62 (type-genus *Musidora* Meigen, 1800)
56 CYPSELIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 64 (type-genus *Cypsela* Meigen, 1800)
82 LARVAEVORIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 64 (type-genus *Larvaevora* Meigen, 1800)

Part B

Two family-group names based on generic names concerning which specific proposals are laid before the Commission (see Appendix V, Part B)

14 TENDIPEDIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800)
57 DORILAIDAE Kertész, 1910 : 367 (type-genus *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800)

Part C

Incorrect original spellings of family-group names in Diptera

2 TIPULARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 419 (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)
2 TIPULARIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)
7 LIMNOBIINA Rondani, 1856 : 38 (type-genus *Limnobia* Meigen, 1818)
9 MACROCERINA Rondani, 1856 : 40 (type-genus *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803)
10 RHYPHITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 387 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
10 RHYPHII Zetterstedt, 1842 : 9, 85 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
10 RIPHIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 18 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
12 MYCETOPHILITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (type-genus *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803)
14 CHIRONOMITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)
16 CERATOPOGONITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803)
17 PSYCHODITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (type-genus *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796)
17 PSYCHODIDES Zetterstedt, 1840 : vi, 824 (type-genus *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796)
18 CECIDOMIITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
18 CECIDOMYITES Newman, 1835 : 181 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
18 CECIDOMYIADAE Harris, 1841 : 421 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
18 CECIDOMYZIDES Zetterstedt, 1842 : 10, 90 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
19 CULICITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (type-genus *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)
21 SIMULIITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803])
21 SIMULIDES Zetterstedt, 1842 : 9, 85 (type-genus *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803])
26 XYLOPHAGITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 393 (type-genus *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)

28 ODONTHOMYNA Rondani, 1856 : 35 (type-genus *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803)

35 TABANII Latreille, [1802–1803] : 438 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)

35 TABANIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)

35 TABANITES Newman, (1834): 379, 389 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)

38 EMPIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)

38 EMPITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 392 (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)

39 ASILICI Latreille, [1802–1803] : 432 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)

39 ASILIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)

39 ASILITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 392 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)

40 LAPHRIINA Rondani, 1856 : 32 (type-genus *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)

41 DASYPOGONINA Rondani, 1856 : 32 (type-genus *Dasypogon* Meigen, 1803)

42 CONOPSARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 442 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)

42 CONOPSIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)

42 CONOPITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 390 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)

43 MYOPINA Rondani, 1856 : 21 (type-genus *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775)

44 TACHIDROMYNA Rondani, 1856 : 30 (type-genus *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803)

48 RHAGIONIDES Latreille, [1802–1803] : 440 (type-genus *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)

49 ANTHRACIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763)

50 OESTRIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758)

50 OESTRITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (type-genus *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758)

51 BOMBYLARII Latreille, [1802–1803] : 427 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

51 BOMBYLIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

51 BOMBILIITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 389 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

51 BOMBYLIADAE Harris, 1841 : 406 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

52 SCENOPINII Meigen, 1824 : xi, 111 (type-genus *Scenopinus* Latreille, [1802–1803])

54 LONCOPTERIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 13 (type-genus *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803)

56 BORBORITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 396 (type-genus *Borborus* Meigen, 1803)

57 PIPUNCULINI Zetterstedt, 1842 : 4, 45 (type-genus *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803])

62 CHRYSOTOXITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 394 (type-genus *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803)

63 THEREVITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (type-genus *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)

68 ERISTALITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 394 (type-genus *Eristalis* Latreille, 1804)

72 CHLOROPINA Rondani, 1856 : 26 (type-genus *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803)

73 SCATOPHAGITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 395 (type-genus *Scatophaga* Meigen, 1803)

74 TETANOCERITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 395 (type-genus *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804)

80 GONIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 728 (type-genus *Gonia* Meigen, 1803)

82 TACHINARIAE Macquart, 1835 : 59 (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)

82 TACHINADAE Harris, 1841 : 411 (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)

82 ECHINOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 : 610 (type-genus *Echinomya* Latreille, [1802–1803])

87 HIPPOBOSCITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 397 (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

87 HIPPOBOSCADAE Harris, 1841 : 18 (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part D

One incorrect original spelling of a family-group name not in Diptera

7 AMPHINOMAE Savigny, [1822] : 822 (type-genus *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792], Class Polychaeta)

APPENDIX VIII

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

Part A

Fifteen names validated through the suppression of Meigen 1800 generic names

4 PTYCHOPTERIDAE Kertész, 1902 : 275 (type-genus *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803)

13 SCIARINAE Zetterstedt, 1840 : 825 (type-genus *Sciara* Meigen, 1803)

14 CHIRONOMIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379 (correction of CHIRONOMITES) (type-genus *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)

16 CERATOPOGONIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379 (correction of CERATOPOGONITES) (type-genus *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803)

18 CECIDOMYIIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (correction of CECIDOMIITES) (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)

26 XYLOPHAGINAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 393 (correction of XYLOPHAGITES) (type-genus *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)

40 LAPHRIINAE Rondani, 1856 : 32 (correction of LAPHRIINA) (type-genus *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)

44 TACHYDROMIINAE Rondani, 1856 : 30 (correction of TACHIDROMYNA) (type-genus *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803)

45 HYBOTINAE Meigen, 1820 : x, 346 (type-genus *Hybos* Meigen, 1803)

54 LONCHOPTERINAE Macquart, 1835 : 13 (type-genus *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803)

57 PIPUNCULIDAE Zetterstedt, 1842 : 4, 45 (correction of PIPUNCULINI) (type-genus *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803])

59 MICROPEZIDAE Loew, 1862 : 38 (type-genus *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803)

72 CHLOROPIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 26 (correction of CHLOROPINA) type-genus *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803). [Correction of the original reference for this family-group name given in Direction 28]

80 GONIINAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 728 (correction of GONIDAE) type-genus *Gonia* Meigen, 1803)

82 TACHINIDAE Macquart, 1835 : 59 (correction of TACHINARIAE) (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803).

Part B

Thirteen names based on generic names established by authors earlier than Meigen, 1800

2 TIPULIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 419 (correction of TIPULARIAE) (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)

19 CULICIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (correction of CULICITES) (type-genus *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)

35 TABANIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 438 (correction of TABANII) (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)

38 EMPIDIDAE [Leach], [1815] : 161 (correction of EMPIDES) (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)

39 ASILIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 432 (correction of ASILICI) (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)

42 CONOPIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 442 (correction of CONOPSARIAE) (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)

43 MYOPINAE Rondani, 1856 : 21 (correction of MYOPINA) (type-genus *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775)

48 RHAGIONIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 440 (correction of RHAGIONIDES) (type-genus *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)

49 ANTHRACINAE [Leach], [1815] : 162 (correction of ANTHRACIDES) (type-genus *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763)

51 BOMBYLIIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 427 (correction of BOMBYLARII) (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)

63 THEREVIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (correction of THEREVITES) (type-genus *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)

87 HIPPOBOSCIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 397 (correction of HIPPOBOSCITES) (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part C

Eleven names for which information is required

3 ERIOPTERINI ; 7 LIMONIINAE ; 8 TRICHOCERIDAE ; 10 ANISOPODIDAE ; 15 TANYPODINAE ; 30 CLITELLARIINAE ; 34 HAEMATOPOTINAE ; 56 SPHAEROCERIDAE ; 58 CLINOCERARINAE ; 71 CALOBATINAE ; 75 TRYPETIDAE

Part D

One name in a group other than Diptera

7 AMPHINOMIDAE Savigny, [1822] : 822 (correction of AMPHINOMAE) (type-genus *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792], Class Polychaeta)

APPENDIX IX

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME *IDOTEA* FABRICIUS, 1798, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH. Z.N.(S.) 412

(See Volume 17, pages 178–184.)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

It is always much easier for the few specialists in a certain group to remember changes of anmes and to realize what recently dug-out names stand for. The difficulties in changes of generic names for reasons of priority are much more strongly felt by the general zoologists who use such names only now and then but, on the other hand, meet a much larger number of them. The name *Mesidotea*, now proposed to be suppressed for reasons of priority, is such a name which is well known by quite a large number of zoologists working in ecology and zoogeography, whereas *Saduria* is almost completely unknown.

Hence, I propose to accept the proposals of Dr. Heegaard and Dr. Holthuis as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 182–184 with the following changes :

(1)(e) add " to suppress the generic name *Saduria* Adams, 1852, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy " ;

(2)(e) replace by " *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation by Heegaard and Holthuis, 1960, *Oniscus entomon* Linnaeus, 1758 " ;

(3)(f) replace by " *entomon* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Oniscus entomon* (type-species of *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905) " ;

(4)(i) replace by " *Saduria* Adams, 1852, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above ".

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *ENCRINUS* IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE (CRINOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 434

By Margaret Spillane (*Zoological Assistant, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission's Office by the late Dr. Th. Mortensen in 1932, when he made an application to validate *Encrinus* as a generic name from Schultze, 1760, with *Encrinus liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801, as type-species. Dr. Mortensen at that time had consulted a large number of specialists in Echinoidea and had their support for his proposal. At the meeting of the Commission in Paris, 1948, during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Dr. Mortensen suggested that the application could better be submitted by a specialist in Crinoidea than by himself. This suggestion was accepted by the Commission and the Secretary was asked to find such a specialist so that a decision on whether or not to use the plenary powers in this case could be taken as soon as possible (*Bull. zool Nomencl.* **4** : 513).

2. After the Paris meeting, the late Secretary to the Commission (Mr. Francis Hemming) made a number of attempts to find an interested specialist who would inform the Commission of the status of the name *Encrinus* under the Rules and a request for information was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 216–217, but without success. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was several times given but without eliciting any objection to Dr. Mortensen's proposal.

3. *Encrinus* is a very well-known generic name used by biologists, geologists and palaeontologists since pre-linnean times for a genus of fossil crinoids. The first post-linnean author to use it was C. F. Schultze, 1760 (*Betrachtung der versteinerten Seesterne und ihrer Theile* : 21). Schultze used the name only once (in the form *Encrinum*), not as a generic name, and furthermore Schultze's book is non-binominal. Fisher (1908, *Smiths. misc. Coll.* **52** : 91–93) discussed at length the status of Schultze, 1760, and pointed out that most of the names are derived directly from Linck (1733, *De Stellis Marinis*) and are given in the same non-binominal manner. Those which seem to be binominal are not generic and specific names, but are descriptive terms applied to " generic " names mentioned earlier in the work. Fisher considered the effect on starfish nomenclature of the rejection of the work and cited three generic names—*Pentaceros*, *Astropecten* and *Pentagonaster*—as being at that time in general use and dating from Schultze, 1760. He explained that these three names were easily replaced by *Oreaster* Müller and Troschel, 1842, *Astropecten* Gray, 1840 and *Goniaster* Agassiz (1836), respectively. *Pentaceros*, *Astropecten* and *Pentagonaster* are now no longer in use as from Schultze, 1760.

4. The discussion of the status of the name *Encrinus* was begun by Bather, 1898 (*Natural Science* **12** : 245), to whom Schultze appeared to be binominal. He therefore used *Encrinus* Schultze, 1760. Clark, 1908 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **34** : 517), in his review of the nomenclature of the crinoids, rejected Schultze as non-binominal and pointed out that Andreae, 1763, used *Encrinus* in a binominal manner. In 1909 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**3** : 308–310) Clark ignored Andreae

and accepted *Encrinus* from Blumenbach, 1779. This involved the transfer of the generic name to *Isocrinus* Agassiz, 1836, the genus in which *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767, was then placed. Also in 1909, Springer (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **36** : 182–187) gave a very full account of the history of the name *Encrinus*. He considered that Schultze was non-binominal, and that Andreae's figured fragments were unrecognizable, but was prepared to use *Encrinus* dated from Schultze, 1760, in order to prevent confusion.

5. Bather in 1909 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**4** : 37–42) admitted that Schultze was non-binominal but accepted *Encrinus* saying that it was perfectly clear what Schultze meant by the name and that terrible difficulties would arise if Schultze were not accepted. Bather urged that the case should be referred for decision to the Commission.

6. The first binominal author to use the generic name *Encrinus* was Andreae, 1763–4 *Briefe aus der Schweiz* published in the *Hannoverisches Magazin* and later (1776) in book form. Andreae applied the name *Encrinus coralloides* to fragments of what seemed to him to be a hitherto unrecognized species of *Encrinus*. These fragments are now supposed to be the terminal stem branches or roots of *Millericrinus*. It cannot, however, be certainly known what species were represented by Andreae's fragments and so the name is considered to be a *nomen dubium*.

7. The next use of the generic name *Encrinus* was by Blumenbach *Handb. Naturgesch.*, 1779 (ed. 1) : 435 for a genus with three included species :—(1) *asteria*, a recent crinoid ; (2) *mylii*, a pennatulid ; (3) *boltenii* (with ref. to Linnaeus, 1771), an ascidian. The oldest available names for these species are (1) *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767 ; (2) *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 ; (3) *Vorticella ovifera* Linnaeus, 1767 (= *Vorticella bolteni* Linnaeus, 1771). In 1788, in the third edition of the *Handb. Naturgesch.* : 503, Blumenbach again used the generic name *Encrinus* but replaced the specific names *mylii* and *boltenii* with *radiatus* and *ovifer* respectively.

8. None of the species first included in *Encrinus* Blumenbach belongs to *Encrinus* in its current sense. *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1288) is type-species of the genus *Cenocrinus* Wyville Thomson, 1864 (*The Intellectual Observer* **6** : 2). A. H. Clark, 1923 (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **13** : 10) cited *Pentacrinites caput-medusae* Miller, 1821 as the type of Thomson's genus. This name dates from Lamarck, 1801 (as *Encrinus caput medusae*) and is a junior objective synonym of *Isis asteria* Linnaeus.

9. *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 800) was placed in the genus *Umbellularia* by Lamarck, 1801, and is the type-species, by monotypy, of that genus (*Syst. anim. s. vert.* : 380). Lamarck published at the same time the specific name *Umbellularia groenlandica* as a replacement for, and therefore an objective synonym of, *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus. There is a family name UMBELLULARIIDAE based on the generic name *Umbellularia* Lamarck, first published by Lindahl, 1874 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **13** : 258) in the form UMBELLULAE.

10. The third species was placed in the genus *Boltenia* by Savigny in 1816. Savigny's genus contained two species : *Boltenia ovifera* (Linnaeus, 1767) (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1319) and *Boltenia fusiformis* (a replacement name for

Vorticella bolteni Linnaeus). These species are considered to be synonymous and *Boltenia ovifera* (Linnaeus) was designated as type-species by Huntsman, 1912 (*Trans. canad. Inst.* **9** : 133).

11. Thus the adoption of the genus *Encrinus* Blumenbach would affect the nomenclature not only of the fossil and recent Crinoidea, but also of the Pennatulids and the Ascidians, and would necessitate the replacement of one of the following generic names: *Cenocrinus* (a recent crinoid), *Umbellularia* (a pennatulid), or *Boltenia* (an ascidian), all of which are familiar generic names and are in common use.

12. The first binominal use of *Encrinus* in its currently accepted sense was by Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. s. vert.* : 379) who included two species: *Encrinus caput medusae* (a replacement name for *Isis asteria* Linnaeus) and the new species *Encrinus liliiformis* which has always been regarded as the type-species of *Encrinus*. The International Commission is now asked to use its plenary powers to preserve the generic name *Encrinus* in the sense in which it has been used since Lamarck, 1801 with *Encrinus liliiformis* as the type-species. There is in current use a family-group name ENCRINIDAE first published in the vernacular French as ENCRINIENS by Dujardin & Hupé, 1862 (*Hist. nat. Zoophytes*, Echinodermes : 161).

13. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy the following generic names :—
    (i) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1763 (a nom. dub.);
    (ii) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1776 (a nom. dub.);
    (iii) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1779;
    (iv) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1788;
  (b) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801, made prior to the Ruling now requested and having done so to designate *Encrinus liliiformis* to be the type-species of that genus;
(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b), above, *Encrinus liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801 (Class Crinoidea);
  (b) *Cenocrinus* Thomson, 1864 (gender : masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Crinoidea);
  (c) *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801 (gender : feminine) type-species, by monotypy, *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Anthozoa);
  (d) *Boltenia* Savigny, 1816 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation by Huntsman, 1912, *Vorticella ovifera* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Ascidiacea);
(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Encrinus liliiformis* (type-species of *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801);

- (b) *asteria* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Isis asteria* (type-species of *Cenocrinus* Thomson, 1864);
- (c) *encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Isis encrinus* (type-species of *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801);
- (d) *ovifera* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Vorticella ovifera* (type-species of *Boltenia* Savigny, 1816);

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
- (a) *Encrinus* Schultze, 1760 (a technically unavailable name, published by a non-binominal author in a non-binominal work);
- (b) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1763, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(i) above;
- (c) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1776, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(ii) above;
- (d) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1779, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iii) above;
- (e) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1788, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iv) above;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :—
- (a) *groenlandica* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Umbellularia groenlandica* (a junior objective synonym of *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758);
- (b) *caputmedusae* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the combination *Encrinus caput medusae* (a junior objective synonym of *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767);
- (c) *fusiformis* Savigny, 1816, as published in the binomen *Boltenia fusiformis* (a junior objective synonym of *Vorticella bolteni* Linnaeus, 1771);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature : Schultze (C. F.), 1760, *Betrachtung der Versteinerten Seesterne und ihrer Theile* (a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature);

(7) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the following group-names :—
- (a) UMBELLULARIDAE (correction of UMBELLULAE) Lindahl, 1874 (type-genus : *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801);
- (b) ENCRINIDAE (correction of ENCRINIENS) Dujardin & Hupé, 1862 (type-genus : *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801);

(8) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
- (a) UMBELLULAE Lindahl, 1874 (an incorrect original spelling for UMBELLULARIIDAE);
- (b) UMBELLULEAE Kölliker, 1875 (*Festschr. Phys.-Med. Ges. Würzburg* : 10) (an incorrect spelling for UMBELLULARIIDAE);
- (c) ENCRINIENS Dujardin & Hupé, 1862 (an incorrect original spelling for ENCRINIDAE).

MYELOPHILUS EICHHOFF, 1878 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 467.

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

1. History of the Case

In 1950, Dr. K. W. Dammerman (*Ent. Berichten* **13**(295) : 13) wrote "Eichhoff (1864, *Berlin. ent. Z.* **8** : 25) separated the genus *Blastophagus* from the genus *Hylurgus*. In 1878 (*Ent. Ztg. Stettin* **39** : 400) he dropped this name and replaced it by *Myelophilus*, the name *Blastophagus* being preoccupied by Gravenhorst's name of 1827 (*Uebers. Arb. Veränder. schles. Ges. vaterl. Cultur*, Breslau, **1826** : 23). Two years later Gravenhorst himself emended his name into *Blastophaga* (*Beitr. Entom., Schlesische Fauna* **1** : 27) which name came into general use for the well-known fig-insects. Independently of whether we accept Gravenhorst's name *Blastophagus* (or *Blastophaga*), the new name *Myelophilus* introduced by Eichhoff is valid. Eichhoff included in his new genus at least two species, *piniperda* L. and *minor* Hart., but did not expressly indicate a type-species. This was done by Lacordaire in 1866 (*Hist. nat. Ins. Col.* **7** : 360), who fixed *Dermestes piniperda* L., 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 355) as the type of Eichhoff's genus *Blastophagus*. Without any difficulty the name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878, and the type *Dermestes piniperda* L., 1758 can be fixed officially".

2. In the same year and in the same journal (1950, *Ent. Berichten* **13**(300) : 96) Dr. Karl E. Schedl wrote : " With regard to the generic names *Blastophagus* Eichh. and *Myelophilus* Eichh. a final fixation is most desirable, especially because the genus is well marked, being of the greatest economic importance, and comprising a few species only, and there is certainly no need of using two names all the time. Concerning priority *Blastophagus* ranks first (1864, *Berlin ent. Z.* **8** : 25), and the reason why Eichhoff changed this name into *Myelophilus* (1878, *Stettin Ent. Ztg.* **39** : 400) has obviously become worthless as Gravenhorst emended his name of *Blastophagus* into *Blastophaga* as Dr. Dammerman stated himself. From my knowledge of taxonomic and economic literature of the subject it seems to be wiser to maintain priority and the commonly used name of *Blastophagus* Eichh. instead of the second *Myelophilus* for which the necessity has disappeared ".

3. Later in 1950, Dr. Dammerman (*Ent. Berichten* **13**(304) : 154) wrote : " Prof. Schedl recommends the fixation of *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, instead of *Myelophilus* Eichhoff on the ground that the earlier name *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst (1827) became worthless by the emendation of this name by the same author into *Blastophaga* (1829). This supposition, however, is certainly incorrect. No name loses its priority or validity by a later emendation. The name *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst can only be invalidated by its suppression by the International Commission. Even if a proposal should reach the Commission to suppress the name *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst and to fix the emendation *Blastophaga* officially, it would be unwise and confusing to re-introduce the

same name *Blastophagus* as a generic name for another insect, especially in this case where the original author (Eichhoff) has already rejected his first name on grounds of pre-occupation. Neither can we fall in with Prof. Schedl's opinion of the name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff being the commonly used name. Eichhoff's new name *Myelophilus* was generally accepted after its introduction and only recently the name *Blastophagus* has been revived. The name *Myelophilus* is still used, *e.g.* by Hagedorn in the " Coleopterorum Catalogus " (1910) and by Kloet and Hincks in their Check List of British Insects (1945). The valid name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff can be fixed without suspension of the Rules, but *Blastophagus* Eichhoff cannot. Therefore, the Commission is asked to place the generic name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff on the Official List of Generic Names and is requested to add the invalid generic name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff to the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Names ".

4. The case was first referred to the Commission by Prof. Dr. H. Boschma, on behalf of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Netherlands Entomological Society, in June 1950, who sent to the Secretary two copies of Dammerman's first paper on the subject. These were acknowledged by Mr. Francis Hemming, on June 5th 1950, who wrote to both Boschma and Dammerman. On the 22nd July Boschma sent to the Commission what was virtually the manuscript of Dammerman's second paper quoted in (3) above. He added that " There being no controversy whatever about the trivial specific name, *piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Dermestes*), we should accept the typification by Lacordaire (1866) who made the said species the type of the invalid genus *Blastophagus* Eichhoff. The Commission is therefore asked to designate *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Myelophilus* Eichhoff."

5. Nothing further was done by the Commission and in the meantime Dr. Dammerman died on November 19th, 1951 and Mr. Hemming retired. In August 1959 the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Richard V. Melville wrote to Professor Boschma reviving the case and requesting details especially of the Hymemoptera side of the Case. Professor Boschma therefore handed a copy of his draft proposal on *Myelophilus* to the hymenopterist Dr. J. van der Vecht and at the same time sent his typescript application to the Commission under the joint authorship of himself and the late K. W. Dammerman. Dr. van der Vecht, having investigated the case himself, reported to Melville on 24th September 1959 that it contained several mistakes.

6. On 19 October, van der Vecht wrote to the Commission as follows :

" (i) I have checked Gravenhorst, 1827 : the wasps living in wild figs are called there *Blastophagus grossorum* ; actually the insects are not described there, and the names are mentioned only in an announcement of a paper, the MS. of which was handed in at a meeting. The only indications given in this announcement are that the insects live in figs and that they are not *Cynips psenes* (in the author's opinion), but Chalcids, etc. Dr. Holthuis agrees that this is not enough to regard the name *Blastophagus* as validly published, and consequently we regard it as a nomen nudum.

(ii) The name *Blastophaga* was validly published in a paper by Gravenhorst, entitled ' Disquisitio de *Cynipe psene* auctorum, et descriptio Blastophagae, novi Hymenopterorum generis,' which appeared in *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, *besonders in Bezug auf die Schlesische Fauna*, **1**, 1829, : 27–33. The type-species of *Blastophaga* is *grossorum* Gravenhorst *loc. cit.* : 27 by monotypy.

(iii) All hymenopterists have disregarded the older spelling *Blastophagus* and have accepted the name *Blastophaga*. In fact, this is the only name recorded in the Cat. Hym. of Dalla Torre, in the Catalogue of type-species of the genera of the Chalcidoidea (*Bull. U.S.N.M.* **124**, 1923), and in various catalogues of the fig insects published in recent years by G. Grandi (See G. Grandi, 1952 Catalogo ragionato delle Agaonine di tutto il mondo, 4a ed., *Bull. Ist. Ent. Univ. Bologna* **19 :** 69–96).

(iv) The name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, appears to be a valid name (unless *Blastophagus* Grav. 1827 is not regarded as a nomen nudum) and its replacement by *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 must therefore be considered unnecessary.

(v) Nevertheless it may be desirable to retain the name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 on the grounds that (a) this name has been in general use for a long time and (b) that the revival of the name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, would be unpleasant in view of its similarity to the name of the fig wasp."

2. Present position

7. It will be seen that Dammerman, Schedl and Boschma were in error in the presentation of this case since they all assumed that *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst was a valid name. There is no doubt that this name is a nomen nudum as pointed out by Dr. J. van der Vecht in his very clear and concise statement of the case (6, above). Mr. J. F. Perkins and other hymenopterists at the British Museum also support this contention. Gravenhorst, 1827 (*Uebersicht der Arbeiten und Veränderungen der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur im Jahre* 1826, Breslau, 1827) wrote :—

" Der Berichtestatter . . . zeigte die in wilden Feigen lebenden gemeinhin *Cynips psenes* genannten, kleinen Insekten vor, die aber weder zu *Cynips*, noch zu *Chalcis*, noch zu *Diplolepis* gehören, sondern eine besondere Gattung bilden, welche *Blastophagus* gennant wurde ; die Art erhielt den Namen *Blastoph. grossorum*, weil sie mit keiner Beschreibung des eigentlichen *Cynips psenes* übereinstimmte. Die mit Abbildungen begleitete Monographie dieser Gattung wurde ebenfalls handschriftlich eingereicht."

It is obvious, as Dr. van der Vecht says, that this amounts only to the announcement of the forthcoming paper, by the author, on the new fig wasp. This paper was not published until 1829 when it appeared in the Society's *Beiträge Entomologie* with the name spelled *Blastophaga* and the single species *B. grossorum* Gravenhorst which had also previously appeared in the 1827 report as a nomen nudum. It follows that *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864 (Coleoptera) is a valid name differing by one letter from the Hymenopterous genus *Blastophaga*. *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 is therefore an unnecessary replacement name and should sink as an objective synonym of *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864. In view, however, of the fact that *Myelophilus* was, until Schedl introduced the name *Blastophagus*, the name in general use for this genus, as pointed out by Dammerman (¶ 3 above), and in view of the fact that the name of the well-known bark beetles *Blastophagus* (Coleoptera) might easily be confused with the name of the well-known fig wasps *Blastophaga* it might be better to conserve the name *Myelophilus* as desired by Dammerman and suggested by van der Vecht.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) to place the following generic names on the List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 (gender: masculine), type-species through *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, by selection by Lacordaire, 1866, *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758 (Coleoptera);
  (b) *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829 (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy *Blastophaga grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829 (Hymenoptera).

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes piniperda* (type-species of *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878) (Coleoptera);
  (b) *grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829, as published in the binomen *Blastophaga grossorum* (type-species of *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829) (Hymenoptera).

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:—
  Blastophagus Gravenhorst, 1827, a nomen nudum;
  Blastophagus Eichhoff, 1864, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

So far as is known no family group names have been based on any of the above genera.

COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO STABILISE THE NAMES OF THE NORTH EUROPEAN SPECIES BELONGING TO THE *TIPULA OLERACEA* GROUP. Z.N.(S.) 896

(See Volume 17, pages 209–213.)

By R. Laughlin (*School of Agriculture, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, England*)

I have received a separate of a proposal by Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche to stabilise the names of the three N. European species of the *Tipula oleracea* group.

The note on the cover of the reprint asks for comments on the proposal. I am not a specialist in the taxonomy of the group and in fact have been working on the physiology of the three species for several years without realising that any controversy over their names was impending or even possible. Any changes in the nomenclature would cause considerable confusion since a good deal of work has been and is being done on these insects, particularly in the field of applied entomology.

The proposal therefore has my full support since it preserves current practice in the naming of the group.

GEPHYROCERATIDAE FRECH, 1897 : PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMENDATION TO *GEPHUROCERATIDAE* (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA), Z.N.(S.) 982

By A. K. Miller, W. M. Furnish (*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) and Brian F. Glenister (*University of Western Australia, Department of Geology, Nedlands, Western Australia*)

The purpose of the present application is to obtain a ruling from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the emendation to GEPHUROCERATIDAE of the family name GEPHYROCERATIDAE Frech, 1897, is to be accepted as the correct spelling of the name.

2. In 1884, Hyatt (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 316) established the generic name *Gephuroceras* for certain Devonian goniatites and designated *Goniatites sinuosus* Hall, 1843 (*Geol. of New York* (4) : 244, 246, figs. 106(6), 107(9)) as the type-species. Hyatt stated in a footnote that the generic name was derived from " *έφυρα*, a bridge ". He thereby introduced an apparent solecism, which he used four times in the original publication and which presumably, therefore, cannot be interpreted as a typographical error.

3. On the following page of the same publication, Hyatt established the generic name *Manticoceras* for similar forms, designating *Goniatites simulator* Hall, 1874 (Descr. new sp. Goniatidae : 2–3 [preprint of *New York State Mus., Ann. Rep.* **27**, 1875 : 133–134]) as the type-species. The two generic names are now generally regarded as subjective synonyms, and the latter is used to the exclusion of the former, largely because the type-material of the type-species of *Gephuroceras* is poor. The first person to point out that the generic names were synonymous was John M. Clarke (*New York State Geol., Ann. Rep.* **16** : 44–45, 1899) who employed the name *Manticoceras* to the exclusion of *Gephuroceras* and who thus acted as " first reviser ". *Manticoceras* is of widespread occurrence, is of great biostratigraphic significance, and is commonly mentioned even in elementary textbooks.

4. A good many authors have " corrected " *Gephuroceras* to *Gephyroceras*, of whom the first was Carus, 1884, *Zool. Anz.* **7** : 538. In 1900 the founder of the genus (Hyatt *in* Zittel-Eastman *Text-book of Palaeontology* (ed. 1) **1** : 550) employed the revised spelling, using it at least three times.

5. A family name was subsequently established for this genus and its affines. In 1897 the name GEPHYROCERATIDAE was introduced by Frech (*Lethaea geognostica*, Theil I, *Lethaea palaeozoica* 2(1) : 125). However, in 1913 and 1918, respectively, the names MANTICOCERATINAE and MANTICOCERATIDAE were coined by Wedekind (*SitzBer. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin*, **1913** : 23, 38, 70 ; and *Palaeontographica* **16** : 118, 120). Furthermore, the spelling GEPHUROCERATIDAE was introduced in 1934 by Spath (*Cat. foss. Ceph. Brit. Mus.* (4) : 7, 8).

6. The family names GEPHYROCERATIDAE and MANTICOCERATIDAE have been used at different times by several authors, but GEPHUROCERATIDAE seems

to have been used only in 1934 by Spath (*op. cit.*) and in 1954 and 1957 by Miller and Furnish (*J. Paleont.* **28** : 687, 688 ; and *Treatise invert. Paleont.*, Mollusca (4) : 7, 26, 33). It is clear that the first of these three names has priority, but its stem is not derived from the valid spelling of the type genus. The last name, GEPHUROCERATIDAE, though perhaps objectionable linguistically, seems to be satisfactory from the nomenclatorial point of view. However, it was not employed until many years after the family was recognized and named (invalidly).

7. The specific names *Goniatites sinuosus* Hall, 1843, and *Goniatites simulator* Hall, 1874, are considered to the the oldest available names for the type-species concerned and it should be stated that these two species, though now generally believed to be congeneric, are sufficiently different that in the future they may well come to be regarded as generically distinct, just as they were by Hyatt in 1884.

8. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  - (a) *Manticoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Goniatites simulator* Hall, 1874 (a name to be given precedence over the generic name *Gephuroceras* Hyatt, 1884, through the action of J. M. Clarke, 1899, as first reviser) ;
  - (b) *Gephuroceras* Hyatt, 1884 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Goniatites sinuosus* Hall, 1843 (not to be given precedence over *Manticoceras* Hyatt, 1884) ;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  - (a) *simulator* Hall, 1874, as published in the binomen *Goniatites simulator* (type-species of *Manticoceras* Hyatt, 1884) ;
  - (b) *sinuosus* Hall, 1843, as published in the binomen *Goniatites sinuosus* (type-species of *Gephuroceras* Hall, 1884) ;

(3) to place the generic name *Gephyroceras* Carus, 1884, an unjustified emendation of *Gephuroceras* Hall, 1884, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the family-group name GEPHUROCERATIDAE (correction by Spath, 1934, of GEPHYROCERATIDAE) Frech, 1897 (type-genus *Gephuroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the family-group name GEPHYROCERATIDAE Frech, 1897 (type-genus *Gephuroceras* Hyatt, 1884) (an incorrect original spelling of GEPHUROCERATIDAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

ANOLIS NANNODES COPE, 1864: REQUEST FOR A RULING ON LECTOTYPE SELECTION (CLASS REPTILIA). (Z.N.(S.) 1189)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*) ; and W. I. Follett (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*)

In the most recent account of Guatemalan anoles (Stuart, 1955, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* **91** : 20) the name *Anolis nannodes* Cope (1864, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* **16** : 173) is used for the same species referred to by Smith and Taylor (1950, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **199** : 63) as *Anolis stuarti* Smith (*in* Smith and Taylor, *loc. cit.*). In view of information now available, it appears that the proper name actually is not objectively determinable from the International Code, and may well be *Anolis cortezi* Stuart (1942, *Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* **464** : 8). That this last name is available for this species was first pointed out in 1955 (Stuart, *op. cit.*) ; previously it had been regarded as pertaining to a distinct and different species. *Anolis stuarti* therefore no longer enters into consideration of the valid name for this species, since it is antedated by *Anolis cortezi*. The question of the valid name now hinges entirely upon what constitutes an authoritative selection of lectotype for *Anolis nannodes*, since three species were represented among the syntypes. It is believed that no question of *maintenance* of nomenclatural stability is involved, since confusion has reigned in the nomenclature of the species concerned ; therefore no reason exists for suspension of the Rules on this ground. Furthermore, none of the names figures in any problems of types for genus or family.

2. In the original description of *Anolis nannodes*, Cope (*loc. cit.*) cited several specimens but designated none as type ; thus the name was based upon a series of syntypes. The syntypes were stated to be five in number : three in the British Museum, two from Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala (the third, although not so stated by Cope, lacks data) ; and two in the U.S. National Museum, one from "Arriba ", Costa Rica, the other from Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. Three species are represented by these cotypes, one from each geographic region ; for present discussion the three species may be designated " M ", " G " and " C " for the Mexican, Guatemalan and Costa Rican species respectively.

3. The names *Anolis intermedius* Peters (1863, *Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* : 143, type-locality Veragua, Panamá), and *Anolis tessellatus* O'Shaughnessy (1875, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, **15** : 279 ; type-locality Costa Rica) are without ambiguity available for species C, and are the only names other than *nannodes* based upon types identifiable as species C. The name *Anolis laeviventris* (Wiegmann) (1834, *Herpetologia Mexicana* : 47, type-locality " Mexico ", restricted by Smith and Taylor *loc. cit.* to Jalapa, Veracruz) is without ambiguity available for species M, and is the only name based upon types identifiable as species M. For species G the names *Anolis cortezi* Stuart (1942, *loc. cit.* ;

type-locality Finca Los Alpes, Alta Verapaz, Guat.) and *Anolis stuarti* Smith (1950, *in* Smith and Taylor, *loc. cit*; type-locality Cobán, Alta Verapaz, based upon the two syntypes of *nannodes* in the British Museum) are the only ones, other than *nannodes*, based upon types representing species G. Since names older than *nannodes* (1864) are available for both species M (*laeviventris*, 1834) and C (*intermedius*, 1863), the disposition of *nannodes* would not affect these names. Species G, however, is directly affected; if *nannodes* were restricted to species G, it would constitute the valid name for that species; on the contrary, if *nannodes* were restricted to either species M or C, the Guatemalan species would bear the name *cortezi*.

4. In four works " types " of some sort are mentioned in connection with *Anolis nannodes*. The earliest is by Bocourt (1873, *Miss. Sci. Mex.*, *Rept.*, Livr. 2 : 71, pl. 15, fig. 5). This author mentions having examined the particular type-specimen sent from the British Museum (in reference to four specimens of his own from Cobán, he says " . . . ils offrent, comparés au type communiqué par le musée de Londres, cette seule différence : . . . "), and identifies the illustrated specimen as "Anolis Nannodes, type ♀ " (actually the illustrated specimen is the male from Cobán, as has kindly been determined by Miss Alice Grandison). If Bocourt's action were accepted as selection of lectotype, the Guatemalan species would be known as *nannodes*.

5. In 1885, Boulenger (*Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, 2 : 79) listed the specimens of *Anolis intermedius* Peters, 1863, and included in that list two (♂♀) from Cobán, Guatemala, and one (♀) without data, all cited as " Types of *A. nannodes* ". Cope's name *Anolis nannodes* was cited in the synonymy of *Anolis intermedius* by Boulenger, who thus clearly regarded the latter as a subjective senior synonym of *Anolis nannodes* Cope. The two species are now held to be distinct, so that if Boulenger's action were accepted as selection of a lectotype, species G would be known as *nannodes*.

6. In 1930, Dunn (*Proc. New England Zool. Club* **12** : 18), in discussing *Anolis intermedius* of Costa Rica, mentions " the type of *nannodes*, U.S.N.M., No. 12206, Costa Rica ", stating that upon comparison with the type of *Anolis intermedius* the two proved identical. If Dunn's action were accepted as constituting a selection of lectotype, species G would be known as *cortezi* since *nannodes* would become a junior synonym of *intermedius*.

7. Finally, in 1948, Stuart (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* **69** : 50) pointed out that three species were represented by the syntypes of Cope's *Anolis nannodes* : *Anolis laeviventris* Wiegmann, 1834 (the " Jalapa " syntype), *Anolis intermedius* of Panamá and Costa Rica, and a Guatemalan species to which he restricted the name *nannodes* through limitation of type-locality and through selection of the British Museum specimens as " lectotypes ". This restriction was subsequently fortified (Stuart, 1955, *loc. cit.*) by listing the " lectotype " as Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nos. 1946.8.5.66–67. If Stuart's action were accepted as constituting a selection of lectotype, species G would be known as *nannodes*.

8. Returning to the first of these four authors, and considering the significance of each reference in turn, there is no evidence that Bocourt (*loc. cit.*) meant to select the illustrated specimen as " *the* " type, since there were also

types in the U.S. National Museum ; at least it can reasonably be construed that he simply referred to " the " *particular* syntype that was sent to him by the British Museum. Likewise Boulenger seemingly had no intent of selection in any manner by citing certain specimens as " types ". The sense of the word " type " in both cases is rather clearly that of " syntype " in the more precise terminology of today.

9. Dunn (*loc. cit.*), however, unquestionably was familiar with modern type terminology, and with the facts that (1) Cope cited syntypes of *Anolis nannodes* from several areas, and that (2) the syntypes could possibly thus represent more than one species. Whether he intended deliberately by his own action to select U.S.N.M., no. 12206 as lectotype is dubious, but there is no question from the context that he at least construed that specimen to be the name-bearer, else he could not fix (as he so stated) the application of the name *Anolis nannodes*. His action was taken by Smith and Taylor (*loc. cit.*) as constituting a selection of lectotype. On the other hand it can be construed that Dunn's treatment does not constitute a valid selection, since he did not use the word " lectotype " or expressly state that he selected a specimen as the type. The latter interpretation would perhaps be justified by the statement of Rule (g) in Article 30 (incorporated into Article 31) which formerly provided that " The meaning of the expression ' select the type ' is to be rigidly construed . . . ". Such interpretation would be favoured still further by action of the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 75, Conclusion 11(2)(b)(iii), whereby the provision quoted was repeated and augmented by the requirement of " a clear indication that a selection is being made ". The Paris interpretation was revoked, however, by the Copenhagen Colloquium (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 73), which substituted no equally rigid requirement. In Dunn and Stuart (1951, *Copeia* : 57) it is stated that Dunn had no intention of selection of lectotype or restriction of *nannodes* to *intermedius*. This disavowal by Dunn of intent to select a lectotype is an excellent example in support of the view that " selection of type " should be rigidly construed, for without Dunn's later disavowal his 1930 action could very reasonably be construed as constituting a type selection, as indeed Smith and Taylor (*op. cit.*) thought.

10. If " selection of the type " is to be rigidly construed, Stuart's selection in 1948 is invalid, for a lectotype can be but a single specimen (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 77), whereas Stuart (1948 and 1955, *loc. cit.*) actually selected two " lectotypes " (called " lectotypes " by Stuart in 1955, a name and concept not recognised by the Rules). Thus, so far as selection of lectotype is concerned, if Dunn's selection is ruled out, so also is Stuart's, leaving unsettled even yet the objective definition of the name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 72).

11. The problem might be complicated by the further consideration of restriction of type-locality. If Dunn's treatment is ruled out as inadequate for type fixation it is likewise eliminated as a valid restriction of type-locality, but Stuart's (1948) treatment clearly is valid, for there is an express statement (*loc. cit.*) that the type-locality is " here restricted to Cobán, Alta Verapaz ". Fortunately at the London (1958) Congress the Section on Zoological Nomen-

clature voted for disregard of restriction and designation of type-locality in name-fixation, relying wholly upon earliest lectotype designation.

12. Since it can reasonably be construed that no acceptable designation of lectotype yet exists for *Anolis nannodes*, we hereby designate Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1946.8.5.66 (male, specimen *a* in Boulenger, *loc. cit.*, from Cobán) as lectotype of *Anolis nannodes*.

13. In order to remove present uncertainties, the Commission is requested to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) the specific name *nannodes* Cope, 1864, as published in the binomen *Anolis nannodes*, lectotype by present designation Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 1946.8.5.66 ;
(b) the specific name *intermedius* Peters, 1863, as published in the binomen *Anolis intermedius*, holotype Berlin Mus. No. 503 ;
(c) the specific name *laeviventris* Wiegmann, 1834, as published in the binomen *Anolis laeviventris*, holotype Berlin Mus. No. 525 (Berlin Mus. type numbers courtesy Dr. H. Wermuth).

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF CERTAIN GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES IN THE FAMILY PHASMATIDAE TO THE OFFICIAL LISTS AND INDEXES. Z.N.(S.) 1167.

(See Volume 17, pages 235–240.)

By H. F. Lower (*Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, South Australia*)

In the best interests of taxonomy, I strongly support the submission made by Dr. K. H. L. Key to the International Commission.

His proposed corrections do more than clear up a series of nomenclatorial errors which have accumulated over the years. They have an added practical importance in view of the work on certain Phasmatidae at present in progress in Australia, and contemplated in the future. For this work to be most productive, an established nomenclature is essential.

As a result of his painstaking and scholarly research, Dr. Key has made a valuable contribution to taxonomy, and I sincerely trust that the Commission will, in its wisdom, see fit to approve of his submissions.

By L. R. Clark (*Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, Australia*)

I strongly support the application made by Dr. K. H. L. Key of C.S.I.R.O. (Australia) to have added to the Official Lists and Indexes certain generic and specific names in the family PHASMATIDAE.

These insects are of much economic importance in Australia and in the near future I expect to be involved, together with colleagues in C.S.I.R.O. and various State Authorities, in extensive ecological investigations on them.

Placing of names on the Official Lists will remove any doubts as to the future application of them to these phasmatids.

By D. R. Ragge (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I have read Dr. K. H. L. Key's proposals concerning the names of certain stick-insects and am in full agreement with them. Since some of the species concerned are of economic importance, it is most desirable that the nomenclature involved should be stabilized.

COUCHII (*LEPIDOGASTER*) KENT, 1883 (CLASS PISCES) : PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1330

By Denys W. Tucker (*formerly of the British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

W. Saville Kent in his *Handbook of the Marine and Freshwater Fishes of the British Isles*, London, 1883, proposed the name *Lepidogaster couchii* (: 55–56) with the following remarks :—" During several years residence in the Channel Islands the writer has become acquainted with what will probably have to be regarded as a fourth British species of the genus *Lepidogaster* [sic], but which, by Couch and other writers, has apparently been overlooked as a variety only of *L. bimaculatus*. While exhibiting manifold variations in the general ground colour of its body, which may be represented by different shades of red, green, or brown, the two lateral ocelli, distinctive of the last-named type, are never found ; but in lieu of this a single, very conspicuous dark-coloured streak is developed along each side of the head, the eye being stationed immediately in its centre and interrupting it at this point. Additionally to these distinctive markings, important structural differences are found to exist in the composition of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, and more especially in that of the ventral acetabulum. Finally it is found to affect a different habitat, for while *L. bimaculatus* is to be obtained only with the aid of a dredge at some little distance from the shore, the form here introduced is a strictly litoral [sic] species, obtainable beneath stones in the rock-pools at all ordinary ebb-tides. This distinction in the habitats of the spotted and so-called unspotted varieties of the last-named type is alluded to in Couch's " British Fishes ", as important evidence in support of the probable specific distinctions of the unspotted form.

" Being unable also to identify it with any of the various non-British Continental members of the same genus, the writer has proposed provisionally to distinguish this apparently new type by the title of Couch's Sucker (*Lepidogaster* [sic] *couchii*) ".

2. This name does not appear to have received any measure of acceptance until 1954 when, in the Annual Report of the Council of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom (*J. Mar. biol. Ass. U.K.* **33 : 771**) the following statement appeared :—" Mr. Corbin has been re-examining Saville-Kent's long overlooked notice of a fourth species of sucker fish, *Lepadogaster couchii*, in the British fauna. His account was preliminary and incomplete, but it leaves no doubt that he referred to the species which occurs in much the same region of the shore as the commoner Cornish sucker, *L. gouani*, but in the rather different habitat afforded by the cover of bushy weeds, particularly the *Cystoseira* spp., in preference to the underside of stones where *Lepadogaster gouani* is commonly found breeding early in the year. Although the species resembles the off-shore *L. bimaculatus* with which it was earlier confused, it has several readily distinguishing characters in addition to an entirely different habit and habitat ".

3. Without further ado the third edition of the *Plymouth Marine Fauna* (**1957 : 409**) added *Lepadogaster couchi* Kent to the three species of *Lepadogaster* listed in earlier editions, noting also Guitel's (1904) reference to it under the

name *L. microcephalus*.

4. The present applicant contends that, while there is undoubtedly a British species of *Lepadogaster sensu lato* unrecognised at the time when Kent wrote, the account which he published is not adequate to establish *L. couchii* as a valid species. Accordingly it seems desirable to call for the suppression of this name and to establish beyond dispute *Lepadogaster microcephalus* Brook, 1889, in its stead.

5. In criticism of Kent's description it must be observed that his reference to fishes lacking lateral ocelli could apply equally well to females of *Lepadogaster bimaculatus* (Bonnaterre), and that the ' dark-coloured streak ' mentioned is of little taxonomic value in face of the extreme variability of coloration displayed by the Clingfishes. (See coloured figures given by Guitel, 1904, *Arch. Zool. exp. gén.* (4)2 : pl. XV). The difficulties are intensified in the case of museum material and of non-British material. The standard monograph on the group by Briggs (1955, *Stanford Ichth. Bull.* **6**) implicitly supports this contention by including *L. couchii* Kent in the synonymy of *Diplecogaster bimaculata bimaculata* (Bonnaterre). The anatomical peculiarities of Kent's material, whatever they were, are not described. Even the habitat stated is not characteristic in the light of the quotations given in paras. 1 and 2 above. No type material is known to exist from which Kent's species may be better established.

6. *Lepadogaster microcephalus* Brook, 1889 (*Proc. roy. phys. Soc. Edinburgh* **10** : 166, pl. 7, figs. 1–4) has been very adequately described and figured. Its author was aware of Kent's account, comments on its inadequacies and includes *L. couchii* as a possible synonym of *L. microcephalus*. It has been generally accepted by subsequent workers, notably by Guitel and by Briggs (*op. cit.*), by Jenkins (1925, 1936, *The Fishes of the British Isles*, London) and by Norman (1935, *List of British Vertebrates, Fishes*, London (B.M.(N.H.)). It is the type-species by monotypy, of the genus *Apletodon* Briggs, 1955 (*op. cit.* : 25).

7. Accordingly I request the International Commission :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *couchii* Kent, 1883, as published in the binomen *Lepidogaster* [sic] *couchii*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Apletodon* Briggs, 1955 (gender : masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Lepadogaster microcephalus* Brook, 1889 ; on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *microcephalus* Brook, 1889, as published in the binomen *Lepadogaster microcephalus* (type-species of *Apletodon* Briggs, 1955) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Lepidogaster* Kent, 1883 (an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Lepadogaster* Gouan, 1770) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the specific name *couchii* Kent, 1883, as published in the binomen *Lepidogaster* [sic] *couchii* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

WOEHRMANNIA BOEHM, 1895 (GASTROPODA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1346

By L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

This application relates to a case in which, owing to a misidentification, the species upon which the definition of a new genus was mainly based was not one of the nominal species cited when the genus was founded. The genus is included in Part I of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (1960).

2. The genus *Woehrmannia* (originally spelt *Wöhrmannia*) was founded by J. Boehm in 1895 (*Palaeontographica* **42** : 227), as a subgenus of *Euomphalus* J. Sowerby, in a monograph on Triassic Gastropoda from the southern Alps. No type-species was designated or indicated, but three species, *Euomphalus fenestralis* Whidborne [Devonian], *Euomphalus* [originally *Helicites*] *arietinus* (Schlotheim) [Middle Trias], and (: 228, pl. 9, fig. 22) a form misidentified as *Euomphalus cirridioides* Kittl, were referred to the new subgenus, only the misidentified form being actually described in Boehm's monograph.

3. This form, *E. cirridioides* Boehm *non* Kittl, was given the name *Woehrmannia boehmi* by Kittl in 1899 (*Ann. naturhist. Hofmus.* (*Wien*) **14** : 19), the true *E. cirridioides* Kittl, 1894 (*Jb. geol. Reichsanst.* **44** : 117, pl. 1, fig. 22) being transferred at the same time to the subgenus *Schizostoma* Bronn, 1834. Cossmann, in 1916 (*Essais de paléoconchologie comparée* **10** : 131) designated *W. boehmi* as type-species of *Woehrmannia*, and this designation has been accepted by Wenz (1938, *Handbuch der Paläozoologie*, Gastropoda : 193). No other species has been cited as type of the genus.

4. *W. boehmi* was not, however, one of the three nominal species included in *Woehrmannia* when this genus was founded, and could only be accepted as type-species by exercise of the plenary powers. The alternative course of designating one of the three included nominal species as type-species is considered by the applicant to be undesirable because (a) *Euomphalus fenestralis* and *E. cirridioides* have not been considered to belong to *Woehrmannia* by any author subsequent to Boehm, and the acceptance of either as type-species of *Woehrmannia* would probably result in the disappearance of that name as a subjective synonym, and in any case would necessitate the erection of a new genus for the group (that of *W. boehmi*) for which it was Boehm's intention to found the taxon *Woehrmannia* ; (b) *Helicites arietinus*, the third originally included nominal species, has not yet been satisfactorily illustrated and appears to be known only by imperfect specimens.

5. The genus *Woehrmannia* is currently placed in the family EUOMPHALIDAE. So far as is known no family group name has ever been based upon it.

6. In order to preserve the established interpretation of the genus *Woehrmannia* and so avoid unnecessary changes in nomenclature, the International Commission is now asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and having done so, to designate *Woehrmannia boehmi* Kittl, 1899, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Woehrmannia boehmi* Kittl, 1899, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *boehmi* Kittl, 1899, as published in the binomen *Woehrmannia boehmi* (type-species of *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895) ;
  (b) *cirridioides* Kittl, 1894, as published in the binomen *Euomphalus cirridioides*.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *TANYTARSUS* VAN DER WULP, 1874. Z.N.(S.) 1245

(See Volume 17, pages 241–243.)

By W. Wülker (*Universität Freiburg, Switzerland*)

I would like to support very much the application of Dr. P. Freeman, not only by reason of the historical arguments given in his paper but also according to the fact that the use of the name *Tanytarsus* in the paper by Townes is standing apart in the literature on Chironomidae. Not only the European authors but also some American colleagues differ from the opinion of Townes in this point, as I noticed during the International Limnological Congress, 1959, in Vienna. It would be very helpful to accept the taxonomic opinion of Freeman and to contribute in this way to reduce the taxonomic confusion in the family of Chironomidae.

By J. B. Stahl (*Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

This letter is to inform you that I fully support Dr. Paul Freeman's recommendation for the retention of the name *Tanytarsus* in place of *Calopsectra.*

By S. S. Roback (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

I would hereby like to go on record in support of the proposal of Dr. Paul Freeman to retain the name *Tanytarsus* in its familiar usage. The application of the name *Tanytarsus* to two different genera in two different tribes, unfortunately causes a great deal of confusion. The proposal by Dr. Freeman would clarify and resolve this situation and is, I feel, definitely worthy of enactment.

By E. J. Fittkau (*Hydrobiologische Anstalt, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Plön, Germany*)

Als Schüler und Assistent von Herrn Professor Dr. A. Thienemann (gestorben am 22.4.60) arbeite ich seit 6 Jahren systematisch, ökologisch und morphologisch mit Chironomiden. Ich habe den Vorschlag von Dr. P. Freeman zur Kenntnis genommen und befürworte ihn mit allem Nachdruck.

In diesem Zusammenhang möchte ich auf die Stellungnahme zu dem gleichen nomenclatorischen Problem von Herrn Professor Thienemann, der einer der besten Kenner der Chironomiden war, verweisen. Die findet sich auf Seite 2 in seinem Band " Chironomus ", Stuttgart 1954 und schliesst mit folgender Bemerkung : " Man kann wirklich auf eine Monographie der " Calopsectrini " aus der Feder Townes gespannt sein ! Wenn man so vorgeht, wie es hier geschehen ist, dann wird nicht nur die ganze Chironomiden-Literatur der letzten 50 Jahre unverständlich. Das gleiche gilt ebenso für das limnologische, fischereibiologische und abwasserbiologische Schrifttum ! Das ist—man verzeihe mir das harte Wort !—grober Unfug, und den mache ich nicht mit ".

By H. E. Sublette (*Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Western College of the University of Texas, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.*)

I wish to support the application by Dr. Paul Freeman, British Museum (Natural History), in which he has proposed the suppression of *Chironomus punctipes* Wiedemann and the designation of *Chironomus signatus* van der Wulp as the type-species of *Tanytarsus.*

While it is true that a small amount of name shifting will occur by recognizing *signatus* van der Wulp rather than *punctipes* Wiedemann as the type-species, the changes will be minor compared to those which would be necessary through following Coquillett's designation rather than Edwards's subsequent interpretation of the genus.

EUCERAPHIS WALKER, 1870 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1363

By D. Hille Ris Lambers (*Bladluisonderzoek, T.N.O., Bennekom, Netherlands*) and H. L. G. Stroyan (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Harpenden, Herts., England.*)

The present case is concerned with a genus which is clearly based upon a misidentified type-species and the International Commission is asked to use its plenary powers in order that the existing usage of the name may be validated.

2. Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 452) listed but did not describe *Aphis betulae*, with the indication " Habitat in *Betula alba* " and a reference " Fn. Suec. 717 ".

3. Linnaeus, 1746 and 1761, in *Fauna Suecica* (: 261 of 1761 edition) described *Aphis betulae* as follows : " Habitat in *Betula* rarius. Corpus pallide virens ; puncta 4 nigricantia in margine singulae incisurae utrinque. Minima est ; caret alis et appendiculis ".

4. Zetterstedt, 1828 (*Ins. Lapp.* Pt. 1 : 559) described *Aphis punctipennis*, material of which is still in existence. Von Heyden, 1837 (*Mus. Senckenb. Abh.* **2** : 299) described *Aphis nigritarsis* from birch.

5. Walker, 1848 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2)**1** : 255) described *Aphis betulae* and gave an introductory synonymy in which he included *Aphis betulae* L., *A. nigritarsis* Heyden and *A. punctipennis* ? Zetterstedt. His description of *betulae* was followed by those of *Aphis comes* Walker and *Aphis oblonga* Heyden, which were described as similar to *A. betulae*. All three species were of rather large size.

6. C. L. Koch, 1855 (*Die Pflanzenläuse* : 217) described *Callipterus betulae* Koch, a species possessing siphunculi (appendicula of Linnaeus, vide para. 3), and of which Koch said " Vollständig entwickelte Thierchen sind alsdann alle geflügelt ".

7. Walker, 1870 (*Zoologist* (2) **5** : 2001) erected a genus *Euceraphis*. His diagnosis was as follows :—" *Euceraphis* Walk. Type *A. Betulae*, Linn.—*Aphis punctipennis* (Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp. i.2.311) belongs to this genus. It feeds on the birch and on the alder, and inhabits Lapland and Greenland. I have found it on the alder at Chamouni ".

8. At least two species of aphids are involved in the above series of descriptions. (a) *Aphis betulae* L., 1758, 1761, a small green species, known to Linnaeus only from the apterous forms, and described as being without siphunculi. The description is nowadays, by some authors, regarded as perhaps applying to a species of *Glyphina* Koch, in which the siphunculi, though present, are very small, and alatae are only produced during a limited period in summer. (b) *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, with synonyms *A. nigritarsis* Heyden, 1837 and *Callipterus betulae* Koch, 1855, a large species of which the viviparous forms when mature are always winged, and in which

the siphunculi, though not large, are quite conspicuous. The references to alder as host plant by Walker probably refer to the very similar *Aphis comes* Walker.

9. Walker's 1848 description of *Aphis betulae* agrees perfectly with Koch's description of *Callipterus betulae* (=*punctipennis* Zetterstedt), and there can be no doubt that this insect was what he had before him. Walker's 1870 type fixation for *Euceraphis* has consistently been interpreted as if he had designated *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt as type-species. That this usage is what Walker intended is clear from the fact that he placed *punctipennis* in *Euceraphis*, which he could not reasonably have done had he had before him the true *betulae* L.

10. Walker's intention has almost certainly been correctly interpreted by subsequent workers who have used *Euceraphis* as if its type-species were *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt. It is clearly in the interests of nomenclatorial stability that the application of *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870, should not now be changed by strict application of the Rules and adherence to the nominal species designated.

11. There are no family-group names based on *Euceraphis* which is commonly placed in the family CALLAPHIDIDAE.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870, prior to the Ruling now requested and having done so to designate the nominal species *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, originally included in the genus by Walker, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—

punctipennis Zetterstedt, 1828, as published in the binomen *Aphis punctipennis* (type-species of *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870);

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *PROMECOPSIS* DUMÉRIL, 1806. Z.N.(S.) 483

(See Volume 17, pages 191–192.)

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Vaxtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

The existence of the generic name *Promecopsis* Duméril, published without a type-species clearly represents a danger to the stability of generic nomenclature within the Typhlocybinae. Therefore I do not hesitate to inform you that I quite agree with Dr. Wagner in this case and that I wish to support his request.

COLUBER ATRATUS GMELIN, 1788 (REPTILIA); APPLICATION FOR SUPPRESSION. Z.N.(S.) 1371

By James A. Peters (*San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress a name which is a *nomen dubium*, in order to validate its junior homonym which has been universally used for over 100 years.

2. Burger and Werler (1954 : 649) have shown that *Coluber atratus* Hallowell, 1845 (: 245), a specific name currently applied to a species of South American colubrid snakes, is a primary homonym of *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788 (: 1103). Acting as first revisers, they selected *Streptophorus lansbergi* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (: 518) as the name to replace *Coluber atratus* Hallowell. It should be noted that *Streptophorus drozii* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (: 518) was described in the same publication as *lansbergi*, and both of these names have been considered synonymous with *Coluber atratus* Hallowell (=*Ninia atrata* Hallowell).

3. The name *Coluber atratus* Hallowell has been applied to the same species with great consistency since its original description. It was transferred to the genus *Ninia* by Cope, in 1875, and has remained in that genus since, although occasionally called *Streptophorus atratus*. The name has been used, in its various combinations, by practically every author writing on the snakes of northwestern South America since the time of its description. The following list includes only a single citation for each authority, although some of these authors used the name many times : Cope, E. D., *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, **1861** : 76 ; Bocourt, F., *Miss. Sci. au Mexique* . . . Reptiles, (9), 1883 : 548 ; Boulenger, G. A., *Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* **1**, 1893 : 294 ; Günther, A.C.L.G., *Biologia Cent.-Amer.*, Reptilia and Batrachia, 1885–1902 : 1011 ; Werner, F., *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **26**, 1910 : 217 ; do Amaral, A., *Mem. Inst. Butantan* **4**, 1929 : 151 ; Dunn, E.R., *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci.*, 1935, **21** : 11 ; Brongersma, L.D., *Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the Venezuelan Islands*, 1940, **2**(8) : 118 ; Parker, H.W., *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, 1940, **11**(5) : 290 ; Rendahl, H. and Vestergren, G., *Ark. für. Zool.*, 1941, **33a**(6) : 9 ; Shreve, B. J., *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard, 1947, **99**(5) : 529 ; Daniel, H., *Univ. Antioquia*, 1950, **24**(96) : 414 ; Marcuzzi, G., *Nov. Cient. Mus. Hist. nat. La Salle*, Caracas (Ser. zool.), 1950, **3** : 4 ; Taylor, E.H., *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 1951, **34**(1) : 50 ; Beebe, W., *Zoologica*, 1953, **37** : 175 ; Aleman, G. C., *Mem. Soc. Cienc. nat. La Salle*, 1952, **12**(31) : 16 ; Toze, J.A., *Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat.*, 1952, **14**(79) : 206.

4. *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788, on the other hand, has not been satisfactorily used as a valid name since its description. It was based in part on two plates in Seba (1735) ; Pl. 1, fig. 9 and Pl. 9, fig. 2. Gmelin also mentioned a plate in Gronovius (1756, pl. 26?). Not all of the figures cited appear to be representations of animals belonging to the same species. Boulenger (1896 : 634) showed that Gmelin's name was based at least in part on a specimen belonging

to *Lygophis lineatus*, which was described as *Coluber lineatus* by Linnaeus (1758 : 221). This was based upon Boulenger's identification of the species seen in one of the cited plates. The plate references utilized by Gmelin in his description are mentioned in a footnote on page 227 in Linnaeus (1758), as snakes described by Gronovius, but not seen by Linnaeus. The segmental counts given there are 163 ventrals and 77 subcaudals, within the expected range of *Lygophis lineatus*.

5. The genus *Coluber* was used by both Linnaeus and Gmelin to include practically all of the non-poisonous snakes known to them. The generic name has been restricted in its usage for many years, however, to snakes not particularly closely related to either of the genera to which the homonyms here discussed belong. As a consequence, neither of them currently is known in the combination that gave rise to the primary homonymy, nor is there any likelihood that either will ever again be used in the genus *Coluber*, under any circumstances.

6. In view of the fact that *Ninia atrata* (Hallowell, 1845) has been in continuous use for over 100 years, and has never entered the synonymy of another species since its description, while *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788, has been in part unidentifiable and in part synonymous with an original Linnean species, it is proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific name *atratus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus* ;

(2) place the specific name *atratus* Hallowell, 1845, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) place the specific name *atratus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus* (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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PERLA GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, PLECOPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1451.

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

In the present application the use of the plenary powers is sought in order to validate the generic name *Perla* in the sense in which it has been used for over 100 years. *Perla* was first used as a generic name (after 1757) by Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég.* **2** : 229). This work was declared unavailable, because non-binominal, in Opinion 228.

2. Geoffroy included four species in his genus *Perla*. All four had vernacular names only but two of them had references to Linnean species (*Phryganea bicaudata* and *Phryganea nebulosa*). Subsequent to Geoffroy, 1762, the first author to place species in the genus *Perla* was De Geer, 1773 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* **3** : 567), who described two species, *Perla fusca* (: 567), with a reference to *Hemerobius testaceus* Linnaeus, 1767, and *Perla nasuta* (: 568), with a reference to *Hemerobius marginalis* Linnaeus, 1767. Both of these specific names of De Geer's are currently accepted as junior objective synonyms of those Linnean species in the order Isoptera. In 1783, Retzius (*in* De Geer, *Gen. Spec. Ins.* : 60) listed four species, *Perla cinerea* Retzius, 1783 ; *Perla fusca* De Geer, 1773 ; *Perla nasuta* De Geer, 1773 ; and *Perla cylindrica* De Geer, 1778 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7** : 559).

3. In 1785 Geoffroy again used the generic name *Perla* in a work edited by Fourcroy (*Ent. Paris* **2** : 348) and included the same four species as in his invalid 1762 work, but this time gave them the following binominal names, *Perla bicaudata*, *P. flavipes*, *P. nebulosa* and *P. flava*. No authors' names or references are given, but as the vernacular names and the Latin diagnoses agree word for word with those of 1762, it is obvious that the *Phryganea bicaudata* and *Phryganea nebulosa* of Linnaeus are intended.

4. De Geer's 1773 work has been overlooked as a definition of the genus *Perla* since, prior to Opinion 228, most workers dated the genus from Geoffroy, 1762. Thus Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 435) selected as the type-species of *Perla* Geoffroy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758, a selection which is valid, whichever date is accepted for *Perla* Geoffroy. If the 1785 date is accepted, *Perla* Geoffroy is a junior homonym of *Perla* De Geer, 1773, and takes the name of the first available synonym which is *Diura* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg* : 96), type-species, by monotypy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758.

5. For over a hundred years, following the lead given by Pictet in his monograph in 1841 (*Hist. nat. Ins. Nèvr.*, Perlides, : 141, 181), the generic name *Perla* has been applied to a group of species in the Order Plecoptera associated with *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833. This species is, in fact, generically distinct from the valid type-species *Perla bicaudata* (Linnaeus, 1758), which is currently placed in a different family. Pictet himself selected *P. bipunctata* Pictet and *P. marginata* (Panzer, 1799) as " types " of the genus *Perla*. From

these two species, Klapálek, 1923 (*Coll. Zool. Sélys* **4**(2) : 35) selected *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, as type-species of what he termed the genus " *Perla* Geoffroy (sensu emend.) ".

6. As stated in paragraph 2, the original two species placed in the genus *Perla* by De Geer, 1773, *Perla fusca* and *Perla nasuta*, are currently placed as junior synonyms of species in the order Isoptera. Strict application of the Rules in the case of *Perla* De Geer, 1773, would involve the transfer of this generic name from the Plecoptera to the Isoptera, would necessitate a change in the name of the generic taxon known for over a hundred years as *Perla* and a change in the family-group name based upon it and might also involve the change of an equally well-established generic name in the order Isoptera. If, on the other hand, the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, were validated with type-species *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758 (by designation of Latreille, 1810) *Diura* Billberg, 1820, which has the same species as type, becomes a junior objective synonym of *Perla* Geoffroy. The name *Perla* will thus be transferred from the group of species with which it has been associated for over a hundred years. Since *Perla* is the type-genus of the family PERLIDAE, this family-group name will have to replace the family-group name PERLODIDAE (to which the genus *Diura* belongs) and the names of the family and genus currently known as PERLIDAE and *Perla* will have to be re-named. A situation thus exists in which the strict application of the Rules would lead to greater confusion than uniformity. It is therefore highly desirable to validate the current usage of the generic name *Perla* in its meaning of *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* **28**(109) : 55) and its congeners having regard to the fact that the name *Perla* has been almost universally applied to these species since the publication of Pictet's monograph in 1841. In view of the wide use of the generic name *Perla*, and the number of references to it between Geoffroy, 1762, and Pictet, 1841, there would appear to be a good case for rendering the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 available (by declaration under the plenary powers, as permitted by paragraph 5(2) of Opinion 228) and for designating for it (under the plenary powers) a type-species in conformity with current usage.

7. At the family-group level, the genus *Perla* is currently referred to the family PERLIDAE (published as PERLIDES) in the sense of Pictet, 1841. Action under the plenary powers to make available the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 (with type-species *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833) would enable the family-group name to be dated from PERLIDAE (as family PERLARIAE) Latreille, [1802–1803] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 292), type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :
 (a) to validate the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 ;
 (b) to set aside all designation of type-species for the genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so to designate *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833;
  (b) *Diura* Billberg, 1820 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758;
(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, as published in the binomen *Perla bipunctata* (type-species of *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762);
  (b) *bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phryganea bicaudata* (type-species of *Diura* Billberg, 1820);
(4) to place the following junior homonyms of *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Perla* De Geer, 1773; (b) *Perla* Retzius, 1783;
(5) to place the family name PERLIDAE (correction of PERLARIAE) Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;
(6) to place the family name PERLARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762) (an invalid original spelling for PERLIDAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *MACROPSIS* LEWIS, 1834. Z.N.(S.) 567.

(See Volume 17, pages 185–188.)

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

The generic nomenclature within the family Macropsidae has been very unstable during the past 50–60 years, unfortunately. The new complications presented by Wagner as affecting the status of the generic name *Macropsis* make it highly important to get these matters definitely fixed. Also the transferring of the generic name *Macropsis* to the generic concept *Elymana* would cause much and unnecessary confusion. Therefore I fully agree with Dr. Wagner in his views in this case, and wish to support his proposals.

PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER, 1817 (MOLLUSCA : BIVALVIA) ON THE OFFICIAL LIST UNEMENDED, ALTHOUGH IT IS THE GENITIVE FORM OF A LATIN NOUN. Z.N.(S.) 1461.

By L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

At the Copenhagen Congress in 1953 it was decided that a Latin noun introduced as a generic name in any form except that of the nominative case should be corrected automatically to the nominative but should, nevertheless, be attributed to its original author and date from its publication by that author. The applicant has decided to submit to the Commission the case of the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 (Mollusca : Bivalvia), as it is considered that its automatic emendation to *Garum* would create unnecessary confusion, while its complete suppression, advocated by some workers, would now be undesirable in view of its considerable currency in the literature.

2. The genus *Gari* was erected by C. F. Schumacher (1817, *Ess. nouv. Syst. Vers test.* : 44, 131), who assigned to it the two nominal species *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher and *Gari papyracea* (=*Tellina papyracea* Spengler). In the synonymy of *G. vulgaris* Schumacher cited " *Tellina Gari* Lin. Spengler l.c. 4, H. 2. pag. 70. No. 1 ", so that the type-species of *Gari* must, by tautonymy, be *Tellina gari* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 674), irrespective of any possible misidentification of *Tellina gari* by Spengler, although, as argued below, it is probable that he interpreted the Linnean species correctly. In illustration of the hinge-structure of *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher published figures of the interiors of two valves of a shell which some authorities have considered to have belonged to the species *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin. This fact, however, does not affect the conclusion that the type-species of *Gari* must be *Tellina gari* Linnaeus.

3. The origin of the specific name *gari* can be traced if we consult the original Linnean description of *Tellina gari*, where we find the reference " *Rumph. mus. t.* 45. f. D. *Tellina gari* ", and if we then turn to the work of G. E. Rumphius (1705, *D'Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*), who described a species to which the name *Tellina gari* was assigned on p. 146 and illustrated it in pl. XLV, fig. D. Following this original description of the species is a long account, in Dutch, of the use of this mollusc by the natives of Amboina for the preparation of a spicy sauce which Rumphius compared with the sauce termed " *garum* " by the Romans. It is thus evident that the specific name *gari*, of which the generic name *Gari* is a tautonym, was in origin the genitive form of the Latin noun *garum*.

4. Many leading authorities on Mollusca, including Stoliczka (1870), Bertin (1880), Cossmann (1886), Lamy (1918), together with a probable majority of present-day workers, have used *Gari* as a generic name, considering the objection that it is the genitive form of a Latin noun to be of little import-

ance. Stewart (1930, *Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. Spec. Publ.* **3** : 281) suggested that this objection might be removed by regarding it as an arbitrary combination of letters, but this doubtful expedient seems unnecessary in view of the fact that it may perhaps be considered to have acquired the status of the nominative form of a noun by its treatment as such by a succession of authors. So far as the present applicant knows, no author has automatically corrected the generic name *Gari* Schumacher to *Garum* Schumacher. The name *Garum* has, in fact, been proposed for a distinct taxon referred to the same family as *Gari*.

5. At the same time, however, it should be mentioned that many authors have deliberately rejected the name *Gari* in favour of a junior subjective synonym, *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818 (*Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.* **5** : 511). Lamarck assigned to this genus 18 nominal species, of which the first to be chosen as type-species was *Psammobia feroensis* Lamarck, selected by J. G. Children (1823, *Quart. J. Sci.* **14** : 304). This was the species described by Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* ed. **13** : 3235) as *Tellina fervensis*, and its specific name is the subject of a subordinate application now submitted to the Commission (§9, below). Lamarck did not apply the specific name *gari* Linnaeus to any species described under *Psammobia*. A reference to two figures of Chemnitz (1782, *Conch. Cab.* **6** : pl. 10, figs. 92, 93) which Schumacher had cited under *Gari vulgaris* appeared under *Psammobia coerulescens* Lamarck. Even at the present day it is probable that every taxonomist would include the type-species of *Psammobia* and the species (actually two distinct forms) represented by these figures of Chemnitz[1] in the same zoological genus, namely, *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, or its junior synonym *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818.

6. A reason given by some authorities for the rejection of the generic name *Gari* Schumacher has been the existence of some doubt as to the identity of its type-species, *Tellina gari* Linnaeus. When describing this species in 1758 Linnaeus gave a short and wholly inadequate diagnosis, and also referred to two figures, that of Rumphius already cited, and "Argenv.[ille] conch. t. 25, f. I.". The syntypes of *Tellina gari* were thus any specimens that Linnaeus then had before him, together with the originals of the figures of Rumphius and Argenville. No specimens identified as *Tellina gari* are, however, preserved in the Linnean Collection (Hanley, 1855, *Ipsa Linn. Conch.* : 34), while it is not known where the specimens figured by Rumphius and Argenville are now to be found. The figures which Linnaeus cited are very crude and there has been much uncertainty as to the identity of the species represented. Hanley (*op. cit.* : 34) thought that Rumphius's figure was intended to represent *Psammobia serotina* Lamarck. Mrs. W. S. S. van der Feen van Benthem Jutting states (*in litt.*), " In my opinion *Tellina gari* Rumphius is *Psammotaea violacea* (Lamarck), a common species in estuaries and mud flats in the Malay Archipelago. This was already suggested by Martens (1897, *Ergebn. Reise Nied. Ost Indien* **4** : 239, and 1902, *Rumphius Gedenkboek* : 127)." The present applicant is of opinion that the only satisfactory way to stabilize the interpretation of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus is to ignore the species described by Rumphius

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[1] The name now accepted for the species represented by fig. 93 of Chemnitz, which is not involved in the present discussion, is *Gari amethystus* (Wood). See Prashad, 1932, *Siboga-Exped. Mon.* **53c : 303.**

and to select a neotype belonging to the species which (in the applicant's opinion) the balance of evidence suggests that Linnaeus had before him in 1758 when describing the species. The evidence bearing on this question is summarized and a neotype selected and illustrated in the appendix to the present application.

7. W. H. Dall (1900, *Trans. Wagner Inst. Sci. Philad.* **3**), who (: 970) rejected *Gari* as " plainly inadmissible for a generic name " and adopted instead its subjective synonym *Psammobia* Lamarck, considered (: 975) that four species from the Eocene of the Paris Basin which Cossmann (1886, *Ann. Soc. malac. Belg.* **21** : 91) had referred to *Gari* Schumacher should constitute a taxon which he (Dall) regarded as a section of *Psammobia* and to which he assigned the new name *Garum*. The type-species of *Garum* Dall, by original designation, is *Psammobia dutemplei* Deshayes (1857, *Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin de Paris* **1** : 374). Cossmann and Pissarro (1904, *Iconographie coquilles foss. Éoc. environs de Paris* : pl. 8) have regarded *Garum* Dall as a distinct genus. No alternative name is available for this taxon, and if it is decided to accept the name *Gari* Schumacher unaltered there will be no necessity to re-name *Garum* Dall.

8. A family PSAMMOBIADAE, based on the nominal genus *Psammobia* Lamarck, was erected by Fleming in 1828 (*Hist. Brit. Anim.* : 437) and has been adopted (as PSAMMOBIIDAE) by many workers. A subfamily GARINAE, based on the nominal genus *Gari* Schumacher, and elevated to family rank as GARIDAE by a number of authors, was proposed by Stoliczka in 1870 (*Cretaceous Fauna S. India, Pelecypoda* : 113). The families PSAMMOBIIDAE and GARIDAE, like their respective type-genera, are generally regarded as subjectively synonymous, and, in consequence of a Copenhagen decision upheld at the London Congress in 1958, whereby a family name is not invalidated by reason of the name of its type-genus being a junior synonym, the earlier proposed name, PSAMMOBIIDAE, must be accepted as the valid one. It is, therefore, recommended that this name should be placed on the appropriate Official List.

9. When publishing the binomen *Tellina fervensis*, Gmelin (1791, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 13 : 3235) gave no direct indication of its derivation, the habitat cited by him being " in oceano septentrionale ". He referred, however, to a figure of Chemnitz, " Conch. 6. t. 10. f. 91 ", which represents a species to which this non-binominal author assigned the name *Tellina ferröensis*, giving its locality (p. 100) as the " Ferröischen Eylande ", *i.e.* the Faeroe Islands. The majority of subsequent authors have, therefore, assumed that Gmelin's published specific name was a misprint, and have emended it. Röding (1798, *Mus. Boltenianum* : 186), the first binominal author after Gmelin to deal with the species, gave its name (following Chemnitz) as *Tellina ferröensis*. Lamarck, as already seen, corrected the specific name in 1818 to *feroensis*. Subsequent authors, until fairly recent years, have used either *ferroensis* (without the Umlaut), following Fleming, 1813 (Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7** : 90), or *feroensis*, to an almost equal extent. Winckworth (1932, *J. Conch.* **19** : 245), however, reverted to Gmelin's spelling *fervensis*, and he has been followed by several other workers, including van Regteren Altena in Holland. Dodge (1952, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **100** : 42) has maintained that the name should

be corrected to *faeroeensis*. In the hope of obtaining a definite ruling from the Commission on this matter, the present applicant submits that the specific name *fervensis* should not be treated as an invalid original spelling, but should be placed on the Official List of Valid Specific Names in Zoology. If, however, the Commission decides to rule that the name *fervensis* must be emended, it is asked to decide which of the emendations mentioned above is to be adopted.

10. *Summary.*

Application is hereby made to the Commission

(1) to use its plenary powers to suspend in the present case the rule by which automatic correction of the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 (the genitive form of a Latin noun) to the nominative form *Garum* would be required, and to declare that *Gari* shall be treated as a noun in the nominative singular ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :

   (a) *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 (gender : neuter), type-species, by absolute tautonymy, *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

   (b) *Garum* Dall, 1900 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Psammobia dutemplei* Deshayes, 1857 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

   (a) *gari* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tellina gari*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated in the Appendix to the present application (type-species of *Gari* Schumacher, 1817) ;

   (b) *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis* ;

   (c) *dutemplei* Deshayes, 1857, as published in the binomen *Psammobia dutemplei* (type-species of *Garum* Dall, 1900) ;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :

   (a) *ferröensis* Röding, 1798, as published in the binomen *Tellina ferröensis* (an invalid emendation of *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*) ;

   (b) *ferroensis* Fleming, 1813, as published in the binomen *Tellina ferroensis* (an invalid emendation of *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*) ;

   (c) *feroensis* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Psammobia feroensis* (an invalid emendation of *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*) ;

   (d) *faeroeensis* Dodge, 1952, as published in the binomen *Gari faeroeensis* (an invalid emendation of *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*) ;

(5) to place the following family-group name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :

   PSAMMOBIIDAE Fleming, 1828 (a justified emendation of PSAMMOBIADAE) (type-genus *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818) ;

(6) to place the family-group name PSAMMOBIADAE Fleming, 1828 (an invalid original spelling of PSAMMOBIIDAE) (type-genus *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

APPENDIX

Designation of a Neotype for the Nominal Species Tellina gari *Linnaeus,* 1758

When establishing the species *Tellina gari* in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 674) Linnaeus referred to the two poor figures, neither identifiable with certainty, in earlier literature cited above, and gave the following short diagnosis : " T. testa ovali : striis transversis recurvatis ; dentibus lateralibus obsoletis." The habitat was stated to be " O. Indico ". No syntypes survive. The figures cited do not agree with the diagnosis, but the latter is too brief to enable the species Linnaeus had in mind to be identified. Subsequent evidence as to its identity must, therefore, be taken into account.

2. Linnaeus gave a more complete description of *Tellina gari* in 1764 when cataloguing the collection of Queen Ulrica (*Mus. Ludov. Ulric. Reginae* : 478). The following extract from this may be noted : " Striae transversae retrorsum subimbricatae, inter has strias aliae striae anomalae in medio laterum, distantes, secant oblique ad angulum acutum strias ordinarias confertiores, quae nota huic specialis." From this description it seems evident that the species was characterized by subimbricate striations on the posterior part of the shell and oblique striations on the median part, where they cross the ordinary growth-lines at an acute angle.

3. Chemnitz (1782, *Conch. Cab.* **6** : 100, pl. 10, fig. 92) figured a shell which he accepted as an authentic example of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus. This shell came from the collection of his friend, the Danish conchologist Spengler, and Chemnitz evidently considered that this fact vouched for the authenticity of its identification. He records having himself made the journey from Copenhagen to Stockholm to examine the collection of Linnaeus, and it seems probable that Spengler also maintained a connection with Linnaeus, perhaps visiting him on a number of occasions. The shell figured by Chemnitz had the combination of characters mentioned above. Chemnitz subjectively referred to *T. gari* a second specimen, represented in his fig. 93, but he did not claim for this the authenticity of the first specimen.

4. Spengler (1798, *Skrivt. naturhist. Selsk.* **4**(2) : 70) referred to the fig. 92 of Chemnitz as representing the typical *Tellina gari*, but at the same time described several other forms which he regarded as varieties of that species.

5. The most satisfactory course appears, therefore, to accept the interpretation of *Tellina gari* adopted by these immediate successors of Linnaeus, who not improbably had first-hand information as to its identity. This course has already been followed by Bertin (1880, *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (2)**3** : 112), who, in his revision of the " Garidés ", applied the name *Gari gari* (Linnaeus) to the well-characterized Indian Ocean species which Chemnitz's fig. 92 unmistakably represents.

6. The proposed neotype is designated and described below, and is illustrated

in Plate 1, figs. 1 *a–e*. Its description is preceded by a specific synonymy consequent upon its designation.

Gari gari (Linnaeus)

Plate **1**.

1758. *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 674.
1764. *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, *Mus. Ludov. Ulric. Reginae* : 478.
1767. *Tellina truncata* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1118.
1782. *Tellina gari* Chemnitz, *Conch. Cab.* **6** : 100 (*partim*), pl. 10, fig. 92 only.
1798. *Tellina gari* Spengler, *Skrivt. naturhist. Selsk.* 4(2) : 70 (*partim*).
1817. *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, *Ess. nouv. Syst. Vers test.* : 131 (*partim*).
1818. *Psammobia pulchella* Lamarck, *Syst. nat. Anim. s. Vert.* **5** : 515.
1849. *Psammobia bipartita* Philippi, *Zeits. Malak.* **5** : 166.
1855. *Tellina truncata* Hanley, *Ipsa Linn. Conch.* : 40.
1857. *Psammobia caerulescens* Reeve, *Conch. Icon.* **10** : *Psammobia*, pl. 8, fig. 60 (*non* Lamarck).
1880. *Gari gari* Bertin, *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (2) **3** : 112.
1914. *Psammobia pulchella* Lamy, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **20** : 60.

Neotype.—In the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History), registration number 1960963 (*ex* Cuming Coll.).

Locality of Neotype.—Ceylon.

Description of Neotype.—Length 57.8 mm., height 29.0 mm. Elongate-ovate, compressed, subequilateral, truncated slightly obliquely at its posterior end, where the two valves have a narrow gape. Umbones broad, depressed, not incurved. Postero-dorsal margin straight, sloping gently, and meeting the straight posterior margin in an obtuse angle. Antero-dorsal margin very feebly convex, sloping gently, and meeting the strongly and evenly convex anterior margin in an even curve. Ventral margin feebly convex mesially, rather strongly upcurved at each end, meeting the anterior margin in an even curve, but slightly flattened in front of its angular junction with the posterior margin. In both valves a very obtuse angulation runs from the umbo to the postero-ventral corner, and on the anterior side of this angulation a low radial step divides the surface into two discrepantly ornamented areas. In the right valve this step diverges from the posterior angulation at a greater angle than in the left. On the posterior side of the step each valve is ornamented with thin, subimbricate laminae which coincide with growth-stages of the shell and are fairly regularly spaced in earlier stages but are later more closely and irregularly arranged. On the anterior side of the step each valve bears a series of oblique grooves which have a slightly irregular curvature and cut across the growth-lines or meet the ventral margin at an acute angle. The spacing of these grooves, which divide the surface into a series of oblique flattened riblets, is slightly more distant than that of the laminae on the posterior part of the surface.

Internally, the two valves have a rather broad pallial sinus reaching to the middle of the length of the shell. The right valve has two short, subequal and almost equally inclined, bifid cardinal teeth, and elongate posterior and anterior laterals. The left valve has a bifid median cardinal tooth and a very thin posterior cardinal; lateral teeth, the anterior of which is obscure, are formed by projections of the dorsal margin and are received in the recesses between the lateral teeth and the margin in the right valve. The ligamental nymphs are prominent.

Remarks.—The neotype now designated (Plate 1, figs. 1 *a–e*) clearly belongs to the species represented in fig. 92 of Chemnitz, which distinctly shows the division of the valve into two discrepantly ornamented areas. It is the identical specimen figured by Reeve (1857, *loc. cit.*) as *Psammobia caerulescens* Lamarck, now known to be a misidentification. As interpreted by the neotype, *T. gari* belongs to the same species as was later described by Linnaeus as *Tellina truncata*, if Hanley was correct in recognizing the specimen in the Linnean Collection now illustrated in Plate 1, figs. 2 *a–d* as the holotype of that species. Later synonyms are *Psammobia pulchella* Lamarck, the holotype of which, examined by Bertin (1880, *loc. cit.*), was found to be a young shell belonging to the species represented by the fig. 92 of Chemnitz. In founding his species *Psammobia bipartita* Philippi cited this same figure but ignored all other relevant literature.

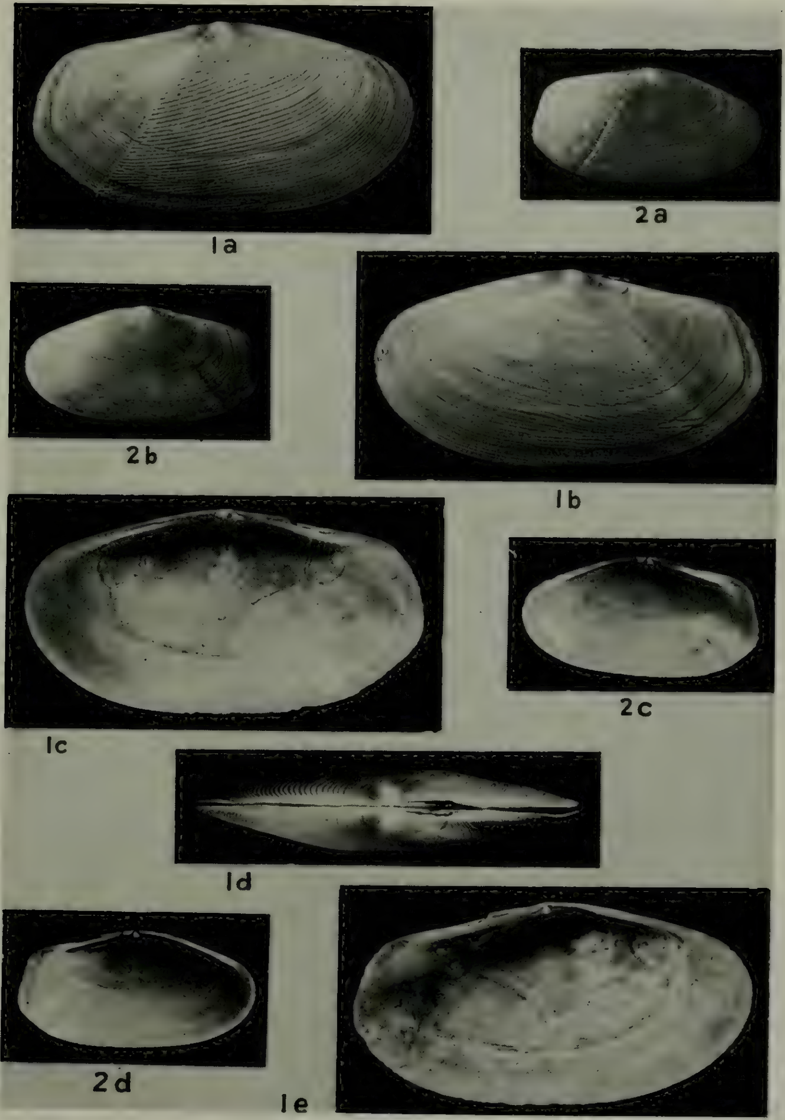
Not one of the three other available names for the present species (*truncata* Linnaeus, *pulchella* Lamarck, and *bipartita* Philippi) has ever gained general currency, so that acceptance of the specific name *gari* will not mean the displacement of a more familiar name.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE

(All the figures are of natural size.)

Figs. 1 *a–e*. *Tellina gari* Linnaeus. Neotype (British Museum (Natural History), Department of Zoology, reg. no. 1960963). Original also of Reeve, 1857, *Conch. Icon.*, vol. 10, *Psammobia*, pl. 8, fig. 60 (as *Psammobia caerulescens* Lamarck).

Figs. 2 *a–d*. *Tellina truncata* Linnaeus. Holotype (Linnean Society of London).


1a
2a
2b
1b
1c
2c
1d
2d
1e

For explanation see p. 96.

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Printed in England by Metcalfe & Cooper Limited, 10-24 Scrutton St., London E.C.2

Volume 18. Part 2
pp. 97–160, 1 pl.

14th *April*, 1961

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

11 MAY 1961
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LONDON :
Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1
1961

Price Three Pounds

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 2 (pp. 97–160) 14*th April*, 1961

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Validation of the generic name *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 398.

(2) Validation of the specific name *akamushi* (*Trombidium*) Brumpt, 1910 (Acarina). Z.N.(S.) 400.

(3) Suppression of the generic name *Doralis* Leach, 1827 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 583.

(4) Suppression of the specific name *lustrica* (*Paludina*) Say, 1821 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 730.

(5) Validation of emendations of certain Graptolite names. Z.N.(S.) 983.

(6) Designation of a type-species for *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796 (Insecta, Plecoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1452.

(7) Validation of the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1833 (Insecta, Trichoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1455.

(8) Validation of the generic name *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 412.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
22 *February* 1960.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME *IDOTEA* FABRICIUS, 1798. Z.N.(S.) 412

(See Volume 17, pages 178–184)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

It is my personal belief that the name *Mesidotea* is not such a well-known name that its replacement by *Saduria* will cause undesirable confusion; and I do not think that an action under the plenary powers is justified here. The other Commissioners may be of a different opinion. I have to point out, however, that in order to save the name *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905, it is not sufficient to suppress the name *Saduria* Adams, 1852, since another name older than *Mesidotea* is available for the genus. This name is *Idotoega* Lockington, 1877, *Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci.* **7** : 44 (type-species, by monotypy, *Idotaega longicauda* Lockington, 1877, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **7** : 451). Gender: feminine. The species *Idotaega longicauda* is currently considered a subjective synonym of *Oniscus entomon* Linnaeus, 1758, and even was mentioned by Richardson (1905, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **54** : 348) in the synonymy of *Mesidotea entomon* in the very paper in which she proposed the new genus *Mesidotea*.

Dr. Lemche should make clear whether he wants *Idotaega* to be suppressed also, or that he wishes to see it placed on the Official List with the indication that the name is to be used only by authors who consider *Idotaega* and *Mesidotea* different genera. The emendation *Idotaega* Lockington, 1877, *Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci.* **7** : 183 also should be considered if action on *Idotoega* is taken.

I may once more express my belief that all these complicated actions only are warranted in cases where a serious disturbance threatens, which certainly is not the case here. In the end the strict application of the Law of Priority will simplify matters considerably here.

By Torben Wolff (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

I am in full agreement with Drs. P. E. Heegaard's and L. B. Holthuis' proposals for placing the generic names *Emerita*, *Hippa*, *Idotea* and *Jaera* (but not *Saduria*) and the proposed specific names on the Official List. I also support them in suppressing the other generic and specific names mentioned, except *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905.

It is quite true that *Mesidotea* is a junior synonym not only of *Saduria* Adams, 1852 (*Sutherland's J. Voy. Baffin Bay Barrow Strait* **2** : CCVII) but also of *Idotaega* Lockington, 1877 (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci.* **7** : 44) (on pp. 44–45 spelt *Idotoega* with a diphthong, but in the list of Errata corrected to *Idotaega*).

When in 1905 Miss Richardson in her well-known monograph on the isopods of North America proposed the generic name *Mesidotea* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **54**) for the two species *Oniscus entomon* L. and *Idotea sabini* Krøyer she listed in her synonymy of the former species (p. 348) both *Saduria entomon* Adams and *Idotaega longicauda* Lockington. Nevertheless, the generic name *Mesidotea* was at once adopted by other workers and has been in current use ever since. I have found no reference whatsoever to *Saduria* and *Idotaega* in the *Zoological Records* of this century, while *Mesidotea* has been referred to at least 25 times, especially by Gurjanova Segerstråle, and Stephensen. In such a recent and widespread book as "Treatise on Marine Ecology and Paleoecology" (*Geol. Soc. America*, **67**) *Mesidotea* was referred to many times by several authors while *Saduria* was not mentioned at all. The same applies to Ekman's "Zoogeography of the Sea" (German ed. 1935, English ed. 1953). Moreover, the status of *Mesidotea entomon* (L.) as a glacial relict in the Baltic and certain large Swedish and Russian lakes has involved the species in a considerable rôle in the discussion of glacial relicts. This is especially true of Scandinavia and Finland where in several cases it has been referred to even in text books in high schools. Thus, at any rate in this part of the world the generic name *Mesidotea* is in such general use that the introduction of *Saduria* would cause undesirable confusion.

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

I am as convinced as before on the justification for practical reasons of my plea for preserving *Mesidotea* as the generic name for *Oniscus entomon* Linnaeus. The only place in which the name *Saduria* has been introduced in more general text books, is the one published in 1960 by the very scientist who made the change in the first place. In the Treatise on Marine Ecology and Paleoecology I (1957) the name *Mesidotea* is used throughout (*Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem.* 67).

I propose that the name *Idotaega* Lockington, 1877, should be placed on the Official List with an endorsement under the plenary powers that it is to be used only by those authors who consider that *Oniscus entomon* and *Idotaega longicauda* belong to different genera or subgenera. On the basis of the list of errata in Lockington, 1877, *Idotoega* should be placed on the Official Index as a printer's error.

OPINION 585

DICTYOCONUS BLANCKENHORN, 1900 (RHIZOPODA, FORAMINIFERA) ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Dictyoconus* Blanckenhorn, 1900 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Woodring, 1924, *Patellina egyptiensis* Chapman, 1900, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1399.

(2) The specific name *egyptiensis* Chapman, 1900, as published in the binomen *Patellina egyptiensis* (type-species of *Dictyoconus* Blanckenhorn, 1900) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1710.

(3) The generic name *Dictyoconos* Blanckenhorn, 1900 (an invalid original spelling for *Dictyoconus* Blanckenhorn, 1900) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1329.

(4) The specific name *aegyptiensis* Airaghi, 1904, as published in the binomen *Conulites aegyptiensis* (an invalid emendation of *egyptiensis* Chapman, 1900, as published in the binomen *Patellina egyptiensis*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 615.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 316)

On 21 September 1947, Dr. D. L. Frizzell applied for the use of the Commission's plenary powers to validate the generic name *Dictyoconus* in that spelling, the name having also, in the original publication, been spelt *Dictyoconos*. Dr. Frizzell's application was overlooked for a considerable time and in the meantime the action of the Copenhagen Congress in adopting the First Reviser principle in such cases made the use of the plenary powers unnecessary in the present case. A redrafted application was therefore sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 30–31.

Support for Dr. Frizzell's proposals was received from Dr. A. N. Dusenbury, whose letter was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 184.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 7 April 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)1 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 30–31 and 184. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :—

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Hering, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, Uchida, do Amaral, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Mertens, Brinck, Cabrera, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Tortonese.

Negative Votes—one (1): Poll.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

In returning his negative vote Dr. M. Poll wrote: " Le terme '*Dictyoconos* Blanckenhorn' a réellement été utilisé pour la description originale et répété 6 fois dans la mêmé publication, indiquant clairement l'intention de l'auteur concernant le choix de l'orthographe. Le fait que le même foraminifère a été cité avec la terminaison *-us* (sans la moindre description) sur une page précédant la description originale établie sous le nom *Dictyoconos*, ne change rien à l'affaire. Je suis partisan du maintien d'un nom tel qu'il est écrit dans son orthographe originale (suivie de description). La commission internationale de nomenclature doit servir à corriger des erreurs graves, à éviter des confusions regrettables, aussi à faire respecter les lois de la nomenclature. Il n'y a à mon sens aucune raison valable de statuer dans le cas proposé concernant *Dictyoconos* dont l'application des Règles prévoit le maintien pur et simple."

Professor H. Boschma expressed the opinion that since the emendation to *aegyptiensis* of the specific name *egyptiensis* Chapman, 1900, does not cause any confusion there is no reason to place the former name on the Official Index. Dr. L. B. Holthuis and Dr. K. H. L. Key both correctly pointed out that the first type designation for the genus *Dictyoconus* was that by Woodring (1924, Geol. Republic Haiti, *Geol. Surv. Rep. Haiti*, Appendix 1 : 608–610) who indicated that *Patellina egyptiensis* Chapman, 1900, was the type-species. The fact that the grounds on which he based his statement were erroneous does not, however, invalidate his action.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Dictyoconos Blanckenhorn, 1900, an Invalid Original Spelling for *Dictyoconus*
Dictyoconus Blanckenhorn, 1900, *Z. deutsch. geol. Ges.* **52** : 419, 432, 434–436
aegyptiensis, *Conulites*, Airaghi, 1904, *Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat.* **43** : 160, 183
egyptiensis, *Patellina*, Chapman, 1900, *Geol. Mag.* (4)**7** : 11–12, pl. 2, figs. 1–3

The following is the original reference for the selection of a type-species for the nominal genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Dictyoconus* Blanckenhorn, 1900	Woodring, 1924, *Geol. Surv. Rep. Haiti*, Appendix 1 : 608

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 585.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 586

APATANIA KOLENATI, 1847 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA): DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of a type-species for the nominal genus *Apatania* Kolenati, 1847, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Apatania wallengreni* McLachlan, 1871, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Apatania* Kolenati, 1847 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Apatania wallengreni* McLachlan, 1871 (Name No. 1400);

(b) *Molanna* Curtis, 1834 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Molanna angustata* Curtis, 1834 (Name No. 1401).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *wallengreni* McLachlan, 1871, as published in the binomen *Apatania wallengreni* (type-species of *Apatania* Kolenati, 1847) (Name No. 1711);

(b) *angustata* Curtis, 1834, as published in the binomen *Molanna angustata* (type-species of *Molanna* Curtis, 1834) (Name No. 1712).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) APATANIIDAE Wallengren, 1891 (type-genus *Apatania* Kolenati, 1848) (Name No. 288);

(b) MOLANNIDAE Wallengren, 1891 (type-genus *Molanna* Curtis, 1834) (Name No. 289).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 427)

On 17 July 1947, Mr. D. E. Kimmins applied for the use of the Commission's plenary powers to designate a type-species in harmony with accustomed usage for the nominal genus *Apatania* Kolenati, 1847—a genus based on a misidentified type-species. Mr. Kimmins's application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 37–38.

Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and was sent to the other prescribed periodicals (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) as well as to seven entomological serial publications.

Support was received from Dr. L. Botosáneanu and Dr. D. C. Denning (published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 68) and from Mr. H. H. Ross (Illinois State Natural History Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.) and Dr. G. B. Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada). No objection was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 7 April 1960, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 37–38. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Hering, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, Uchida, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Mertens, Brinck, Cabrera, Kühnelt, Poll, Bonnet, Tortonese.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Miller.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the generic, specific and family-group names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

angustata, *Molanna*, Curtis, 1834, *Lond. Edinb. phil. Mag.* (3)**4** : 214
Apatania Kolenati, 1847, *Allgem. deutsch. Naturhist. Ztg.* 2(5–6) : folio page appendix
APATANIIDAE Wallengren, 1891, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **24**(10) : 85
Molanna Curtis, 1834, *Lond. Edinb. phil. Mag.* (3)**4** : 214
MOLANNIDAE Wallengren, 1891, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **24**(10) : 116
wallengreni, *Apatania*, McLachlan, 1871, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 281

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 586.

N. D. RILEY *Secretary*	W. E. CHINA *Assistant Secretary*

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 587

CASERTANUM POLI, 1791, AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMEN *CARDIUM CASERTANUM* ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES (PELECYPODA)

RULING.—The specific name *casertanum* Poli, 1791, as published in the binomen *Cardium casertanum*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1713.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 500)

On 9 November 1950, Mr. A. E. Ellis and Mr. H. B. Herrington jointly submitted an application to the Commission asking that the specific name *casertanum* Poli, 1791, (*Cardium*) be added to the Official List of Specific Names. This application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 43–44. No comments were received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 7 April 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 44. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Hering, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, Uchida, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Mertens, Brinck, Cabrera, Jaczewski, Miller, Kühnelt, Poll, Bonnet, Tortonese.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis, in a note on his voting paper, pointed out that paragraph 5(1) on page 44 is an unnecessary proposal since " If Poli had a single specimen of his *Cardium casertanum* at his disposal when describing it, it is the holotype and no action of the Commission is needed to rule that the species is to be interpreted by reference to the figure of its holotype ". As a result of Dr. Holthuis's remarks the point in question has been omitted from the Ruling in this case.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name added to the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

casertanum, *Cardium*, Poli, 1791, *Testacea utriusque Siciliae* **1**, Bivalvia : 65, pl. 16, fig. 1.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 587.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 588

SPIRONTOCARIS BATE, 1888, ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA)

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cancer spinus* Sowerby, 1805, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1402.

(2) The specific name *spinus* Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Cancer spinus* (type-species of *Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1714.

(3) The generic name *Sowerbyus* Hoek, 1887 (a *nomen nudum*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1330.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 621)

On 24 September 1951, Dr. L. B. Holthuis applied for the addition of the generic *Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888, to the Official List. Dr. Holthuis's application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 45–46. No comment was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 7 April 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)6 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 45–46. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Hering, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, Uchida, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Mertens, Brinck, Cabrera, Miller, Kühnelt, Poll, Bonnet, Tortonese.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

Original References

The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Sowerbyus Hoek, 1887, *Tijdschr. Nederl. dierk, Ver.* (2)**1** : ccviii
spinus, Cancer, Sowerby, 1805, *Brit. Miscell.* **4** : 47
Spirontocaris Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger* (Zool.) **24** : 576, 595

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 588.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 589

BERAEA STEPHENS, 1833 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA) : DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers :

(a) all designations of a type-species for the nominal genus *Beraea* Stephens, 1833, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Thya maurus* Curtis, 1834, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus ;

(b) the specific name *pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Phryganea pygmaea*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Beraea* Stephens, 1833 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Thya maurus* Curtis, 1833, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1403.

(3) The specific name *maurus* Curtis, 1833, as published in the binomen *Thya maurus* (type-species of *Beraea* Stephens, 1833), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1715.

(4) The family name BERAEIDAE Wallengren, 1891 (type-genus *Beraea* Stephens, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 290.

(5) The specific name *pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Phryganea pygmaea* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 616.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 395)

On 17 July 1949, Mr. D. E. Kimmins applied for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type-species in harmony with accustomed usage for the nominal genus *Beraea* Stephens, 1833, a genus based on a *nomen dubium*. Mr. Kimmins's application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 32–34.

Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serial publications.

An alternative proposal was received from Professor Ernst Mayr on 10 October 1959 and was published in 15 December 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 68 together with a provisional note by Mr. Kimmins. Support for Mr. Kimmins's proposal was received from Dr. L. Botosáneanu and Dr. D. C. Denning (also published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 68) and from Dr. H. H. Ross (Illinois State Natural History Department, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.), Dr. G. B. Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada), and Dr. W.

Döhler (Klingenberg a.M., Germany). The Commission was informed of further correspondence between Mr. Kimmins and the Secretary to the Commission in the following report which was sent to Members of the Commission on 7 April 1960 together with Voting Paper (60)2.

" 1. The object of this application (*Bull.* **17** : 32–4) is to give a sound basis to the species *Thya maurus* Curtis, 1834, as type-species of *Beraea* by suppression of the doubtful name *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798. Professor Ernst Mayr has proposed (*Bull.* **17** : 68) that Mr. Kimmins designate the type-specimen of *maurus* to be the neotype of *pygmaea*. Acting upon this advice Mr. Kimmins borrowed the type-material of *Thya maurus* from the Melbourne Museum and has selected a lectotype for that species. The paper recording this selection is at present in press and will shortly be published in the *Entomologists' Gazette*. Mr. Kimmins, however, in a letter to the Commission's office dated 14 January objected to Professor Mayr's proposal of a neotype designation for *pygmaea* in the following words :—

' It certainly had not occurred to me that Ernst Mayr's proposal involved the dropping of the well-known name *maurus* Curtis in favour of *pygmaea* Fabricius. I consider that this would be most undesirable and it was with the intention of safeguarding the current use of *maurus* Curtis that I made my original application to the Commission.

' The more I consider the problem, the more I think that the name *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius should be suppressed in favour of *Thya maurus* Curtis. The Fabrician name has not been in general use for at least ninety years and the identity of *pygmaea* Fabricius has remained uncertain. McLachlan in 1879 considered it only a " great probability " that Fabricius had a species of *Beraea* before him when describing *Phryganea pygmaea* and, as stated in para. 2 of my application, he referred the name *pygmaea* doubtfully to *pullata*, not to *maurus*.

' I do not know what other steps I could take to prove that the type of *pygmaea* is either lost or destroyed. There seems to be no point in enquiring from other known repositories of the Fabrician collection, since the specimen in question never was a part of that collection but of the Bosc collection in Paris.

' There is general agreement amongst Trichopterists as to what species Curtis's *maurus* represents, and having examined his type-series, I shall be able to designate a lectotype in conformity with current usage of this name. I therefore do not propose to designate this lectotype as also the neotype of *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius and would prefer that the Commission should vote on my original proposal.'

" 2. Mr. Kimmins's application has been supported by L. Botosáneanu (*Bull.* **17** : 68), D. C. Denning (*Bull.* **17** : 68) and by H. H. Ross (Illinois State Natural History Department, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.), Dr. Walter Döhler (Frankfurt a.M., Germany) and G. B. Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada).

" 3. The Commission, therefore, has now to choose between Dr. Kimmins's proposals as set out in *Bull.* **17** : 33–34, which will stabilise the nomenclature in its current usage, and Professor Mayr's proposals which will have the opposite effect. In order to adopt Professor Mayr's proposal the Commission would have to take the following action :—

(1) designate the lectotype of *Thya maurus* Curtis, 1834, to be the neotype of *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798 ;

(2) place the generic name *Beraea* Stephens, 1833 (gender : feminine) type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1839, *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798 (as interpreted by the neotype designated in (1) above) on the Official List of Generic Names ;

(3) place the specific name *pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Phryganea pygmaea* (type species of *Beraea* Stephens, 1834) on the Official List of Specific Names ;

(4) place the specific name *maurus* Curtis, 1834, as published in the binomen *Thya maurus* (a junior objective synonym of *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names ;

(5) place the family name BERAEIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names.

" 4. The Voting Paper (60)2 therefore presents two alternatives. In part 1 Commissioners are asked to vote for or against the proposals made by Mr. Kimmins (involving the use of the plenary powers) and in part 2 Commissioners are asked to vote either for or against the proposals made by Professor Mayr (not involving the use of the plenary powers)."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

Voting Paper (60)2 was circulated to Members of the Commission under the Three-Month Rule together with the above report on 7 April 1960. This Voting Paper was divided into two parts : Part 1 called for a vote either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 33–34 ; Part 2 called for an alternative vote for or against the proposals presented by Professor Mayr as set out in the above report. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :

For Part 1—nineteen (19) votes, received in the following order : Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Hering, Jaczewski, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, do Amaral, Obruchev, Uchida, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Kühnelt, Poll, Bonnet, Tortonese ;

For Part 2—two (2) votes : Mertens, Miller.

Votes not returned—two (2) : Brinck, Cabrera.

Commissioner Hemming returned a late vote in favour of Part I.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

The following comments were sent by Commissioners with their votes :

(a) *Professor Ernst Mayr* (19.iv.60).—After pointing out that he had added to his own proposals the qualifying phrase " provided *pygmaea* had not become a *nomen oblitum* ", Professor Mayr wrote : " The original proposal by Kimmins was, of course, quite deficient because it gave the wrong reasons for the suppression of *pygmaea* Fabricius. It merely referred to it as a *nomen dubium* for reasons of the absence of the type (which is true of thousands of animals) but not that the name has not been used for 90 years or more. This should be made the key note of the suppression. If we suppress all names without type, a high percentage of the Linnean species would have to be suppressed ".

(b) *Dr. Per Brinck* (23.iv.60).—" I have given no vote because of the following reasons :

" I agree that it is not possible to identify with certainty the species *Phryganea pygmaea* Fabricius, 1798, on the basis of the description only. An examination of the typical material is necessary, as in many other similar cases. An official at the Paris Museum has been asked whether the type was still in existence, but has replied that ' it could not be traced '.

" From my own experience I know that such a reply does not say the whole truth. Such typical material should be sought for by a specialist of the group—or a specialist of Fabrician material. I refer to the fine detective work of Mrs. Ella Zimsen (Copenhagen) who for years has been gathering all data about the Fabrician collections and their contents. Amongst others, she visited Paris some time ago and found in the Bosc collection—specimens which had been said to be lost, e.g. *Aphodius anachoreta*. I am not ready to vote on this case until we know either that it is most probable that the typical material of Fabricius's species is lost or destroyed or that this material has been refound and examined ".

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Commission Mrs. Ella Zimsen informed us that she had not found any animal marked *pygmaea* in any collection of Fabrician material examined by her.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling in the present Opinion :

Beraea Stephens, 1833, *Nomen. Brit. Ins.* (ed. 2) : 118
BERAEIDAE Wallengren, 1891, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **24**(10) : 111
maurus, *Thya*, Curtis, 1834, *Lond. Edinb. phil. Mag.* (3) **4** : 216
pygmaea, *Phryganea*, Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 202

The following is the original reference for the selection of a lectotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :—

For *Thya maurus* Curtis, 1843	Kimmins, 1960, *Entomologist's Gazette* **11**(4) : 202–203

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in the Voting Paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 589.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 590

APHROPHORA GERMAR, 1821 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of a type-species for the nominal genus *Aphrophora* Germar, 1821, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Cercopis alni* Fallén, [1806], is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Aphrophora* Germar, 1821 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Cercopis alni* Fallén, [1806] (Name No. 1404) ;

(b) *Ptyelus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by China, 1951, *Ptyelus ferrumequinum* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Name No. 1405) ;

(c) *Philaenus* Stål, 1864 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Van Duzee, 1917, *Cicada spumaria* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1406).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *alni* Fallén, [1806], as published in the binomen *Cercopis alni* (type-species of *Aphrophora* Germar, 1821) (Name No. 1716) ;

(b) *flavescens* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Tettigonia flavescens* (Name No. 1717) ;

(c) *spumaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cicada spumaria*, and as defined by the lectotype designated by Ossiannilsson, 1957 (type-species of *Philaenus* Stål, 1864) (Name No. 1718).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) APHROPHORIDAE (correction by Dohrn, 1859, of APHROPHORIDES) Amyot & Serville, 1843 (type-genus *Aphrophora* Germar, 1821) (Name No. 291) ;

(b) PHILAENINI Metcalf, 1955 (type-genus *Philaenus* Stål, 1864) (Name No. 292) ;

(c) PTYELINAE Fowler, 1897 (type-genus *Ptyelus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828) (Name No. 293).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 478)

On 14 September 1950, Dr. Frej Ossiannilsson applied for the use of the Commission's plenary powers to designate a type-species for the genus *Aphrophora* Germar, 1821, a genus based on a misidentified type-species. Dr. Ossiannilsson's application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 17 : 39–42.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. Dr. Ossiannilsson's proposals were supported by Dr. W. Wagner and Mr. W. J. Le Quesne (published *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 192) and by Dr. T. E. Moore (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.) and Dr. Louise M. Russell (U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 42.

At the close of the Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :—

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Miller, Vokes, Jaczewski, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key, Mertens, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On leave of absence—one (1): Bradley.

Votes not returned—two (2): Boschma, Cabrera.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

Dr. K. H. L. Key, in a note on his voting paper, pointed out that it was unnecessary to use the plenary powers for the designation of a type-species for *Ptyelus* Lepeletier & Serville, since Dr. Ossiannilsson made a valid designation in his application to the Commission in 1959. Since Dr. Key wrote Dr. China has pointed out that the first valid designation of a type-species for *Ptyelus* was his own designation (1951, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **87** : 279) of *Ptyelus ferrumequinum* Lepeletier & Serville.

According to Sherborn and Woodward, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17** : 578, the date of publication of Volume 10 of the Encyclopédie Méthodique is 1828. The date of *Ptyelus* Lepeletier & Serville is therefore here given as 1828, not 1827 as in Dr. Ossiannilsson's application.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :—

alni, *Cercopis*, Fallén, [1806], *K. Vetensk.-Akad. nya Handl.* **26**(4) : 240–243
Aphrophora Germar, 1821, *Mag. Ent. Germar.* **4**(1) : 48–50
APHROPHORIDAE (correction of APHROPHORIDES) Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins.* Hémiptères : 563
flavescens, *Tettigonia*, Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **4** : 24
PHILAENINI Metcalf, 1955, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **45** : 264
Philaenus Stål, 1864, *Ent. Ztg. Stettin* **25** : 66
PTYELINAE Fowler, 1897, *Biol. Cent.-Amer.* (Homopt.) **2** : 174, 190–206

Ptyelus Lepeletier & Serville, 1828, *Ency. méth.* (Ins.) **10** : 608
spumaria, Cicada, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 437.

The following are the original references for the designation of a type-species for two of the nominal genera concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Ptyelus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828	China, 1951, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **87** : 279
For *Philaenus* Stål, 1864	Van Duzee, 1917, *Cat. Hempt. Amer. north of Mexico* : 513

The following is the original reference for the designation of a lectotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Cicada spumaria* Linnaeus, 1758	Ossiannilsson, 1957, *Opuscula Entom.* **22** : **1**

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 593.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE GENUS *PHASIANELLA* LAMARCK, 1804. Z.N.(S.) 1433

(See Volume 17, pages 341–343)

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,* U.S.A.)

I wish to record my support for the proposal by Dr. L. R. Cox that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its "plenary powers to designate the nominal species *Buccinum australe* Gmelin, 1791, as type-species of the nominal genus *Phasianella* Lamarck, 1804 (Class Gastropoda)." I have already published a taxonomic study of the family Phasianellidae in the western Atlantic (May 1958, *Johnsonia,* vol. 3, no. 37, pp. 245–283, pls. 136–148) and I am presently engaged on a study of the Indo-Pacific species in the family. Adoption of Dr. Cox's proposals would result in maintenance of usage.

OPINION 591

DEPRANELLA ULRICH, 1890 (CRUSTACEA, OSTRACODA): EMENDED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO *DREPANELLA*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the emendation to *Drepanella* of the generic name *Depranella* Ulrich, 1890, is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Drepanella* (emend. of *Depranella* under the plenary powers) Ulrich, 1890 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Drepanella crassinoda* (Ulrich), 1890, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1407.

(3) The specific name *crassinoda* Ulrich, 1890, as published in the binomen *Depranella crassinoda* (type-species of *Drepanella* Ulrich, 1890) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1719.

(4) The generic name *Depranella* Ulrich, 1890 (ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an invalid original spelling for *Drepanella*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1331.

(5) The family-group name DREPANELLINAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1923 (type-genus *Drepanella* Ulrich, 1890) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 294.

(6) The family-group name DEPRANELLINAE Howe, 1955 (type-genus *Drepanella* Ulrich, 1890) (an invalid spelling because the name of its type-genus has been emended under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 327.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1112)

The request for the emendation under the plenary powers of the generic name *Depranella* Ulrich was jointly submitted to the Commission on 28 April 1956 by Professor P. C. Sylvester-Bradley, Dr. H. W. Scott and Dr. J. N. Berdan. It was sent to the printer on 27 April 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 47–48.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials. No objection was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)9 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 48. At the close of the Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the Voting was as follows :—

Affirmative Votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order : Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Vokes, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key, Mertens.

Negative Votes—two (2) : Miller, Poll.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Cabrera.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

Dr. Poll gave reasons for his negative vote as follows : " 1. Parce que les règles de priorité doivent être respectées surtout pour des cas aussi clairs. 2. Parce qu'on ne peut donner tort à Howe d'avoir correctement interpréte ces règles. 3. Parce que je pense qu'il n'y a pas lieu de faire appel ici aux pleins pouvoirs de la Commission ".

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

crassinoda, *Depranella*, Ulrich, 1890, *J. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist.* : 118, Pl. 8, figs. 1a, b, c.

Depranella Ulrich, 1890 (an invalid original spelling for *Drepanella*)

DEPRANELLIDAE Howe, 1955, *Handbook of Ostracod Taxonomy* : 61

Drepanella Ulrich, 1890, *J. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist.* : 117, 118.

DREPANELLINAE Ulrich & Bassler, 1923, *Maryland geol. Surv. Silurian* Vol. : 308.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in the Voting Paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 591.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 592

REJECTION OF BERTRAND, 1763, *DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DES FOSSILES PROPRES ET DES FOSSILES ACCIDENTELS*

RULING.—(A) It is hereby ruled that E. Bertrand in the work entitled " Dictionnaire Universel des Fossiles Propres et des Fossiles Accidentels ", published at The Hague in 1763, did not adopt the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore no name acquired the status of availability by reason of being published in that work.

(B) The undermentioned entry is hereby made on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title No. 63:—

Bertrand (E.), 1763, *Dictionnaire Universel des Fossiles Propres et des Fossiles Accidentels* (rejected for nomenclatorial purposes because the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature) ;

(C) The following generic names, published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

Acanthiodos Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 1) (Name No. 1332) ;
Alcyonia Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 14) (Name No. 1333) ;
Pori Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 14) (Name No. 1334) ;
Arquatula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 53) (Name No. 1335) ;
Astacopodium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 60) (Name No. 1336) ;
Corallium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 60) (Name No. 1337) ;
Astropodium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 62) (Name No. 1338) ;
Astrorrhisa Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 62) (Name No. 1339) ;
Stellarum Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 62) (Name No. 1340) ;
Auricularia Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 62) (Name No. 1341) ;
Balenosteon Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 64) (Name No. 1342);
Xylosteon Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 64) (Name No. 1343) ;
Belemnites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 65) (Name No. 1344) ;
Soldat. [*us*] Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 89) (Name No. 1345) ;
Bidentula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 90) (Name No. 1346) ;
Brissoides Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 104) (Name No. 1347) ;
Brissus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 104) (Name No. 1348) ;
Bufonites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 105) (Name No. 1349) ;
Buglossa Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 106) (Name No. 1350) ;
Calamus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 111) (Names No. 1351) ;
Calopodium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 14) (Name No. 1352) ;
Capsularia Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 115) (Name No. 1353) ;
Carcinopodium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 115) (Name No. 1354) ;
Forficula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 115) (Name No. 1355) ;
Carina Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 115) (Name No. 1356) ;
Carinula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 115) (Name No. 1357);
Ceramites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 120) (Name No. 1358) ;
Cidaris Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 131) (Name No. 1359) ;
Cymbium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1360) ;

Bulimus Bertrand, 1753 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1361);
Coretus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1362);
Pedipes Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1363);
Cochlea Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1364);
Yetus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1365);
Terebra Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1366);
Porcellana Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1367);
Peribolus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1368);
Purpura Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1369);
Cerithium Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1370);
Vermetus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1371);
Natica Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1372);
Ostreum Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1373);
Jataronus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1374);
Perna Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1375);
Petunculus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 143) (Name No. 1376);
Corticularia Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 162) (Name No. 1377);
Crocodilus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 183) (Name No. 1378);
Ctenites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 183) (Name No. 1379);
Cultellaria Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 187) (Name No. 1380);
Ophiodontes Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 192) (Name No. 1381);
Epiphiaria Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 202) (Name No. 1382);
Falcatula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 210) (Name No. 1383);
Galeatula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 244) (Name No. 1384);
Gammarolithus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 244) (Name No. 1385);
Gammarolites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 244) (Name No. 1386);
Glandularia Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 245) (Name No. 1387);
Gobio Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 250) (Name No. 1388);
Grazirrhinchus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 253) (Name No. 1389);
Haliotites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 259) (Name No. 1390);
Hamellus Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 259) (Name No. 1391);
Haeratula Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 263) (Name No. 1392);
Hippurites Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 263) (Name No. 1393);
Limaculum Bertrand, 1763 (1 : 280) (Name No. 1394);
Malacostraca Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 3) (Name No. 1395);
Porus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 44) (Name No. 1396);
Mytiloides Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 61) (Name No. 1397);
Musica Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 66) (Name No. 1398);
Onychites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 80) (Name No. 1399);
Unguis Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 80) (Name No. 1400);
Ornitoglossum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 87) (Name No. 1401);
Ostracia Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1402);
Ostracites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1403);
Ostreites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1404);
Lithostreon Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1405);
Limnostracites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1406);
Listronites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 92) (Name No. 1407);

Ovarium Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1408);
Carduus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1409);
Aurantium Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1410);
Scolopendrites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1411);
Ombrias Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1412);
Brontias Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1413);
Buffonita Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1414);
Pileus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1415);
Galea Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1416);
Hystrix Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 100) (Name No. 1417);
Echinites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 102) (Name No. 1418);
Latoclythus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1419);
Conoideus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Names No. 1420);
Conulus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1421);
Echinometrites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1422);
Globulus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1423);
Placenta Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1424);
Laganum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1425);
Melita Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1426);
Rotula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 103) (Name No. 1427);
Scutum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 104) (Name No. 1428);
Cor Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 104) (Name No. 1429);
Pleurocystus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 104) (Name No. 1430);
Patellites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 107) (Name No. 1431);
Pectonculites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 108) (Name No. 1432);
Pentacrinos Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 109) (Name No. 1433);
Pentaphyllites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 109) (Name No. 1434);
Pholadites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 117) (Name No. 1435);
Pes Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 122) (Name No. 1436);
Pinnularia Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 128) (Name No. 1437);
Plagiostomos Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 128) (Name No. 1438);
Platyrrhynchus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 130) (Name No. 1439);
Plectronites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 130) (Name No. 1440);
Plectronita Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 130) (Name No. 1441);
Porpites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 137) (Name No. 1442);
Portellaria Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 137) (Name No. 1443);
Psetites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 147) (Name No. 1444);
Pseudocorallium Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 147) (Name No. 1445);
Ceration Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 147) (Name No. 1446);
Quadrella Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 150) (Name No. 1447);
Quinquevalvula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 154) (Name No. 1448);
Retepora Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 155) (Name No. 1449);
Retes Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 155) (Name No. 1450);
Rhombiscus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 157) (Name No. 1451);
Rhombites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 157) (Name No. 1452);
Ryncolithus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 157) (Name No. 1453);
Ricinus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 157) (Name No. 1454);

Rostrago Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 159) (Name No. 1455) ;
Plectorites Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 159) (Name No. 1456) ;
Rutellum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 160) (Name No. 1457) ;
Sacculus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 164) (Name No. 1458) ;
Saponella Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 174) (Name No. 1459) ;
Scalpellus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 174) (Name No. 1460) ;
Scapula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 174) (Name No. 1461) ;
Scapularia Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 174) (Name No. 1462) ;
Scopula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 176) (Name No. 1463) ;
Scutulum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 176) (Name No. 1464) ;
Serratula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 185) (Name No. 1465) ;
Serrella Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 185) (Name No. 1466) ;
Siliquastrum Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 185) (Name No. 1467) ;
Solearia Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 186) (Name No. 1468) ;
Spatagoides Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 190) (Name No. 1469) ;
Spatangus Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 190) (Name No. 1470) ;
Spongiolithes Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 198) (Name No. 1471) ;
Strigosula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 205) (Name No. 1472) ;
Sulcatula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 209) (Name No. 1473) ;
Tridentula Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 229) (Name No. 1474) ;
Trigonella Bertrand, 1763 (2 : 229) (Name No. 1475).

(D) The following specific names, published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—
corallofungitae Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Alcyonia corallofungitae* (1 : 14) (Name No. 617) ;
lapidei Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pori lapidei* (1 : 14) (Name No. 618) ;
Noachi Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Arca Noachi* (1 : 42) (Name No. 619) ;
punctata Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Arquatula punctata* (1 : 53) (Name No. 620) ;
columnares Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Asterias columnares* (1 : 60) (Name No. 621) ;
Stellatum Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Corallium Stellatum* (1 : 60) (Name No. 622) ;
modiolus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Stellarum modiolus* (1 : 62) (Name 623) ;
lamellatum Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Xylosteon lamellatum* (1 : 64) (Name No. 624) ;
Cancellius Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Soldat.*[*us*] *Cancellius* (1 : 89) (Name No. 625) ;
Indicus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Calamus Indicus* (1 : 111) (Name No. 626) ;
petrefactus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Crocodilus petrefactus* (1 : 183) (Name No. 627) ;

Melitenses Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Ophiodontes Melitenses* (1 : 192) (Name No. 628);

corallinus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Hippurites corallinus* (1 : 263) (Name No. 629);

anguineus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Porus anguineus* (2 : 44) (Name No. 630);

lapideus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Mytilus lapideus* (2 : 61) (Name No. 631);

lapideus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Unguis lapideus* (2 : 80) (Name No. 632);

marinus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Carduus marinus* (2 : 100) (Name No. 633);

marinum Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Aurantium marinum* (2 : 100) (Name No. 634);

mammillaris Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites mammillaris* (2 : 102) (Name No. 635);

ovarius Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites ovarius* (2 : 102) (Name No. 636);

Rotularis Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites Rotularis* (2 : 102) (Name No. 637);

Clypeatus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites Clypeatus* (2 : 102) (Name No. 638);

Histrix Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites Histrix* (2 : 102) (Name No. 639);

mammillaris Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris mammillaris* (2 : 102) (Name No. 640);

coronalis Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites coronalis* (2 : 102) (Name No. 641);

miliaris Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris miliaris* (2 : 102) (Name No. 642);

variolata Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris variolata* (2 : 102) (Name No. 643);

mammillata Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris mammillata* (2 : 102) (Name No. 644);

mauri Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris mauri* (2 : 102) (Name No. 645);

assulata Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cidaris assulata* (2 : 102) (Name No. 646);

fibularis Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites fibularis* (2 : 103) (Name No. 647);

galeatus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites galeatus* (2 : 103) (Name No. 648);

discoideus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites discoideus* (2 : 103) (Name No. 649);

spatagoideus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites spatagoideus* (2 : 104) (Name No. 650);

cordatus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites cordatus* (**2** : 104) (Name No. 651);

marinum Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Cor marinum* (**2** : 104) (Name No. 652);

Lachmundi Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pentacrinos Lachmundi* (**2** : 109) (Name No. 653);

Aldrovandi Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pentaphyllites Aldrovandi* (**2** : 109) (Name No. 654);

asini Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pes asini* (**2** : 122) (Name No. 655);

depressus Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Echinites depressus* (**2** : 128) (Name No. 656);

marina Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Retes marina* (**2** : 155) (Name No. 657);

linteiformis Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Eschara linteiformis* (**2** : 155) (Name No. 658);

vulgaris Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Scapula vulgaris* (**2** : 174) (Name No. 659);

littoralis Bertrand, 1763, as published in the binomen *Scopula littoralis* (**2** : 176) (Name No. 660).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1185)

Mr. R. V. Melville submitted the present proposals to the Commission's office on 5 January 1957 after some preliminary correspondence with Mr. Hemming, then Secretary to the Commission. The application was sent to the printer on 2 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 49–53. No comment was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)10 either for or against the proposals in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 50. At the end of the prescribed Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Miller, Vokes, Jaczewski, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key, Mertens, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Boschma, Cabrera.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Mr. Melville's application, Dr. K. H. L. Key wrote on his Voting Paper: "I take the view that when a work is rejected for nomenclatorial purposes, no name or act included in it is available, no matter what its rank, unless specifically exempted under the plenary powers."

Original References

All the names placed on Official Indexes in the Ruling given in the present Opinion were published by Bertrand, 1763, *Dictionnaire Universel des Fossiles Propres et de Fossiles Accidentels.* The volume and page number for each name is given in the Ruling.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 592.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

COMMENT ON REQUEST FOR A RULING AS TO WHETHER *LICHAS ARANEA* HOLZAPFEL, 1895, IS TO BE TREATED AS A HOMONYM OF *LICHAS ARANEUS* LINDSTRÖM, 1885. Z.N.(S.) 1155

(See Volume 17, pages 233–234)

By J. T. Temple (*Birkbeck College, London*)

I favour Alternative B in Mr. Tripp's application for a ruling on *Lichas aranea* Holzapfel, 1895, and *Lichas araneus* Lindström, 1885.

It is possible that the former specific name was intended as a noun in apposition and the latter as an adjective, but the case for their both being adjectival appears equally strong, and this uncertainty regarding the two authors' intentions can never be resolved. In the absence of overwhelming evidence against the adjectival interpretation and since both names clearly refer to the same Latin word in one of its several grammatical forms, I am in favour of regarding them as homonyms.

OPINION 593

WESTENOCERAS FOERSTE, 1924 (CEPHALOPODA): EMENDED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO *WESTONOCERAS*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby directed that of the two original spellings used by Foerste in 1924 for a generic name based upon the surname of T. C. Weston, the spelling *Westonoceras* be accepted as the valid original spelling.

(2) The generic name *Westonoceras* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Westenoceras*) Foerste, 1924 (gender : neuter), type-species, by original designation, *Cyrtoceras manitobense* Whiteaves, 1890, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1408.

(3) The specific name *manitobense* Whiteaves, 1890, as published in the binomen *Cyrtoceras manitobense* (type-species of *Westonoceras* Foerste, 1924) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1720.

(4) The generic name *Westenoceras* Foerste, 1924 (ruled under the plenary powers to be an invalid original spelling for *Westonoceras*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1476.

(5) The family name WESTONOCERATIDAE Teichert, 1933 (type-genus *Westonoceras* Foerste, 1924) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 295.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1226)

The present case was submitted to the Commission on 15 May 1957 by Professor R. C. Moore on behalf of Dr. Rousseau H. Flower and Dr. Curt Teichert. After some amendment it was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 54–55.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials. No comment was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)11 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 55. At the end of the prescribed Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order : Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Vokes, Jaczewski, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key.

Negative vote—three (3) : Miller, Mertens, Poll.

Votes not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Cabrera.

Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

Dr. M. Poll, in a note on his voting paper, gave the reasons for his negative vote as follows : " 1. parce que la description originale a été établie sous le nom de *Westenoceras* ; 2. parce que Foerste en 1926 a selectionné le même nom ; 3. Foerste n'a pas explicitement dédié le nom à T. C. Weston."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

manitobense, *Cyrtoceras*, Whiteaves, 1890, *Proc. Trans. roy. Soc. Canada* 7(4) : 80

Westenoceras Foerste, 1924 (an invalid original spelling for *Westonoceras*)

Westonoceras Foerste, 1924, *Denison Univ. Bull. Sci. Lab. J.* 20 : 196, 253–4

WESTONOCERATIDAE Teichert, 1933, *Palaeontographica* 78, Abt. A : 216

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 593.

N. D. RILEY	W. E. CHINA
Secretary	*Assistant Secretary*

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE GENUS *NORELLA* BITTNER, 1890. Z.N.(S.) 1445

(See Volume 17, pages 349–350)

By Alan Wood (*Department of Geology, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth*)

With regard to the proposal to use the plenary powers to designate *Rhynchonella refractifrons* as the type-species of *Norella*, I am in complete agreement with the action proposed by Dr. D. V. Ager. In this case strict adherence to the Rules of Nomenclature would create a very great degree of confusion.

OPINION 594

SACCHARIVORA (*PHALAENA*) PETERKIN, 1790 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA) : SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *saccharivora* Peterkin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Phalaena saccharivora*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Diatraea* Guilding, 1828 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Diatraea sacchari* Guilding, 1828, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1409.

(3) The specific name *saccharalis* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Phalaena saccharalis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1721.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Diatrea* Guilding, 1828 (an incorrect original spelling for *Diatraea*) (Name No. 1477) ;

(b) *Diaraetria* Grote, 1882 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Diatraea* Guilding, 1828) (Name No. 1478).

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *saccharivora* Peterkin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Phalaena saccharivora* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 651) ;

(b) *sacchari* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Crambus sacchari* (a junior objective synonym of *Phalaena saccharalis* Fabricius, 1794) (Name No. 652).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1315)

The application to suppress under the plenary powers the specific name *saccharivora* Peterkin, 1790, was received from Mr. Harold E. Box on 3 March 1958. As a result of further correspondence with the Commission's office it was considerably amended and was finally sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 56–60.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serial publications.

Support for Mr. Box's proposals was received from T. W. Kirkpatrick (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 75) ; F. D. Bennett and F. H. Simmonds, C. E. Pemberton, J. R. Metcalfe, E. L. Martin (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 223) ; J. H. Kuchlein, L. C. Scaramuzza (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 230) ; M. H. Breese, R. H. Zwaluwenberg, F. Fernández, P. Guiagliumi, W. Szumlowski, N. J. Angeles, C. J. Rosales and R. Lichy (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 240).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 60. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :—

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Miller, Vokes, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key, Mertens, Poll.

Negative votes—none (0).

Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Votes not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Cabrera.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion :

Diaraetria Grote, 1882, *New Check List N. American Moths* : 56
Diatraea Guilding, 1828, *Trans. Soc. Encour. Arts* **46** : 148–149, 1 pl.
Diatrea Guilding, 1828 (an invalid original spelling for *Diatraea*)
saccharalis, Phalaena, Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **3**(2) : 238
sacchari, Crambus, Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 469
saccharivora, Phalaena, Peterkin, 1790, *A Treatise on Planting* . . . (ed. 2) : 6–10

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 594.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

OPINION 595

INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES *UNIO PHILLIPSII* WILLIAMSON, 1836 (PELECYPODA)

RULING.—(1) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Unio phillipsii* Williamson, 1836, is to be interpreted by reference to specimen No. L10106 in the Geological Department of the Manchester Museum, England.

(2) The generic name *Anthraconauta* Pruvost, 1930 (gender: masculine), type-species by original designation, *Unio phillipsii* Williamson, 1836, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1410.

(3) The specific name *phillipsii* Williamson, 1836, as published in the binomen *Unio phillipsii*, and interpreted by reference to specimen L10106 in the Geological Department of the Manchester Museum, England (type-species of *Anthroconauta* Pruvost, 1930) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1722.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1398)

The present case arose from a letter dated 12 January 1959, from D. J. Weir to the office of the Commission concerned with the status of the specific name *Unio phillipsii.* An application to the Commission was prepared and was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 61–64.

Dr. Weir's proposals were supported by Dr. R. M. C. Eagar (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 64); Dr. M. A. Calver (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 75); Dr. L. R. Cox (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 162); Prof. P. Pruvost, Dr. A. Pastiels, Dr. E. Paproth, Dr. T. N. George (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 188). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)13 either for or against the proposals published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 64. At the end of the prescribed Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Holthuis, Prantl, Mayr, Uchida, Brinck, Dymond, Hering, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Lemche, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Vokes, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Key, Mertens, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Votes not returned—two (2): Boschma, Cabrera.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

The following comments were sent by Commissioners with their votes:—

Dr. Per Brinck (16.vi.60). "I am voting for the proposal with some doubt, since I think the wording 'the . . . species . . . is to be interpreted by reference to specimen No. L10106' means a type-selection *de facto* though not *de jure* and this is an unfortunate solution of the problem. The interpretation (by Mr. Weir) is certainly fully justified."

Dr. K. H. L. Key (9.viii.60). " I consider that the ruling to be given in response to Dr. Weir's request should be a ruling ' that the specimen No. L10106 in the Geological Department of the Manchester Museum, England, is to be deemed a syntype of the nominal species *Unio phillipsii* Williamson, 1836, and is hereby selected as the lectotype of that nominal species '.

" The difficulty arises only through the uncertainty as to whether the specimen generally treated as the single type can be accepted as a member of the type-series, and it is an affirmative ruling on that point that is primarily required. If the action of any earlier author can be held to qualify as a valid lectotype selection once the specimen L10106 has been ruled to be a syntype, then the selection of a lectotype by the Commission may not be necessary. Similarly, it would be possible to leave the lectotype selection to Dr. Weir once the Commission had ruled on the syntype situation. However, the problem would perhaps be most simply and directly resolved by a ruling on both points, as suggested above."[1]

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists in the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Anthraconauta Pruvost, 1930, *Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg.* **44** : 247
phillipsii, Unio, Williamson, 1836, *Phil. Mag.* (3)**9** : 350–351

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 595.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
21 *September* 1960

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[1] It seems to me desirable here to put on record my reason for not inviting Commissioners to take action along the lines suggested by Dr. Per Brink or Dr. Key. Clearly the Commission has the power to take such action. It is my belief, however, that it would prefer to leave the task of selecting lectotypes or neotypes in any group to specialists in that group, rather than to usurp a competence which I feel sure it would not wish to claim. N. D. RILEY.

OPINION 596

CHAETOPTERYX STEPHENS, 1829 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Chaetopteryx* Stephens, 1829 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Phryganea villosa* Fabricius, 1798, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1411.

(2) The following specific names are hereby added to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *villosa* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Phryganea villosa* (type-species of *Chaetopteryx* Stephens, 1829) (Name No. 1723) ;

(b) *brevipennis* Curtis, 1834, as published in the binomen *Limnephilus brevipennis* (Name No. 1724) ;

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 426)

On 17 July 1949, Mr. D. E. Kimmins sent to the Secretary of the Commission a statement, for submission to the Commission, on *Chaetopteryx* Stephens, 1837, a genus based on a misidentified type-species. Mr. Kimmins later amended his application as he discovered that Stephens first published the name *Chaetopteryx* in 1829, and that this genus was based on a single species which was correctly identified. Mr. Kimmins application was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 35–36.

Support for Mr. Kimmins's proposals was received from Dr. L. Botosáneanu and Dr. D. C. Denning (published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 68) and from Dr. H. H. Ross (Illinois State Natural History Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.) and Dr. G. B. Wiggins (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada). No objection was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 7 April 1960, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)3 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 36. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 July 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :—

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Holthuis, Hering, Jaczewski, Riley, Lemche, Dymond, Uchida, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Key, Prantl, Mertens, Brinck, Cabrera, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Tortonese, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner Hemming.

During the preparation of this Opinion it was discovered that the generic name *Phacopteryx* Kolenati, 1848, placed on the Official List by the vote given on Voting Paper (60)3, is now generally considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Anabolia* Stephens, 1837. The Members of the Commission were informed of this fact in a letter from the Secretary dated 12 September 1960. The Secretary proposed that all reference to the generic name *Phacopteryx* should be omitted from the Ruling of the Opinion and asked any Commissioner who objected to this procedure to communicate with the Secretary of the Commission before 12 October 1960. No such objection was received. *Phacopteryx* remains available for use by those taxonomists who do not consider it to be a synonym of *Anabolia* Stephens.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

brevipennis, Limnephilus, Curtis, 1834, *Lond. Edinb. phil. Mag.* (3) **4**(2) : 125
Chaetopteryx Stephens, 1828, *Nomen. brit. Ins.* : 28
villosa, Phryganea, Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 200

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 596.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 *October* 1960

COMMENTS ON PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE NAMES OF THE SPECIES OF THE *TIPULA OLERACEA* GROUP. Z.N.(S.) 896

(See Vol. 17, pages 209–213)

By Åke Borg (*Statens växtskyddsanstalt, Skara, Sweden*)

The proposals by *Tjeder* (1953) and by *Hemmingsen and Lemche* (1960) to bring order and system in the confusion about the nomenclature of the North European species belonging to the *Tipula oleracea* group will be received with satisfaction. Tjeder, and Hemmingsen and Lemche have, however, come to different results on the nomenclature problem.

Here I am interested only in the question : which species was meant by Linné by *Tipula oleracea* ? Is the interpretation by Tjeder or that by Hemmingsen and Lemche the most probable ?

Since Linné (1758, 1761) stated that the larvae of *Tipula oleracea* occur as pests it is proper to investigate the discussed question also from the biological and applied entomological point of view.

The three species will be designated in the same manner as in the proposal by Hemmingsen and Lemche, as follows :

according to :	Tjeder	Hemmingsen and Lemche (1960)
Sp. A	*T. submendosa* Tj.	*T. oleracea* L.
Sp. B	*T. oleracea* L.	*T. paludosa* Meig.
Sp. C	*T. subcunctans* Alex.	*T. czizeki* de Jong

The known distribution of the three species in Sweden : sp. A is recorded only from a few places in Skane (the southernmost province of Sweden) ; sp. B is very common in the Southern and Central Sweden whereas sp. C is a rare species known from isolated places spread throughout almost the whole of Sweden.

Sp. B is the most common and the quite predominant species of those belonging to the *Tipula oleracea* group in Sweden. Its larvae are common pests on organic soils but also on other soils rich in humus. Both agricultural and garden crops are damaged. The attacks are common in pastures, spring grain, cruciferous crops, etc. The other two species within the group, species A and C, have not yet been recorded as pests in Sweden with certainty.

In the nineteen-fifties severe attacks by leatherjackets occurred in Sweden (Borg, 1951, 1952). Larvae were collected during a couple of years from different places for emergences. Serious infestations occurred in the years 1950–53 and 1957. Among the species of the *Tipula oleracea* group only sp. B was found during these years. Heavy attacks by leatherjackets occurred in 1951–52 also in Denmark. These attacks were caused by sp. B (*Tipula paludosa* Meig.) here too. (*Manedsovers. over plantesygdomme, Statens Plantepat. forsøg* ; nr 317–318, 1951 ; nr 323–324, 1952.)

Forsslund (1854) reported damage by leatherjackets on coniferous plants in Sweden in 1953. These infestations were, however, caused not by any of the species of the *Tipula oleracea* group but by *Nephrotoma cornicina*.

Within that part of Sweden which comprises my working area (Västergötland, Dalsland and Bohuslän=Western Sweden) only sp. B and C of the *Tipula oleracea* group have been recorded as yet. Sp. C. was seen for the first time in this part of the country in 1953 when I caught one specimen (female) at Skara in a light trap, which had been put up for catching Tipulids. The second time the species was recorded from Västergötland was in October 1959 when a large flight and oviposition of sp. C was observed. The eggs or the newly emerged larvae cannot, however, have developed normally. No larvae at all were found in the limited area where the flight took place the autumn before in spite of investigations during the spring and summer 1960.

In earlier Swedish reports about infestations by crane flies it is, as also happens in the international literature, difficult to get sure information about which species of the pest was in fact observed.

Notini (1946) mentioned, in his investigations about the crow (*Corvus cornix* L.), the behaviour of the bird to the leatherjackets. The infestations, which had been observed by Notini, were caused foremost by the species B, but Notini mentioned observations also of sp. A, sometimes in large numbers (p. 66). The investigations of Notini were carried out especially in Halland and Bohuslän. At the time of his investigations Notini was attached to the Swedish State Plant Protection Institute in Stockholm, but in the Tipulid-collection of the Institute sp. A is not represented. The reports of Notini that sp. A was found during the infestations have not been confirmed later.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 2. April 1961.

Among crane flies of the *Tipula oleracea* group Tullgren (1929) includes only " *T. oleracea* L.". According to Tullgren *T. paludosa* Meig. is a synonym of *T. oleracea* L. In a footnote (p. 597) he refers to de Jong (1925) and states that according to the nomenclature of the latter the Swedish economic species is *T. paludosa* Meig. = sp. B. This is also confirmed by the figure of *T. oleracea* L., published by Tullgren (p. 596).

In early references the well-known Swedish entomologist Lampa (1900) described infestations by leatherjackets in 1899. Lampa received larvae from Skane and the species which emerged was named " *Tipula oleracea* L.". Lampa also studied the habits of the species. From collected larvae the Tipulids emerged between August 8 and 20. The oviposition began immediately after the emergence. Eggs, which were laid on August 17 hatched on September 5. The larvae hibernated and Lampa suggested that they pupated in July. The species studied by Lampa belonged indubitably to the *Tipula oleracea* group and his description both of the insect (and also the figure) and its biology shows that it must have been sp. B, which Lampa called *Tipula oleracea* L.

Of species belonging to the *Tipula oleracea* group only sp. B has been recorded with certainty in Sweden as a pest, as shown above, though several entomologists have made special studies of the problem at different times and in different parts of Sweden.

If it is assumed that by *Tipula oleracea* Linné meant one of the species A, B, C, and that their distribution and abundance in Sweden was the same in the time of Linné as in, e.g. the period 1900–1960, it must be clear that *Tipula oleracea* L., whose larva lived in vegetable gardens, was in fact sp. B.

If by *Tipula oleracea* Linné meant sp. A or sp. C, the Tipulid-fauna of Sweden must have changed, which possibility, naturally, cannot be left out of account. Are there then any probabilities, which would indicate that the species within the *Tipula oleracea* group had another distribution and abundance in the time of Linné than in our time ?

As mentioned by Tjeder the Tipulid collection of Prof. J. W. Zetterstedt from the middle of the nineteenth century is to be found in the University Museum of Lund. Among Tipulids of the *Tipula oleracea* group ten are labelled " *T. oleracea* " and two " *T. paludosa* ". These twelve specimens are all sp. B. Of other Tipulids of the group there is only one (in one specimen), which, according to Tjeder represents sp. A. The last-named specimen was collected in Skane, June 1853 and is without a species-label.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century a priest named Clas Bierkander worked in Västergötland (Borg, 1958). He had been a pupil of Linné and published nearly 50 papers about, inter alia, applied entomology (*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* 1773–95). Appropriately Bierkander has been named the real pioneer of applied entomology in Sweden. Among other things Bierkander (1779) showed the occurrence of Tipulid larvae as important pests in Västergötland. He reported that fields of wheat, rye and barley often were attacked seriously. Bierkander named the species " *Tipula oleracea* (Fauna Svecica 1740) ". He wrote : " Masken gick 1777 d. 5 Augusti til puppa, utur hvilken d. 16 : de i samma månad, Tipula framkom . . ." (That is : " the larva pupated on August 5 in 1777, on the 16th in the same month the Tipula emerged ").

During the years 1951–53 I collected Tipulid larvae from attacked fields in Västergötland for emerging and determination. Among Tipulids of the *Tipula oleracea* group sp. B only was found. Bierkanders' reports of the development of " Tipula oleracea " agree completely with the normal time of pupation and emerging (imagines) of sp. B in this part of Sweden to-day.

The biological reports of Bierkander about his *Tipula* are, of course, no conclusive proof that it was sp. B. His reports are, however, of interest in this connection and support the presumption that it really was sp. B.

According to Charles de Geer (1776), contemporary with Linné, " *Tipula oleracea* L." was very common in Sweden and was seen in flight especially during the autumn. As pointed out by Tjeder (1953) one specimen of " *T. oleracea* " is still to be seen in de Geer's collection in the Natural History Museum of Stockholm. It has proved to be a male representing sp. B. Among the excellent figures in de Geer's work there are also figures of " *Tipula oleracea* " (pl. 18). The drawings of imagines (the female, as it is the most specific) agree with sp. B in the most important outlines.

From the reports above I conclude that *Tipula oleracea* L. is species B.

Summing up it may be said :

1. Linné meant by *Tipula oleracea* a species occurring in Sweden, among others in the province of Uppland. The larva was a pest (Linné 1746, 1758, 1761 ; Tjeder 1953).

2. Infestations by Tipulid larvae have been well known in Sweden for a long time. Sp. B, according to the designation above, is and has been a serious pest during the last 60 years and more in large parts of Sweden. Among the species of the *Tipula oleracea* group sp. B only has been found as a pest in Sweden with certainty.

3. In earlier records about occurrences of Tipulids of the *Tipula oleracea* group in Sweden no information indicating that the species of the group had a distribution or degree of abundance one or two centuries ago different from those of today. On the contrary, records about sp. A, B or C in early Swedish reports (Zetterstedt, de Geer, Bierkander, Lampa), or founded upon early collections (Zetterstedt's and de Geer's), all support the suggestion that the distribution and abundance of the sp. A, B, C were the same in Linné's time as in our days.

4. If Linné by *Tipula oleracea* meant sp. A, B or C, all argument indicates that sp. B is identical with *Tipula oleracea* L. No real reasons tending to show that *Tipula oleracea* L. should be identical with sp. A or C are to be found in Swedish reports.

5. If the name *Tipula oleracea* L. is to be maintained in entomology it must mean sp. B. The proposal, that *T. oleracea* L. is sp. A is from the Swedish entomological view unwarrantable and is based on earlier international mistakes in insect taxonomy.

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By Bo Tjeder (*Falun, Sweden*)

Drs. A. M. Hemmingsen and Henning Lemche have dealt with three species of the genus *Tipula*, indicated as species A, species B, and species C. They have elucidated them by figures of details of the ♂ genitalia, their figs. 1, 2, and 3 respectively, and by a short key.

They have proposed the usage of the following names for these three species :
species A—*Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus.
species B—*Tipula paludosa* Meigen.
species C—*Tipula czizeki* De Jong.

The species A of Hemmingsen and Lemche

It is in my opinion incorrect to apply the name *oleracea* Linnaeus to this species. The following reasons are urged :

1. The species does not agree with the taxonomic characteristics given by Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 585, 1758). The description runs thus : " T. alis hyalinis costa marginalis fusca ". The species A has, contrary to the species B and C, three-coloured wings. The costal space is fuscous ; behind it there is a quite hyaline, almost whitish, stripe from root to apex of wing, behind which stripe the wing is greyish hyaline.

2. The species does not agree with the statements of geographical distribution, given by Linnaeus. Linnaeus stated " Habitat in Europa " but fortunately gave the important information that the species is the same one which he had previously described in *Fauna Svecica* : 1124 (1746). Its " locus typicus " must consequently be considered as situated in Sweden. In the

description in *Fauna Svecica* Linnaeus furthermore stated that he had dealt with the species in *Acta upsaliensis*, 1736 : 31. In that paper we read among other things : " Upsaliae degens ab anno 1724 ad 1734 horas vacuas hicce animalibus indagantis, contemplandis, describiendis impendi ". Uppsala is therefore to be considered as being the type locality of *Tipula oleracea* of Linnaeus. The species A does not occur as far north as Uppsala. It has in Sweden only been captured in the southernmost province, Skåne (cf., map, fig. b).

3. The species A does not agree with the ecological distribution given by Linnaeus, who stated: " ad radices plantarum, oleribus et plantis cultis infesta ". According to Mannheims (*Syllegomena biologica, Festschrift Kleinschmidt* : 238, 1950) the species A lives " an Fussufern usw ". The specimens of species A, captured in Skåne, Sweden, were either taken at light or on the banks of small rivers or brooks. According to information from Dr. Ake Borg the species A has never been observed as an enemy of crops in Sweden.

In consequence of the above statements under the paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 the species A cannot be dealt with as being the true *oleracea* of Linnaeus. The present author has therefore applied to the species A the name *Tipula submendosa* (*Opuscula Entom.* **6** : 62, 1941).

The species B of Hemmingsen and Lemche

4. The species B has bicoloured wings, the costal space being fuscous and the rest of the wing greyish hyaline. The species agrees thus with the taxonomic description given by Linnaeus in 1758. " T. alis hyalinis costa marginali fusca ".

5. The species B is common all over southern and central Sweden (cf. map fig. a). It is also common in Uppsala. The species B agrees thus with the geographical distribution as stated by Linnaeus.

6. The species B is common in vegetable gardens in Sweden and it is, according to information from Dr. Ake Borg, known to injure crops in Sweden. It thus agrees with the ecological distribution stated by Linnaeus.

In consequence of the above statements under paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, I consider that the species B of Hemmingsen and Lemche is doubtless the true *oleracea* of Linnaeus. As neotype I designate one female specimen from Sweden : Uppland, Uppsala, captured by the late Prof. N. A. Kemner, 20.viii.1937, and deposited in the collections of the Zoological Institute of Lund University, Lund. This species has been dealt with by Meigen in 1818 as *T. fimbriata* and in 1830 as *T. paludosa.*

The species C of Hemmingsen and Lemche

7. The species C has a wing-colour identical with that of species B and thus agrees with the taxonomic description of Linnaeus, 1758.

8. The species C is known from scattered places in Sweden from Skåne to Lycksele Lappmark (cf. map, fig. c). It has, however, relatively seldom been collected, certainly owing to its very late appearance as imago : in southern and central Sweden in October ; in northern Sweden in September. It has also been captured in Uppsala. The species C agrees thus with the geographical distribution as stated by Linnaeus.

9. The species C has in Sweden never been observed in cabbage plots or vegetable gardens. The imago has generally been captured at light or on lawns. According to information from Dr. Ake Borg the species C has never been observed as an enemy of crops in Sweden. It seems therefore that it does not agree with the ecological distribution stated by Linnaeus for *oleracea.*

In consequence of the above statement under paragraph 9 the species C of Hemmingsen and Lemche may scarcely be considered as being the same as *T. oleracea* of Linnaeus. The oldest available name given to this species is *T. fusca* Staeger (Kröyer, *Naturh. Tidskr.* **3** : 14, 1840). Later it was dealt with by Alexander as *T. subcunctans* (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **14** : 127 1921) and by de Jong as *C. czizeki* (Een Studie over Emelten, *Diss. Wageningen* : **14**, 1925).

It is proposed, therefore, that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

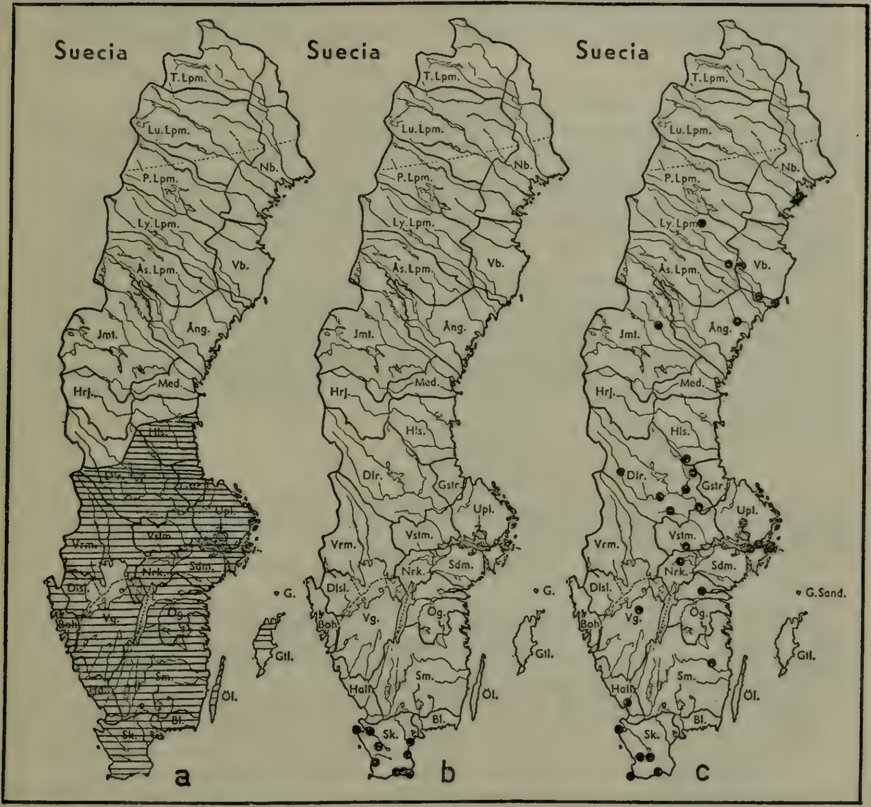
(1) set aside the proposals by Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche given in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 209–213 ;

(2) place the under-mentioned names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

  (a) *oleracea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tipula oleracea*, and as interpreted by the neotype mentioned above from Sweden, Uppsala ;

  (b) *submendosa* Tjeder, 1941, as published in the binomen *Tipula submendosa* ;

  (c) *fusca* Staeger, 1840, as published in the binomen *Tipula fusca.*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a
b
c

Explanation of Figure

Maps showing the distribution in Sweden of: a. *Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus (distribution area indicated by streaking); b. *Tipula submendosa* (localities indicated by points); c. *Tipula fusca* Staeger (localities indicated by points).

By A. M. Hemmingsen and H. Lemche

Apparently, Drs. Tjeder and Borg have failed to understand the aim of our application. It is exactly because we agree with these two gentlemen in their view on the true identity of *Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus that we have put ourselves to all the trouble of preparing an application.

The whole argument, therefore, turns upon the old problem : Are we to accept strict priority even at the cost of a devastating confusion in applied entomology as advocated by Drs. Tjeder and Borg, or may we vary the Rules in the present case in order to obtain stability, as proposed by us.

In the discussions of Drs. Tjeder and Borg, no single word is found about the consequences in applied entomology if their view is accepted. Therefore, the reasons for our application stand unaffected, and we maintain that our proposals contain the only sensible solution of the case.

This much about the main problem but it seems necessary to protest formally against the neotype selection proposed by Dr. Tjeder in his letter. An acceptance of this neotype means that once and for all strict priority is bound to rule the case, and we cannot accept such a solution as suitable.

By Per Brinck (*Zoological Institute, University, Lund, Sweden*)

The case for the stabilisation of the names of the North and Central European species belonging to the *Tipula oleracea*-group is dealt with by Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche in *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **17** : 209 sqq.

2. The species A, B and C of the European *Tipula oleracea*-group have been widely confused up to the year 1926, though complete nomenclatorial confusion was never explicitly introduced into the early Scandinavian literature, because the early Scandinavian authors did not dispose of species A for their publications and since only species B is a pest on cabbage in this part of the world.

3. According to Dr. Tjeder, the leading specialist of the Tipulidae of northern Europe, species A is definitely not the *oleracea* of Linnaeus, as evidenced by the original description. The well-known Scandinavian leatherjacket, damaging crops (amongst others, cabbage), intended to be named by Linnaeus, was species B, according to details presented by Borg (above) and Tjeder (1953 and above). After the publication of their application in the Bulletin Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche apparently admit, in a letter to the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (13.12.1960), that Dr. Tjeder is right in his interpretation of the three species.

4. Following paragraph 3 it is now agreed that :—

species A = *T. submendosa* Tjeder,
species B = *T. oleracea* Linnaeus,
species C = *T. fusca* Staeger.

5. In the application and in their letter of 13 December 1960, Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche advocate that a strict priority should not be applied since it would mean confusion in economic entomology. Their proposal is that

species A should be dealt with as	*T. oleracea* (auct. cert.)
species B as	*T. paludosa* Meigen
species C as	*T. czizeki* de Jong

6. It is a regrettable fact, however, that the above proposal has met with some opposition in circles of applied entomology in Sweden, because it would mean destruction of present nomenclatorial stability, a stability which has, from their point of view, subsisted practically since Linnaeus (cf. Borg above). It is argued that :—

(a) There can be no doubt any more about the identity of *T. oleracea* Linnaeus.
(b) *T. oleracea* is a well-known, common pest on agricultural and garden crops in Sweden.
(c) As a common pest it has been referred to as *T. oleracea* (*T. paludosa* Meigen) and a change of name (or even a transference of the name *T. oleracea* to another species) would mean inevitable confusion and be incompatable with the meaning of the Rules.

7. It is, I think, evident that there must be serious reasons for a transference of the name *oleracea*, as proposed in the application. The reason for the application is the need of nomenclatorial stability for the species in question, because of their being principal enemies of crops Since no details are available as regards the distribution of the species as pests in Central Europe in relation to the names used, such data should be presented. In this connection it should be noted that the fact that the species are common in certain areas does not mean that they are all pests of crops. The larvae cannot be identified (vide Theowald, *Tijdschr. v. Entomol.* **100** : 233) ; they have to be reared. Larvae attacking crops in Sweden were reared and were all found to belong to species B (*T. oleracea* Linnaeus, *T. paludosa* Meigen).

8. I am doubtful as regards the proposal to suppress *T. subcunctans* Alexander, described from northern Japan. Although this name has been connected with species C, there is no thorough comparison between Central European and Japanese specimens. It might be that they are (at least racially) different. If the old name *T. fusca* Staeger is accepted the nomenclatorial difficulties are overcome. It should be noted that *T. fusca* has been used for species C in the Tipula section (by Mannheims) of Lindner's well-known and widespread series *Die Fliegen der Paläarktischen Region* (1952).

9. In *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 43, it is stated that a neotype of *Tipula oleracea* has been designated and a reference is given to Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche's application. I should prefer to regard the latter as a proposal, also in that item, thus pending the decision of the Commission. It should be remembered that the specimen chosen does not agree with the original description but belongs to another species. From a formal point of view, Dr. Tjeder's designation of a specimen of species B from Upsala (Sweden) seems to be correct until otherwise ruled.

10. As far as I can see there are various ways out of the dilemma, as follows :—

(a) According to Drs. Hemmingsen & Lemche, contrary to the Law of Priority but to the benefit of nomenclatorial stability in Central Europe (cf. above) :—

species A = *T. oleracea* (nec Linnaeus),
species B = *T. paludosa* Meigen,
species C = *T. czizeki* de Jong (or *T. fusca* Staeger ; cf. Mannheims, 1952, in Lindner; *Die Fliegen d. Pal. Reg.*)

(b) For the purposes of the Law of Priority and to the benefit of nomenclatorial stability in Northern Europe (cf. above) :—

species A = *T. submendosa* Tjeder,
species B = *T. oleracea* Linnaeus,
species C = *T. fusca* Staeger (or *czizeki* de Jong ; vide below : c)

(c) If there is no other way out of the controversy the critical name *T. oleracea* might be dropped, as follows :—

species A = *T. submendosa* Tjeder,
species B = *T. paludosa* Meigen,
species C = *T. fusca* Staeger (or *czizeki* de Jong though this means that *T. subcunctans* Alexander will be involved ; cf. Mannheims (1952, *in* Lindner : *Die Fliegen d. Pal. Reg.*).

The consequences in each case are seen from Drs. Hemmingsen & Lemche's application. It would be interesting to know the specialists' opinion about (c) as set out above.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE GENUS *TANYTARSUS* VAN DER WULP, 1874. Z.N.(S.) 1245

(See Volume 17, pages 241–243)

By J. H. Mundie (*Freshwater Biological Association, Windermere Laboratory, England*)

I have been sent a separate of a paper by Dr. Paul Freeman of the British Museum, on the proposed use of the plenary powers of the International Commission to validate the familiar usage of the generic name *Tanytarus* van der Wulp, 1874.

As a limnologist I have been working with this genus for ten years and am familiar with its associated literature. I would like to give my complete support to Dr. Freeman's proposal. I consider it to be important and the reasons advanced for it entirely acceptable.

By N. C. Morgan (*Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory, Pitlochry, Perthshire*)

I am completely in favour of the recommendation set out by Freeman as the usage which he suggests is in common use by most workers on CHIRONOMIDAE. The other uses of the genus *Tanytarsus*, which he sets out, only lead to confusion, particularly that of Townes (1945) in transferring it to another tribe.

PERLA GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, PLECOPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1451

(see this volume, pages 87–89)

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Following the publication of the above application, Dr. Per Brinck, Lund, has drawn my attention to his paper (1949, *Opusc. ent.*, *Suppl.* **11** : 69), in which there is mention of a reference by Linnaeus, 1767, to the name *Perla* which I had overlooked. This reference, whilst not in any way affecting the desirability of validating the current usage of the generic name *Perla*, makes necessary certain alterations in my application.

Paragraph 2, line 4. Delete all after the words " the genus *Perla* was " and replace with the following :—" Linnaeus, 1767, (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 908), treating *Perla*, as a subdivision of *Phryganea* Linnaeus, included three species, two of which (*Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus and *P. nebulosa* Linnaeus) are referred to in Geoffroy's original description of the genus *Perla*, and the third species is not a Plecopteron ".

Paragraph 4. Replace by the following :—" Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 435) selected as type-species of the genus *Perla* Geoffroy, *Semblis bicaudata* Fabricius, 1775. The latter species is not conspecific with *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, nor is it one of the species originally included by Geoffroy or Linnaeus and is therefore an invalid type-selection. Curtis, 1827 (*Brit. Entomology* : text to pl. 190) and Westwood, 1839 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Synops. : 47) both designated *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of the genus *Perla* Geoffroy, a selection which is nomenclatorially valid ".

Paragraph 5, last line, p. 87. Delete " From these two species ", and insert " Klapálek, 1909 (*Zool. Anz.* **34** : 389), in a key to the genera of the PERLIDAE, quoted under *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, Typus : *P. maxima* (Scop.). Later, however,". Line 3, p. 88. After " Geoffroy (sensu emend.)." add " Needham and Claassen, 1925 (*Mon. Plecopt. Amer. N. of Mex.* : 74) and Claassen, 1940 (*Cornell Univ. agric. Exp. Stat. Mem.* **232** : 131) both gave as type-species, *Perla maxima* (Scopoli) ".

Paragraph 6. Delete lines 1–11, up to and including the words " Latreille, 1810 " and replace by the following :—" If therefore the type-selections of Curtis, 1827, and Westwood, 1839, be accepted, the generic name . . ." Add to the end of paragraph 6 :—" *Perla maxima* (Scopoli, 1763), selected as type by Enderlein in 1909, belongs to the same species group as *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, but in view of the fact that Pictet was doubtful as to the exact identity of Scopoli's species, it seems preferable to adopt *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, as type of the genus *Perla* Geoffroy."

Page 89. Delete paragraph (4).

COMMENT

By W. E. Ricker (*Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station Nanaimo, B.C., Canada*)

I have received from Mr. D. E. Kimmins a copy of his proposal to validate the name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762. I am wholly in sympathy with the intention of this proposal, and without being fully conversant with the necessary procedure, have confidence that the six steps outlined in Mr. Kimmin's point 8 are the appropriate ones for securing this result.

ENHYDRUS CASTELNAU, 1834 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 398

By J. Balfour-Browne (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) and
Per Brinck (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Sweden*)

Enhydrus Castelnau (1834, *Étud. Ent.* (2) : 110) is currently in use for a genus of GYRINIDAE. It also forms the basis for a family-group name, first published as a tribe, ENHYDRINI, by Régimbart (1882, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (6)**2** : 391). The late Dr. F. Guignot (1954, *Bull. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **90** : 45) claimed that *Enhydrus* Castelnau, being a junior homonym of *Enhydrus* Dahl (1823, *Col. u. Lepid.* : 34), was to be rejected and proposed the new name *Prothydrus* for the genus, also changing the family-group name to PROTHYDRINAE. Guignot's proposal has not been accepted by current students of the family, perhaps principally on the grounds of conservation of a name in use for 120 years. An investigation has, however, shown a complicated situation with regard to the name *Enhydrus* and a ruling by the Commission is required.

2. According to Neave (1939, *Nomencl.* **2** : 234) *Enhydrus*, so spelt, first appeared in Rafinesque (1815, *Analyse* : 77) as a name in Reptilia. Miss A. G. C. Grandison, of the Zoological Department, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), informs us that a spelling *Enhydris* was first proposed for a reptile by Latreille (1802, *Hist. nat. Rept.* : 200). Rafinesque (*loc. cit.*) accords a paragraph to sea snakes, and one such snake genus is listed as *Enhydrus* Daud. Daudin (1803, *Hist. nat. Rept.* : 232), however, used the spelling *Enhydris*. It therefore appears to be either an error on Rafinesque's part, or a typographical error, and not a deliberate intention to emend the spelling of the name. *Enhydrus* Rafinesque has never subsequently been used in Reptilia. We therefore propose that the name *Enhydrus* Rafinesque, 1815, be considered to be an erroneous subsequent spelling of the name *Enhydris* Latreille, 1802.

3. *Enhydrus* Dahl, 1823 (*loc. cit.*) appeared next in order of date and is attributed by Dahl to [Megerle] v. M.[uehlfeld]. It was never described or published by Megerle. Dahl used the name in the family HYDROPHILIDAE of modern authors, and included a number of valid species now distributed over at least seven genera. Dahl's work, though " published " in the normal sense and though bearing a subsidiary title " Ein Systematisches Verzeichniss " is, in effect, no more than a price list (see Pl. 2) and as such should be rejected by the Commission and declared not available.

4. MacLeay (1825, *Annul. Jav.* **1** : 35) described a new species, *pallens*, which he placed in a genus *Enhydrus* attributed to Megerle. The species described by MacLeay is known and is currently regarded as belonging to the genus *Helochares* Mulsant, 1844, in the HYDROPHILIDAE. MacLeay's action, however, could be accepted as providing an indication to validate his publication of the generic name *Enhydrus* which should be attributed to him. This would, however, be undesirable, since the name *Enhydrus* has never been subsequently attached to this generic concept which has been known for 115 years by the name *Helochares* Mulsant (1844, *Palp.* Errata). In conformity

with the principle of conservation it is desirable that the name *Enhydrus* MacLeay, 1825, should be suppressed.

5. Mulsant (1844, *Palp.* : 132) proposed a new genus *Helophilus* to include two species, *Dytiscus lividus*, Forster, 1771, and *Helophilus melanophthalmus* Mulsant. In an " Errata et Addenda " slip following the plate in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) copy of this work the following appears :—" p. 132 au lieu de Genre *Helophilus*, Helophile ; Nob. ce nom générique ayant deja été employé pour désigner certaines syrephies, lisez : Genre *Helochares*, Helochare ; Nob." This change of name seems necessary in view of the existence of an *Helophilus* Leach, 1817, reputed to be an emendation of *Elophila* Meigen, 1803, and an *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822. Thomson, 1859 (*Skand. Col.* **1** : 18) designated *D. lividus* as type of *Helochares*. Another replacement name, *Helophygas*, for *Helophilus* Mulsant, 1844, was published by Motschoulsky (1853, *Hydrocan. Russ.* : 11).

6. Dejean (1833, *Cat. Coléopt.* (ed. 2) : 48) proposed a generic name *Epinectus*, ascribed to Eschscholtz, for a single species listed as *sulcatus* Dejean. There is no published description of a *sulcatus* by Dejean although it is, very probably, as asserted by Aubé (1836, *Icon. Col.* **5** : 379), the species previously described as *Gyrinus sulcatus* Wiedemann (1821, *in* Germar, *Mag. Ent.* **4** : 119). The name *Epinectus* Dejean, 1833, must be rejected as a *nomen nudum*.

7. Laporte de Castelnau (1834, *Étud. Ent.* (2) : 110) proposed the name *Enhydrus* in the GYRINIDAE for the single species, *Gyrinus sulcatus* Wiedemann, which is the type-species by monotypy.

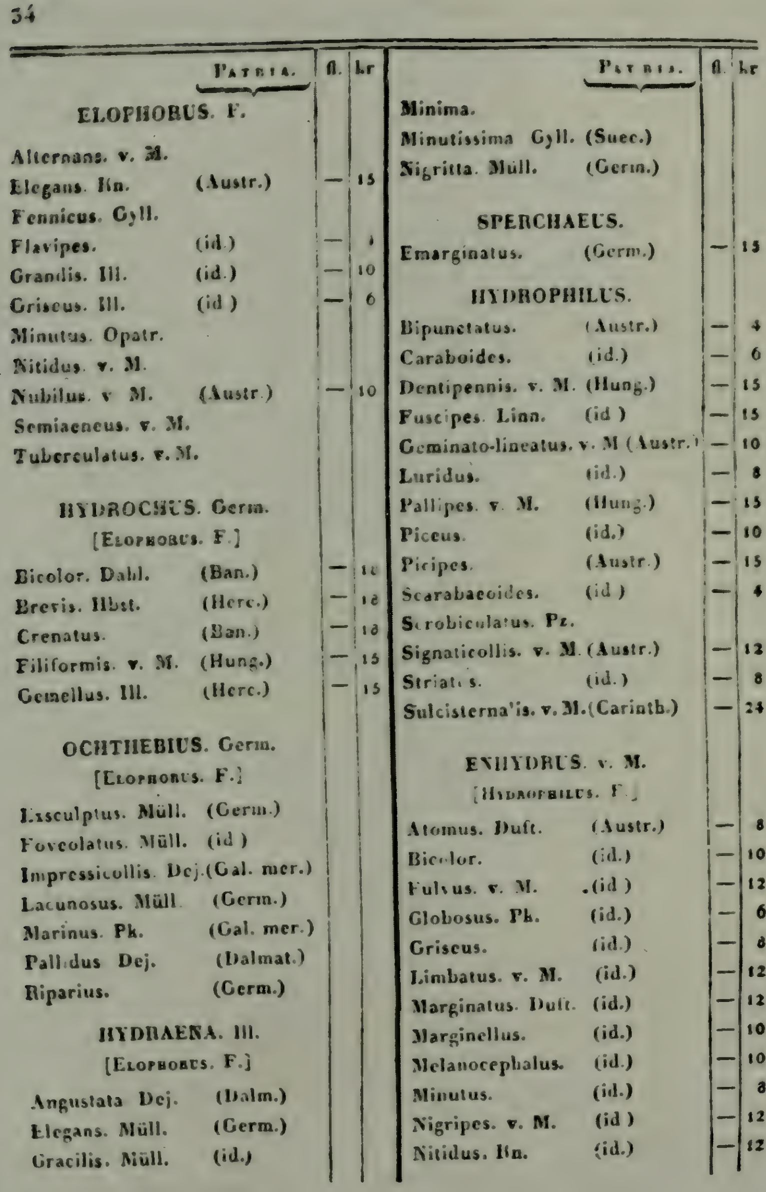
8. Régimbart (1877, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (5) **7** : 105) referred to Aubé (1838, *Spec. Col.* **6** : 652) who stated that " the genus *Enhydrus* was created by Laporte de Castelnau for *Gyrinus sulcatus* of Wiedemann. Eschscholtz, in an unpublished work had already indicated the same generic concept under the name *Epinectus* " (transl.). Unfortunately Régimbart then elected to adopt the name *Enhydrus* Castelnau with two subgenera : *Enhydrus* (s. str.) for the Australian species now placed in *Macrogyrus* Régimbart, 1882, and *Epinectes* for the South American species, now placed in *Enhydrus* Castelnau. Régimbart wrote that he wished to conserve " *Epinectes* Eschscholtz " which was based on *Gyrinus sulcatus* Wiedemann, so *Epinectes* Régimbart, 1877, is an objective synonym of *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834, having the same type-species.

9. Régimbart (1882, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (6) **2** : 430) recognized that *Epinectes* Régimbart, 1877, was a simple synonym of *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834 and (*loc. cit.* : 432) created the new genus *Macrogyrus* for the Australian species (and South American species now placed in *Andogyrus* Ochs (1924, *Ent. Blätt.* **20** : 236)).

10. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Enhydrus* MacLeay, 1825, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the work entitled *Coleoptera und Lepidoptera. Ein Systematisches Verzeichniss*, published in 1823 by Georg Dahl, on the Official Index of



34

	Patria.	fl.	kr
ELOPHORUS. F.			
Alternans. v. M.			
Elegans. Kn.	(Austr.)	—	15
Fennicus. Gyll.			
Flavipes.	(id.)	—	[illegible]
Grandis. Ill.	(id.)	—	10
Griseus. Ill.	(id.)	—	6
Minutus. Opatr.			
Nitidus. v. M.			
Nubilus. v. M.	(Austr.)	—	10
Semiaeneus. v. M.			
Tuberculatus. v. M.			
HYDROCHUS. Germ.			
[Elophorus. F.]			
Bicolor. Dahl.	(Ban.)	—	10
Brevis. Hbst.	(Herc.)	—	12
Crenatus.	(Ban.)	—	18
Filiformis. v. M.	(Hung.)	—	15
Gemellus. Ill.	(Herc.)	—	15
OCHTHEBIUS. Germ.			
[Elophorus. F.]			
Exsculptus. Müll.	(Germ.)		
Foveolatus. Müll.	(id.)		
Impressicollis. Dej.	(Gal. mer.)		
Lacunosus. Müll.	(Germ.)		
Marinus. Pk.	(Gal. mer.)		
Pallidus. Dej.	(Dalmat.)		
Riparius.	(Germ.)		
HYDRAENA. Ill.			
[Elophorus. F.]			
Angustata. Dej.	(Dalm.)		
Elegans. Müll.	(Germ.)		
Gracilis. Müll.	(id.)		

	Patria.	fl.	kr
Minima.			
Minutissima. Gyll.	(Suec.)		
Nigritta. Müll.	(Germ.)		
SPERCHAEUS.			
Emarginatus.	(Germ.)	—	15
HYDROPHILUS.			
Bipunctatus.	(Austr.)	—	4
Caraboides.	(id.)	—	6
Dentipennis. v. M.	(Hung.)	—	15
Fuscipes. Linn.	(id.)	—	15
Geminato-lineatus. v. M	(Austr.)	—	10
Luridus.	(id.)	—	8
Pallipes. v. M.	(Hung.)	—	15
Piceus.	(id.)	—	10
Picipes.	(Austr.)	—	15
Scarabaeoides.	(id.)	—	4
Scrobiculatus. Pz.			
Signaticollis. v. M.	(Austr.)	—	12
Striatus.	(id.)	—	8
Sulcisternalis. v. M.	(Carinth.)	—	24
ENHYDRUS. v. M.			
[Hydrophilus. F.]			
Atomus. Duft.	(Austr.)	—	8
Bicolor.	(id.)	—	10
Fulvus. v. M.	(id.)	—	12
Globosus. Pk.	(id.)	—	6
Griseus.	(id.)	—	8
Limbatus. v. M.	(id.)	—	12
Marginatus. Duft.	(id.)	—	12
Marginellus.	(id.)	—	10
Melanocephalus.	(id.)	—	10
Minutus.	(id.)	—	8
Nigripes. v. M.	(id.)	—	12
Nitidus. Kn.	(id.)	—	12

Works rejected for Nomenclatorial Purposes as a work not published for the purpose of scientific, permanent record;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Gyrinus sulcatus* Wiedemann, 1821;
  (b) *Helochares* Mulsant, 1844 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Thomson, 1859, *Dytiscus lividus* Forster, 1771;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *sulcatus* Wiedemann, 1821, as published in the binomen *Gyrinus sulcatus* (type-species of *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834);
  (b) *lividus* Forster, 1771, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus lividus* (type-species of *Helochares* Mulsant, 1844);

(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Enhydrus* Rafinesque, 1815 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Enhydris* Latreille, 1802);
  (b) *Enhydrus* MacLeay, 1825 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);
  (c) *Enhydrus* Dahl, 1823 (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes in (2) above);
  (d) *Epinectus* Dejean, 1833 (a *nomen nudum*);
  (e) *Helophilus* Mulsant, 1844 (a junior homonym of *Helophilus* Leach, 1817);
  (f) *Helophygas* Motschoulsky, 1853 (a junior objective synonym of *Helochares* Mulsant, 1844);
  (g) *Epinectes* Régimbart, 1877 (a junior objective synonym of *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834);
  (h) *Prothydrus* Guignot, 1954 (a junior objective synonym of *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834);

(6) to place the family-group name ENHYDRINI Régimbart, 1882 (type-genus *Enhydrus* Castelnau, 1834) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(7) to place the family-group name PROTHYDRINAE Guignot, 1954 (type-genus *Prothydrus* Guignot, 1954) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

Photostat copy of page 34 of Dahl's *Coleoptera und Lepidoptera. Ein Systematisches Verzeichniss.* 1823

AKAMUSHI (*TROMBIDIUM*) BRUMPT, 1910 (CLASS ACARINA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

Z.N.(S.) 400.

By C. B. Philip (*National Microbiological Institute, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to validate the specific name at present in use for a mite which is a vector of tsutsugamushi disease or scrub typhus and is therefore a species of importance in medicine.

2. Dr. Keisuke Tanaka, a Japanese physician in northern Honshu, was the first to give serious credence to mites (" kedani, mushidani ") as vectors of tsutsugamushi disease (1899, *Centralbl. F. Bakt.* (Abt.1) **26**: 432–439). He was also the first, later, to recognize that there was more than one kind of mite on rodents in the endemic areas, but he associated a " fine-haired " type in particular with those he occasionally found on people.

3. In *Ijishimbun* No. 974 (24 May 1917) [separate 4 pages, 1 plate, in Japanese, titled " Contribution to the study of Kedani "] K. Kishida claimed to recopy in Japanese with scientific names used in acceptable binominal Latin, a pamphlet he wrote in English, " Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan, 1909, Tokio ". Specimens of the " fine-haired " mite obtained from Tanaka were described and named *Kedania tanakai*. Certain of the wording of the claimed recopy plainly indicates elaboration of the original subsequent to 1909. The 1909 pamphlet was supposed to have been distributed among 100 acquaintances, but I have been unable to locate a single original copy even with the author. The figures which in 1917 were said to have been recopied are recognizable and remarkably good, while the pamphlet must have been more than a letter and used the acceptable Latin binomen. Kishida even speaks of four holotype and paratype slides which were destroyed in an accident. Nevertheless it seems that private distribution of a pamphlet in this way does not constitute publication under the provisions of the Code and furthermore, there is not actual proof of the existence of such a pamphlet.

4. In 1910, Brumpt (*Précis de Parasitologie* (ed. 1) : 506, fig. 335) gave the name *Trombidium akamushi* to the same mite. The description is meagre and refers to a figure copied from an early paper of Tanaka. Brumpt's name, therefore, rests merely on subsequent acceptance that he was offering a name for the mite that carried the disease to man—possibly an indication under the Rules though other species of Japanese vole mites since have been found infected, and also attacking man, though to a less extent (see Philip, 1947, *Amer. J. Hygiene* **46**(1) : 60–65). In a personal communication to the writer, Brumpt mentions copying Tanaka's (worthless) figure, though he apparently did have a preparation of the mite in question which obviously was not used in preparing his brief description.

5. The acarological and medical literature is in unanimous agreement as to the species now associated with the name *akamushi* (and the first of two

commonly accepted and proven vectors to man of this important Asio-Pacific disease). Two actions by the Commission are desirable, (a) to declare that the hypothetical distribution of a pamphlet by Kishida 1909 did not constitute publication, and (b) to declare that the specific name *akamushi* of Brumpt is the valid name for the species and is to be interpreted by reference to Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Tenjin, 1921 (*Amer. J. Hyg.* **1** : 569–591, 8 pls.).

6. The generic position of the *akamushi* group is still unsettled owing to the uncertainty as to the generic limits of *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905, *Acari nuovi*, Manipl. **4** : 155 (in *Redia* 2(2)), type-species by monotypy *Trombicula minor* Berlese, 1905 (adult mites). Under action (a) above the generic name *Kedania* would date from Kishida, 1917, and would be antedated by *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 (*Dobuts. Zasshi* **28** : 379). The generic name *Trombicula* (to which Nagayo *et al.*, 1921, assigned *akamushi*) has been the one most widely applied, *sens. lat.*, by modern workers to a large group of so-called chigger mites, though it is now in process of being split into smaller genera or subgenera, depending on viewpoints. *Leptotrombidim* will undoubtedly be one of these, but since we still do not know what *Trombicula minor* is in the comparable larval stage the systematics are at present rather unstable.

7. In order to clarify the nomenclatorial position regarding this important vector mite and thus to prevent confusion arising in the taxonomic and technical literature relating to this species the Commission is asked to take the following decisions, only the second of which involves the use of the plenary powers :—

(1) to declare that the new names included in the paper by Kishida entitled " Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan ", stated to have been distributed in the year 1909 by the author to 100 acquantainces, are not to be accepted as having been published in the meaning of the Code ;

(2) to declare under the plenary powers that the specific name *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi*, is to be interpreted by reference to the description and figures published by Nagayo *et al.*, 1921, *Amer. J. Hygiene* **1** : 569–591, Plates 34, figs. 1 and 2 ; 36, fig. 13 ; and 37, fig. 18 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

    (a) *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi*, and as interpreted as directed under the plenary powers in (2) above (type-species of *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915) ;

    (b) *minor* Berlese, 1905, as published in the binomen *Trombicula minor* (type-species of *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905) ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

    (a) *Trombicula* Berlese, 1905 (gender : feminine), type-species by monotypy, *Trombicula minor* Berlese, 1905 ;

(b) *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910 ;

(5) to place the specific name *tanakai* Kishida, 1909, as used in the binomen *Kedania tanakai* (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes under (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TRIGONALIS* (*MYALINA* ?) ETHERIDGE, 1876. Z.N.(S.) 1446.

(See Volume 17, pages 351–352)

By J. Weir (*Department of Geology, The University, Glasgow*)

Etheridge made no reference in literature to his species *Myalina* ? *trigonalis* subsequent to the publication of the name in 1876, and seems to have been unaware that his *Anthracoptera* ? *obesa* (1878) was a synonym. These facts support Mr. Wilson's opinion regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the type-material, recently discovered in the Royal Scottish Museum, and account for the use of only the later binomen by subsequent authors (as *Naiadites obesa* and *N. obesus*—the latter is correct). On the other hand, *A.* ? *obesa* was established on excellent material, recently refigured as *N. obesus*.

Mr. Wilson has indicated the confusion, taxonomic and stratigraphic, that could result from reversion in practice to the older binomen. Especially, I wish to emphasise his point about the similarity in descriptive implication of the name *N. trigonalis* and *N. triangularis*, the latter designating a well-known species of the Coal Measures (a much higher horizon than the Calciferous Sandstone Series, provenance of *N. trigonalis*). This similarity could cause unnecessary bewilderment in the minds of stratigraphers, who are not specially concerned with, or interested in, the operation of the Rules.

Reversion to the use of the older, and presently valid, name would be a serious embarrassment to current researches on the variation and ecology of this species. These investigations are of special significance in view of its status as the oldest known member of the genus *Naiadites*.

I therefore support Mr. Wilson's request to the Commission to use its plenary powers for the purpose indicated in parts (1)–(3) of his paragraph 5 (p. 352).

DORALIS LEACH, 1827 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 583

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present application, first submitted to the Commission office on 23 June 1951 by Dr. F. C. Hottes (Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.) is concerned with the prevention of the resuscitation of an aphid generic name after a long period of disuse, and with the placing of this name and another, invalid, name, *Pharalis* Leach, 1827, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

2. In 1827, Leach (*in* Risso, *Hist. nat. princip. Prod. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 217–218), published a list of twenty-four scientific names of Aphids together with their vernacular names. No descriptions were given except for the last species in the list, *Eriosoma oleae* L.-R. (presumably an abbreviation of Leach-Risso) which, in spite of the description, has remained unidentified up to the present time. The majority of the aphid names were those of well-known species and were attributed to the correct authors but one was an Aleyrodid, *Aleyrodes chelidonii* Latreille. Included in the list were nine species, attributed to Leach, most of which appear to be the well-known names of Linnaeus, 1758, Fabricius, 1775, and Scopoli, 1763. However, there is no evidence to show that these names were not intended as new, since in the case of the remaining fifteen species in the list the correct names of the earlier authors were given by Leach. Two new generic names were introduced into the list by Leach, *Doralis* with four species : *D. pini* Leach, *D. dauci* Fabr., *D. ulmi* Leach, and *D. rumicis* Leach ; and *Pharalis* with six species : *P. cerasi* Leach, *P. absinthii* Leach, *P. salicis* Leach, *P. vitis* Leach, *P. populi* Leach, and *P. tanaceti* Leach. If, as it must be assumed, the Leach species are new species, then they are *nomina nuda* and cannot be used as representing " indications " for the generic names. *Pharalis* is thus an unavailable name without description or indication of any kind. *Doralis* is an available name, since among the *nomina nuda* included is a single described and known species, *dauci* Fabricius (*Aphis dauci* Fabricius, *Syst. Ent.*, 1775 : 737).

3. For many years these two generic names, introduced by Leach, were considered by aphidologists as unavailable because of the manner of their publication, but in 1930, Börner (*Arch. f. Klassif. und phylog. Ent.* **1**(2) : 161, 163) resuscitated them. Börner considered that the specific names attributed to Leach were those of Linnaeus, 1758, Fabricius, 1775, and Scopoli, 1763. He therefore regarded both *Doralis* Leach and *Pharalis* Leach as valid genera, and designated the type-species of *Doralis* as *Aphis rumicis* Linnaeus, 1758, and of *Pharalis* as *Aphis tanaceti* Linnaeus, 1758. The type-species of *Doralis* Leach, however, must be *Aphis dauci* Fabricius, 1775, since from the evidence available it is the only described species originally included in the genus. Börner's type-selection of *rumicis* is therefore invalid.

4. *Pharalis* Leach is based on *nomina nuda* and is unavailable. Stroyan has shown (1952, *Trans. 8th Int. Congr. Ent.* **1948** : 999–1001) that the species to which Börner applied the name *tanaceti* Linnaeus, and which he erroneously regarded as the type-species of *Pharalis* Leach, is not the true *Aphis tanaceti* Linnaeus, but is a species of *Metopeurum* Mordvilko, 1914 (*Faune de la Russie, Ins. Hémipt.*, Aphidodea (1) : 67). Stroyan renamed the *tanaceti* of Börner et auct. nec Linnaeus as *Metopeurum fuscoviride* Stroyan sp. nov., which has been adopted as the type-species of *Metopeurum* Mordvilko in place of *Aphis tanaceti* Linnaeus which is type by subsequent monotypy, having been the only species placed in that genus by Mordvilko, 1929 (*Food Plant Cat. Aphididae U.S.S.R.* : 83). The species *tanaceti* Linnaeus was transferred by Stroyan to *Dactynotus* Rafinesque, 1818 (*Amer. monthly Mag.* **3**(1) : 18), replacing *Aphis tanaceticola* Kaltenbach, 1843 (*Mon. Pflanzen läuse* : 33) over which it has priority. If, therefore, *Pharalis* Leach were to remain resuscitated as desired by Börner, *Metopeurum* Mordvilko, 1914, would sink as an objective synonym of *Pharalis* Leach, 1827. If *Pharalis* is regarded as an unavailable nominal genus then *Metopeurum* remains available for the generic concept *Pharalis* Leach sensu Börner.

5. The type-species of *Doralis* Leach, 1827, *Aphis dauci* Fabricius, 1775, is a senior subjective synonym of *Aphis carotae* Koch, 1854, the type-species[1] of *Semiaphis* Van der Goot, 1913 (*Tijdschr. Ent.* **56** : 105). Most authors have regarded *Doralis* Leach as a synonym of *Aphis* Linnaeus, or in a few cases as a subgenus of *Aphis*, with *rumicis* Linnaeus as the type-species. Börner, 1952 (Europae centralis Aphides, *Mitt. Thüringischen bot. Ges.* **4**(3) : 73) used *Doralis* Leach as a subgenus of *Aphis* and placed *Chaitophoroides* Mordvilko, 1909 (type-species *Aphis lantanae* Koch, 1854) as a synonym of it. If *Doralis* Leach is suppressed then *Chaitophoroides* Mordvilko will be available for the genus represented by the species of *Aphis* Linnaeus related to *Aphis rumicis* Linnaeus and placed by Börner in *Doralis* Leach.

6. It is concluded that both *Pharalis* and *Doralis* should be rejected since *Pharalis* is not in current use and only had a short life before being lost in synonymy and *Doralis* is not in use with the correct type-species. Considerable confusion would result if *Doralis* Leach were to be used with the valid type-species *Aphis dauci* Fabricius. No family-group names have been based on the generic names involved in this application.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :

(a) to suppress the generic name *Doralis* Leach, 1827, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, in the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature in the Aphididae ;

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[1] Van der Goot, 1913 (: 146) cited *S. brachycolus* Buckton as type of *Semiaphis* but this was a printer's error, *Brachycolus* Buckton, 1879, being a genus omitted by the printer from the list of genera. On page 105 *Aphis carotae* Koch is the only species included by Van der Goot in *Semiaphis*.

 (b) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Metopeurum* Mordvilko, 1914, made prior to the ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Metopeurum fuscoviride* Stroyan, 1952, to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
 (a) *Metopeurum*, Mordvilko, 1914 (gender : neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Metopeurum fuscoviride* Stroyan, 1952 ;
 (b) *Semiaphis* van der Goot, 1913 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Aphis carotae* Koch, 1854 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
 (a) *fuscoviride* Stroyan, 1952, as published in the binomen *Metopeurum fuscoviride* (type-species of *Metopeurum* Mordvilko, 1914) ;
 (b) *dauci* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Aphis dauci* ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
 (a) *Doralis* Leach, 1827 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) ;
 (b) *Pharalis* Leach, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as *nomina nuda* :—
 (a) *pini* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Doralis pini* ;
 (b) *ulmi* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Doralis ulmi* ;
 (c) *rumicis* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Doralis rumicis* ;
 (d) *cerasi* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Pharalis cerasi* ;
 (e) *absinthii* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Pharalis absinthii* ;
 (f) *salicis* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Pharalis salicis* ;
 (g) *vitis* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Pharalis vitis* ;
 (h) *populi* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Phalaris populi* ;
 (i) *tanaceti* Leach, 1827, as published in the binomen *Pharalis tanaceti*.

COMMENT ON PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE NAMES OF THE SPECIES OF THE TIPULA OLERACEA GROUP. Z.N.(S.) 896

(See Volume 17, pages 209–213)

By Prosper Bovien (*Statens plantepatologiske Forsøg, Zoologisk Afdeling Lyngby, Denmark*)

Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche have proposed to stabilise the names *Tipula oleracea* "Linnaeus" and *T. paludosa* Meigen in the sense in which these names are used all over Europe except Sweden. As a specialist in applied entomology, I fully support their proposal, because a change of these names as advocated by some modern Swedish authors is bound to create the utmost confusion in any work on these pests.

As to the species C as mentioned by Hemmingsen & Lemche, I feel that the better solution will be to put the name *czizeki* de Jong on the Official List in preference to the older but almost forgotten name *fusca* given to that species by the old Danish author Staeger.

LUSTRICA (*PALUDINA*) SAY, 1821 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 730

By H. Burrington Baker (*Havertown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

In this application the Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *lustrica* (*Paludina*) Say, 1821 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **2** : 75)—a species which is still unidentifiable, although various attempts have been made to place it in four genera, viz., *Lyogyrus* Gill, 1863 ; *Amnicola* Bould & Haldeman, 1841 ; *Pomatiopsis* Tryon, 1862 ; and *Marstonia* Baker, 1926. The junior secondary homonym *Amnicola lustrica* Pilsbry, 1890 (*Nautilus* **4**(5) : 53) is a well-known species, type of the genus *Marstonia* F. C. Baker, 1926 (*Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci. Arts* **22** : 195), which was published when *Paludina lustrica* Say was considered to belong to *Pomatiopsis*. Pilsbry's name may have been replaced in the next year by *Amnicola lacustris* Pilsbry, 1891 (*Nautilus* 5 : iii of Index), a replacement name or a misspelling which never has been used, and which under the London Congress (1958) decision on secondary homonymy is unnecessary.

2. Under the Rules the species *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1821, is the type-species by subsequent designation of the genus *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman, July 1840 (*in* Haldeman, *Mon. Limn. N. Amer.* **1** : 3 and inside back cover). In discussing the genus *Paludina* Lamarck, Haldeman stated in a footnote " . . . *P. lustrica* Say, which is the type of a new genus (*Amnicola* Gould and Hald.) suggested by Dr. Gould ". With the exception of a mention by Isaac Lea, 1844 (*Trans. amer. Phil. Soc.* **9**(1) : 16), this brief footnote discussion of the genus was not noticed by most subsequent workers, who took *Amnicola* from Gould, 1841.

3. Gould, 1841 (*Rept. Invert. Mass.* : 228–230) gave a detailed description of the genus *Amnicola* and a description and figure of *Amnicola porata* (Say, 1821). He also included in the genus, by specific mention, *Plaudina limosa* Say, 1817, and *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1821, although about the latter he wrote " This I strongly suspect to be identical with *Valvata pupoidea* in an immature state ". *Valvata pupoidea* Gould, 1840, he included in another genus so that *Paludina lustrica* must be regarded as being referred only doubtfully to the genus *Amnicola* by Gould in 1841.

4. Subsequently Haldeman (1845, *Mon. limn. N. Amer.* (8)) accepted *Amnicola* from Gould, 1841, without mention of his own proposal of the genus in 1840. In 1845 (: 10) Haldeman recorded *Amnicola limosa* (Say, 1817) and placed in the synonymy of this species "*A. lustrica* Haldeman. In letters " and *A. porata* Gould, 1841. On page 12 he included *Paludina lustrica* C. B. Adams in the synonymy of *Amnicola pallida* Haldeman, 1842, and on page 16 listed *Paludina lustrica* Say as a separate species. He repeated Say's description and referred in a footnote to a perfect specimen, named by Say, in the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia. Of this specimen he wrote " It is closely allied to *A. lapidaria* [(Say, 1817)], of which it may possibly be the young ".

5. In the next year Herrmannsen (1846, *Indicis Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 38) designated *Paludina porata* Say as the type-species of *Amnicola*—giving Gould, 1841, as the original reference for the generic name. Herrmannsen's type-species, however, is taxonomically identifiable with Haldeman's pre-1845 concept of *Paludina lustrica* Say.

6. The genus *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman since Herrmannsen, 1846, has been used invariably as though *Paludina porata* Say were its type-species. Morrison, 1947 (*Nautilus* 60 : 84–87) drew attention to Haldeman's 1840 designation of the type of the genus and expressed as his opinion that *Marstoniopsia* Altena, 1936 (*Basteria* **1** : 68) was the valid generic name for *Paludina porata* Say. The genus *Marstoniopsis* was proposed for *Hydrobia steinii* von Martens (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **24** : 183), which is the type by original designation (: 69). The oldest available name for this species is *Hydrobia scholtzi* Schmidt, 1856 (*Z. wiss. Zool.* **8** : 158). Baker, 1947 (*Nautilus* **60** : 105–106 wrote that he preferred to replace *Amnicola* auctt. by *Euamnicola* Fischer & Crosse, 1891 (*Mission sci. Mexique Amér. centr., Zool.* (7)**2** : 261). *Euamnicola*, however, was proposed expressly for "*Amnicola sensu stricto* " and is therefore an objective synonym of the latter name, automatically taking the same type-species, and should not be used for the genus containing *Paludina porata* Say.

7. The present usage of the generic name *Amnicola* would be validated by the suppression of the specific name *Paludina lustrica* Say. The generic name then would date from Gould & Haldeman, 1840 (without included species), Gould would be the first to have included species in the genus and Herrmannsen's type-designation would be valid. *Paludina porata* Say, 1821 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **2** : 174) is considered at present to be a junior subjective synonym of *Paludina limosa* Say, 1817 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1**(6) : 125).

8. *Amnicola* has been made the type-genus of a family AMNICOLIDAE, first published by Tryon, 1862 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **14** : 452). This family name has been used very widely especially in the U.S.A., but probably is only valid as a subfamily of HYDROBIIDAE Troschel, 1857, or TRUNCATELLIDAE Gray, 1840.

9. The International Commission is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *lustrica* Say, 1821, as published in the binomen *Paludina lustrica*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

- (*a*) *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman, 1840 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Herrmannsen, 1846, *Paludina porata* Say, 1821 ;
- (b) *Marstonia* F. C. Baker, 1926 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Amnicola lustrica* Pilsbry, 1890 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

- (a) *limosa* Say, 1817, as published in the binomen *Paludina limosa* ;
- (b) *lustrica* Pilsbry, 1890, as published in the binomen *Amnicola lustrica* (type-species of *Marstonia* Baker, 1926) ;

(4) to place the generic name *Euamnicola* Fischer & Crosse, 1891 (a junior objective synonym of *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman, 1840) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :—
   (a) *lustrica* Say, 1821, as published in the binomen *Paludina lustrica* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) ;
   (b) *lacustris* Pilsbry, 1891, as published in the binomen *Amnicola lacustris* (an erroneous spelling for, or a junior objective synonym of, *Amnicola lustrica* Pilsbry, 1890) ;

(6) to place the family name AMNICOLIDAE Tryon, 1862 (type-genus *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman, 1840) (for use by those zoologists who consider that *Amnicola* is not referable to any family-group taxon having an older name) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

GRAPTOLITE GENERIC NAMES : PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE CERTAIN EMENDATIONS Z.N.(S.) 983

By O. M. B. Bulman (*Sedgwick Museum, University of Cambridge, England*)

In the present application the International Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to validate the emendation of certain graptolite generic names which were originally written with the termination *-grapsus* (and in one instance *-grapsis*) and have since generally been written with the termination *-graptus*. This latter termination is now invariably used for these generic names, thus bringing them into conformity with all other graptolite names. Graptolites provide many of the zonal index fossils in the Lower Palaeozoic rocks, and of the generic names involved in this application, the majority (especially *Clonograptus*, *Cyrtograptus*, *Dicellograptus*, *Dichograptus*, *Didymograptus*, *Diplograptus*, *Nemagraptus*, *Pleurograptus* and *Tetragraptus*) are of importance in stratigraphy and in the teaching of geology and palaeontology. Moreover, the family-group names involved were all originally based on the emended spellings and not on the original spellings of their respective type-genera.

2. The *-graptus* termination has the sanction of seventy to eighty years usage and an insistence on the original spelling would lead to confusion, since it would be necessary to remember these genera as exceptions to a general rule. Since the names whose validation is sought are unjustified emendations, they take the same author and date as the original spellings which are to be invalidated.

3. Such genera, published earlier than 1865, were discussed by Hall (1865, *Geological Survey of Canada*, *Canadian Organic Remains*, Decade 2), who emended the terminations of the following generic names from *-grapsus* to *-graptus* on the grounds that the *-grapsus* termination was in use in the Crustacea :

Dichograpsus Salter, 1863 (*Quart. J. Geol. Soc.* **19** : 139), type-species by selection Gurley, 1896 (*J. Geol.* **4** : 64), *Dichograpsus sedgwickii* Salter, 1863 (*op. cit.* : 137) ;

Didymograpsus McCoy, 1851 (*in* Sedgwick & McCoy, *Brit. palaeoz. Foss.* (1): 9), type-species, by selection by Miller, 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Pal.* : 185), *Graptolithus murchisoni* Beck, 1839 (*in* Murchison, *Silurian System* : 694) ;

Diplograpsis McCoy, 1850 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **6** : 270), type-species by selection by Gurley, 1896 (*J. Geol.* **4** : 78), *Prionotus pristis* Hisinger, 1837 (*Lethea Suecica*, suppl. : 114) (emended to *Diplograpsus* by McCoy, [1851], *Brit. Pal. Rocks* (1) **3** : 7) ;

Glossograpsus Emmons, 1855 (*Amer. Geol.* **1** : 108), type-species, by selection by Lapworth, 1873 (*Geol. Mag.* **10** : tab. i), *Glossograpsus ciliatus* Emmons, 1855 (*op. cit.* : 108) ;

Nemagrapsus Emmons, 1855 (*Amer. Geol.* **1** : 109), type-species by selection by J. Hall, 1868 (*20th Rept. N.Y. State Cab. nat. Hist.* : 211), *Nemagrapsus elegans* Emmons, 1855 (*op. cit.* : 109) 1=*Graptolithus gracilis* Hall, 1848 (*Pal. N.Y.* **1** : 274) ;

Staurograpsus Emmons, 1855 (*Amer. Geol.* **1** : 108), type-species, by monotypy, *Staurograpsus dichotomous* Emmons, 1855 (*op. cit.* : 109) ;

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 2. April 1961.

Tetragrapsus Salter, 1863 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc.* **19** : 140), type-species, by original designation, *Graptolithus bryonoides* Hall, 1858 (*Geol. Survey Canada* 1857 : 126) = *Fucoides serra* Brongniart, 1828, *Hist. Veget. Foss.* **1** : 71.

4. Of the above names, two need special mention. The name *Dichograpsus* was first published by Salter in 1861 (*Geologist* **4** : 74) with a very poor figure and a statement that the graptolite was a branched dichotomous form. The genus cannot be recognized from this description and the name *Dichograpsus* has always been used as of Salter, 1863. The Commission is therefore asked to suppress under the plenary powers, as a *nomen dubium*, the generic name *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1861 for the purposes of the Law of Priority only. This action will leave *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1863 as a junior homonym with a junior objective synonym, *Dichograptus* Hall, 1865, available as a replacement name. The plenary powers are not therefore needed to validate Hall's emendation.

5. *Tetragrapsus* Salter, 1863, has a junior homonym published by Rathbun, 1916 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **97** : 273), type-species by monotypy *Brachynotus* (*Heterograpsus*) *jouyi* Rathbun, 1893 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **16** : 247). If the emendation of *Tetragrapsus* Salter to *Tetragraptus* is validated under the plenary powers then *Tetragrapsus* Salter will rank merely as an invalid original spelling and will no longer invalidate *Tetragrapsus* Rathbun, 1916. I understand from Miss I. Gordon of the British Museum (Natural History) that *Tetragrapsus* Rathbun has never been replaced and is currently considered to be the valid name for a genus in Crustacea. The Commission is therefore asked to place this name on the Official List.

6. The names emended by Hall in 1865 were recorded as *-graptus* by Lapworth (1873, *Geol. Mag.* **10** : 500–504, 555–560, Table 1), who emended, in addition, the following names :—

Cephalograpsus Hopkinson, 1869 (*J. Quekett Micr. Club* **1** : 159), type-species, by monotypy, *Diplograpsus cometa* Geinitz, 1852 (*Verstein. Grauwackenform.* **1** : 26) ;

Clonograpsus J. Hall & Nicholson (*in* H. A. Nicholson, 1873, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **9** : 138), type-species, by selection by Miller (1889, *N. Amer. Geol. Pal.* : 179), *Graptolithus rigidus* Hall, 1858 (*Geol. Survey Canada*, Rept. for 1857 : 121) ;

Cyrtograpsus Carruthers, 1867 (*in* Murchison, *Siluria* (ed. 4), app. : 540), type-species, by monotypy, *Cyrtograpsus murchisonii* Carruthers, 1867 (*op. cit.* : 540) ;

Dicellograpsus Hopkinson, 1871 (*Geol. Mag.* **7** : 20), type-species, by selection by Gurley, 1896 (*J. Geol.* **4** : 70), *Didymograpsus elegans* Carruthers, 1868 (*Geol. Mag.* **5** : 129) ;

Pleurograpsus Nicholson, 1867 (*Geol. Mag.* **4** : 257), type-species by monotypy, *Cladograpsus linearis* Carruthers, 1858 (*Proc. roy. phys. Soc. Edinb.* **1** : 467) ;

Trigonograpsus Nicholson, 1869 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **4** : 231), type-species, by monotypy, *Trigonograpsus lanceolatus* Nicholson, 1869 (*op. cit.* : 231).

7. One of Lapworth's emendations is already the valid name for the genus

and will not need the use of the plenary powers. *Cyrtograpsus* Carruthers, 1867, is a junior homonym of *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851 (Official List No. 296). *Cyrtograptus* Lapworth, 1873 is under the Rules a junior objective synonym of Carruthers' name and is available as a replacement name.

8. Finally, Spencer, 1878 (*Canad. Nat.* **8** : 457–463) proposed three more genera with the termination *-grapsus*—listed below. These were emended by the author himself, in a more complete description published six years later (1884, *Bull. Mus. Univ. Missouri* 1(1) : 1–61 ; *Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis* **4** : 555–610).

Acanthograpsus Spencer, 1878 (*op. cit.* : 461), type-species, by monotypy, *Acanthograpsus granti* Spencer, 1878 (*op cit.* : 461) ;

Calyptograpsus Spencer, 1878 (*op. cit.* : 459), type-species, by selection by Miller, 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Pal.* : 175), *Calyptograpsus cyathiformis* Spencer, 1878 (*op cit.* : 459) ;

Rhizograpsus Spencer, 1878 (*op. cit.* : 460), type-species, by monotypy, *Rhizograpsus bulbosus* Spencer, 1878 (*op. cit.* : 460).

9. A number of the generic names listed above have family-group names based upon them. The family name CYRTOGRAPTIDAE was published by Bouček in 1933 (*Prace geolog.-palaeont. ustavu Karlovy University* : 1), type-genus *Cyrtograptus* Carruthers, 1867, and is now used as a family name (see Footnote, p. 154). *Dichograptus* Hall, 1865, is the type of the family DICHOGRAPTIDAE Lapworth, 1873 (*Geol. Mag.* **10** : table i). The genus *Diplograptus* McCoy, 1850 is type genus of DIPLOGRAPTIDAE Lapworth, 1873 (*Geol. Mag.* **10** : table i). Bulman, 1938 (*in* Schindewolf, *Handb. der Palaozool.* **2D**(2) : 20–21) proposed the family name ACANTHOGRAPTIDAE based on the generic name *Acanthograptus* Spencer, 1878. The Commission is asked to place all these family-group names on the Official List.

10. The International Commission is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :

   (a) to suppress the generic name *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1861, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

   (b) to validate the following emendations :

      (i) *Acanthograpsus* Spencer, 1878, to *Acanthograptus* ;
      (ii) *Calyptograpsus* Spencer, 1878, to *Calyptograptus* ;
      (iii) *Cephalograpsus* Hopkinson, 1869, to *Cephalograptus* ;
      (iv) *Clonograpsus* Hall & Nicholson, 1873, to *Clonograptus* ;
      (v) *Dicellograpsus* Hopkinson, 1871, to *Dicellograptus* ;
      (vi) *Didymograpsus* McCoy, [1851], to *Didymograptus* ;
      (vii) *Diplograpsis* McCoy, 1850, to *Diplograptus* ;
      (viii) *Glossograpsus* Emmons, 1855, to *Glossograptus* ;
      (ix) *Nemagrapsus* Emmons, 1855, to *Nemagraptus* ;
      (x) *Pleurograpsus* Nicholson, 1867, to *Pleurograptus* ;
      (xi) *Rhizograpsus* Spencer, 1878, to *Rhizograptus* ;
      (xii) *Staurograpsus* Emmons, 1855, to *Staurograptus* ;
      (xiii) *Tetragrapsus* Salter, 1863, to *Tetragraptus* ;
      (xiv) *Trigonograpsus* Nicholson, 1869, to *Trigonograptus* ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

(a) *Acanthograptus* Spencer, 1878 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Acanthograpsus* [sic] *granti* Spencer, 1878 ;

(b) *Calyptograptus* Spencer, 1878 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Miller, 1889, *Calyptograpsus* [sic] *cyathiformis* Spencer, 1878 ;

(c) *Cephalograptus* Hopkinson, 1869 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Diplograpsus* [sic] *cometa* Geinitz, 1852 ;

(d) *Clonograptus* Hall & Nicholson, 1873 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Miller, 1889, *Graptolithus rigidus* Hall, 1858 ;

(e) *Cyrtograptus* Lapworth, 1873 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy through *Cyrtograpsus* Carruthers, 1867, *Cyrtograpsus* [sic] *murchisonii* Carruthers, 1867 ;

(f) *Dicellograptus* Hopkinson, 1871 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Gurley, 1896, *Didymograpsus* [sic] *elegans* Carruthers, 1868 ;

(g) *Dichograptus* Hall, 1865 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Gurley, 1896, *Dichograpsus* [sic] *sedgwickii* Salter, 1863 ;

(h) *Didymograptus* McCoy, [1851] (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Miller, 1889, *Graptolithus murchisoni* Beck, 1839 ;

(i) *Diplograptus* McCoy, 1850 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Gurley, 1896, *Prionotus pristis* Hisinger, 1837 ;

(j) *Glossograptus* Emmons, 1855 (gender : masculine) type-species, by selection by Lapworth, 1873, *Glossograpsus* [sic] *ciliatus* Emmons, 1855 ;

(k) *Nemagraptus* Emmons, 1855 (gender, masculine), type-species, by selection by Hall, 1868, *Nemagrapsus* [sic] *elegans* Emmons, 1855 ;

(l) *Pleurograptus* Nicholson, 1867 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cladograpsus linearis* Carruthers, 1858 ;

(m) *Rhizograptus* Spencer, 1878 (gender : masculine) type-species,, by monotypy, *Rhizograpsus* [sic] *bulbosus* Spencer, 1878 ;

(n) *Staurograptus* Emmons, 1855 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Staurograpsus* [sic] *dichotomous* Emmons, 1855 ;

(o) *Tetragraptus* Salter, 1863 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Graptolithus bryonoides* Hall, 1858 ;

(p) *Trigonograptus* Nicholson, 1869 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Trigonograpsus* [sic] *lanceolatus* Nicholson, 1869 ;

(q) *Tetragrapsus* Rathbun, 1916 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Brachynotus* (*Heterograpsus*) *jouyi* Rathbun, 1893) ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

(a) *granti* Spencer, 1878, as published in the binomen *Acanthograpsus* [sic] *granti* (type-species of *Acanthograptus* Spencer, 1878) ;

(b) *cyathiformis* Spencer, 1878, as published in the binomen *Calyptograpsus* [sic] *cyathiformis* (type-species of *Calyptograptus* Spencer, 1878);

(c) *cometa* Geinitz, 1852, as published in the binomen *Diplograpsus* [sic] *cometa* (type-species of *Cephalograptus* Hopkinson, 1869);

(d) *rigidus* Hall, 1858, as published in the binomen *Graptolithus rigidus* (type-species of *Clonograptus* Hall & Nicholson, 1873);

(e) *murchisonii* Carruthers, 1867, as published in the binomen *Cyrtograpsus* [sic] *murchisonii* (type-species of *Cyrtograptus* Carruthers, 1867);

(f) *elegans* Carruthers, 1868, as published in the binomen *Dichograpsus* [sic] *elegans* (type-species of *Dicellograptus* Hopkinson, 1871);

(g) *sedgwickii* Salter, 1863, as published in the binomen *Dichograpsus* [sic] *sedgwickii* (type-species of *Dichograptus* Salter, 1863);

(h) *murchisoni* Beck, 1839, as published in the binomen *Graptolithus murchisoni* (type-species of *Didymograptus* McCoy [1851]);

(i) *pristis* Hisinger, 1837, as published in the binomen *Prionotus pristis* (type-species of *Diplograptus* McCoy, 1850);

(j) *ciliatus* Emmons, 1855, as published in the binomen *Glossograpsus* [sic] *ciliatus* (type-species of *Glossograptus* Emmons, 1855);

(k) *gracilis* Hall, 1848, as published in the binomen *Graptolithus gracilis*;

(l) *linearis* Carruthers, 1858, as published in the binomen *Cladograpsus linearis* (type-species of *Pleurograptus* Nicholson, 1867);

(m) *bulbosus* Spencer, 1878, as published in the binomen *Rhizograpsus* [sic] *bulbosus* (type-species of *Rhizograptus* Spencer, 1878);

(n) *dichotomous* Emmons, 1855, as published in the binomen *Staurograpsus* [sic] *dichotomous* (type-species of *Staurograptus* Emmons, 1855);

(o) *serra* Brongniart, 1828, as published in the binomen *Fucoides serra*;

(p) *lanceolatus* Nicholson, 1869, as published in the binomen *Trigonograpsus* [sic] *lanceolatus* (type-species of *Trigonograptus* Nicholson, 1869);

(q) *jouyi* Rathbun, 1893, as published in the combination *Brachynotus* (*Heterograpsus*) *jouyi* (type-species of *Tetragrapsus* Rathbun, 1916);

(4) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:—

(a) ACANTHOGRAPTIDAE Bulman, 1938 (type-genus *Acanthograptus* Spencer, 1878);

(b) CYRTOGRAPTIDAE Bouček, 1933 (type-genus *Cyrtograptus* Carruthers, 1867);

(c) DICHOGRAPTIDAE Lapworth, 1873 (type-genus *Dichograptus* Hall, 1865);

(d) DIPLOGRAPTIDAE Lapworth, 1873 (type-genus *Diplograptus* McCoy, 1850);

(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1861 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) ;
  (b) *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1863 (a junior homonym of *Dichograpsus* Salter, 1861) ;
  (c) *Cyrtograpsus* Carruthers, 1867 (a junior homonym of *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851) ;
  (d) *Diplograpsus* McCoy, [1851] (an invalid emendation of *Diplograpsis* McCoy, 1850) ;
  (e) the following Ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above to be invalid original spellings :—
    (i) *Acanthograpsus* Spencer, 1878 ;
    (ii) *Calyptograpsus* Spencer, 1878 ;
    (iii) *Cephalograpsus* Spencer, 1878 ;
    (iv) *Clonograpsus* Hall & Nicholson, 1873 ;
    (v) *Dicellograpsus* Hopkinson, 1871 ;
    (vi) *Didymograpsus* McCoy, [1851] ;
    (vii) *Diplograpsis* McCoy, 1850 ;
    (viii) *Glossograpsus* Emmons, 1855 ;
    (ix) *Nemagrapsus* Emmons, 1855 ;
    (x) *Pleurograpsus* Nicholson, 1867 ;
    (xi) *Rhizograpsus* Spencer, 1878 ;
    (xii) *Staurograpsus* Emmons, 1855 ;
    (xiii) *Tetragrapsus* Salter, 1863 ;
    (xiv) *Trigonograpsus* Nicholson, 1869 ;

Footnote.—In Bouček's 1933 work the name CYRTOGRAPTIDAE appears only on the cover, the title-page (= p. 3) and in a footnote on p. 11. Elsewhere in the text, Bouček uses the forms " Cyrtograpten " and " Cyrtograptiden " in vernacular German. But although he nowhere expressly states that he is establishing a new family, it is clear that he in fact does so and that such was his intention, for he includes four genera and one new subgenus in the taxon, and one of these (*Cyrtograptus*) is automatically the type-genus. It is therefore held to be correct to regard Bouček, 1933, as the author of the name, in accordance with general current usage among workers in the group concerned.

NEMOURA LATREILLE, 1796 (INSECTA, PLECOPTERA) : PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1452.

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The object of the present application is to request the use of the plenary powers to stabilize the current usage of the generic name *Nemoura* by designating for that genus a type-species which was not an originally included species.

The generic name *Nemoura* was first used by Latreille, 1796 (*Précis Caract. Ins.* : 101), who gave a diagnosis but listed no species. This name is thus available and the first species to be placed in it becomes *ipso facto* the type-species. Latreille, [1802–1803] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 292) repeated the generic name *Nemoura*, with a diagnosis and gave as " Exemple ", *Perla cylindrica* De Geer ; although such action does not constitute designation of the type-species, *Perla cylindrica* De Geer becomes the type-species of *Nemoura* by subsequent monotypy. It is evident, however, from his diagnosis [1802–1803] that Latreille had mis-identified *Perla cylindrica* De Geer, since he stated that the three tarsal segments are of equal length, a character conflicting with the tarsi of *Perla cylindrica* De Geer but agreeing with those of a species of *Taeniopteryx*. In a later volume of the same work ([1803–1804], *ibid.* **12** : 49–50), Latreille repeated the diagnosis of *Nemoura*, giving as the included species *Phryganea nebulosa* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 549), a species now known as *Taeniopteryx nebulosa* (Linnaeus), and in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 435) he cited *Phryganea nebulosa* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Nemoura*.

2. Following Latreille, Olivier, 1811 (*Ency. méth.* **8** : 186) added three more species to the genus *Nemoura* (*Nemoura variegata*, *Nemoura cinerea* (néc Retzius, 1783) and *Nemoura nigra*) and other species were added in 1835 and 1836 by Stephens and Pictet. The last, in his monograph (1842, *Hist. nat. Ins. Nèvr.*, Perlides, : 335) adopted Latreille's generic name *Nemoura* but divided it into three subgenera (*Taeniopteryx* Pictet, 1842 (*ibid.* : 343), *Leuctra* Stephens, 1836, and *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796). He, however, selected *Phryganea nebulosa* Linnaeus as the type-species of his new subgenus *Taeniopteryx* and based the subgenus *Nemoura* Latreille upon species congeneric with *Nemoura variegata* Olivier, 1811, a species now known as *Nemoura cinerea* (Retzius, 1783) (*in* De Geer, *Gen. Spec. Ins.* : 60). As a result, a concept of the genus *Nemoura* based upon *Nemoura variegata* Olivier has been accepted for over a century.

3. It is quite clear from his diagnosis that Latreille's genus *Nemoura* was based upon the species now generally known as *Taeniopteryx nebulosa* (Linnaeus 1758) and not upon the true *Perla cylindrica* De Geer, 1778, now known as *Leuctra cylindrica* (De Geer, 1778). Fixation of *Phryganea nebulosa* as type-species will thus result not only in *Nemoura* Latreille replacing *Taeniopteryx* Pictet, but the family-group name NEMOURIDAE will have to replace the family-group name TAENIOPTERYGIDAE and the names *Nemoura* and NEMOURIDAE of

present usage would have to be changed. Such action would cause great confusion and I believe it is essential to stabilise the generic name *Nemoura* Latreille in its well-established meaning of *Nemoura variegata* Olivier, 1811 (=*Perla cinerea* Retzius, 1783) and its congeners, having regard to the fact that the name *Nemoura* has been almost universally applied to these species since the appearance of Pictet's monograph in 1842.

4. At the family-group level the genus *Nemoura* Latreille is currently referred to the family NEMOURIDAE Newman, 1835 (*Zoologist* 11 (App.): cxc) and the genus *Taeniopteryx* to the family TAENIOPTERYGIDAE Klapálek, 1905 (*Ceské společ. Ent. Casopis* 2 : 30).

5. The International Commission is therefore requested :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all selection of type-species for the genus *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so, to designate *Perla cinerea* Retzius, 1783, to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Perla cinerea* Retzius, 1783 ;
  (b) *Taeniopteryx* Pictet, 1842 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Phryganea nebulosa* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *cinerea* Retzius, 1783, as published in the binomen *Perla cinerea* (type-species of *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796) ;
  (b) *nebulosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phryganea nebulosa* (type-species of *Taeniopteryx* Pictet, 1842) ;

(4) place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
  (a) NEMOURIDAE Newman, 1853 (type-genus *Nemoura* Latreille, 1796);
  (b) TAENIOPTERYGIDAE Klapálek, 1905 (type-genus *Taeniopteryx* Pictet, 1842).

SILO CURTIS, 1833 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA) : PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1455.

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The purpose of this application is to seek the stabilisation of the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1833, in its widely accepted sense. In order to accomplish this the Commission is asked to suppress under the plenary powers the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1830.

2. The generic name *Silo* was first published by Curtis, (1830, *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* (ed. 1) : 136), who included in it six species but gave no description of the genus, the Guide being a bare list of names. Of these, the first, *pallipes* F., is quoted with a query and is therefore excluded from consideration as type-species. Numbers 3–6 were undescribed at the time of publication of the Guide and are similarly excluded. This leaves only no. 2, *atratus* F., which becomes the type-species by monotypy as the only validly included species. This species is *Phryganea atrata* Fabricius (1793, *Ent. syst.* 2 : 78), now placed as a junior synonym of *Notidobia ciliaris* (Linnaeus, 1761).

3. In 1833 (*Ent. Magazine* **1** : 188–189) Curtis gave a description of the genus *Silo* and of a new species, *S. flavipes*, which was species no. 4 of those listed in his Guide (1830). Following the description of *flavipes* he wrote : " The *Phryganea atrata* of Fabricius, which I did not possess at the time the *Guide* was published, does not belong to this genus, but his *P. pallipes*, I think, may be considered the type of it."

4. In 1837 (*Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.*, ed. 2 : 171) Curtis placed *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius as the first (and only) species under the generic name *Silo*. In the introduction to this work, Curtis wrote (p. vi) " it may often happen that *all* of the species following such generic names would not be considered by the Author who proposed the name as belonging to his group, but the one *immediately* following is always a typical species ".

5. In *Silo* Curtis, we thus have a case in which the retrospective application of the present-day Rules would lead to the adoption of an interpretation of the generic name *Silo* Curtis based upon a species (*Phryganea atrata* Fabricius) which the author did not possess at the time of the original publication of his Guide and which three years later he categorically stated did not belong to his genus. Having regard to the fact that for at least eighty years the generic name *Silo* Curtis has been interpreted as based on *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius, 1781, and its congeners, it seems desirable that this usage should for the purpose of securing stability in nomenclature be validated by placing it on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with type-species *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius, 1781 (by designation of Curtis, 1837, *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* (ed. 2) : 171).

6. The generic name *Silo* Curtis has not been used as the basis of any family-group name.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 2. April 1961.

7. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1830, for the purpose of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1833 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Curtis, 1837, *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius, 1781, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *pallipes* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Phryganea pallipes* (type-species of *Silo* Curtis, 1833) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) to place the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 1830 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *MACRONEMA* PICTET, 1836

(See Volume 17, pages 313–314)

By H. H. Ross (*Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

I would like to write in support of the proposal Z.N.(S.) 706 submitted by D. E. Kimmins for the preservation of the generic name *Macronema* Pictet, 1836, as a valid generic name in the insect order Trichoptera.

As pointed out in the proposal, the name *Macronema* has been used both as a generic name and as the root of a suprageneric name in the Trichoptera. It would be indeed extremely gratifying to be able to leave these names as they are currently used.

The preservation of *Macronema* as a name in Trichoptera should lead to no confusion because the name *Macronema* has never been used in Coleoptera except in the original description of the name.

By G. B. Wiggins (*Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*)

I have received a copy of the proposal concerning the suppression of the generic name *Macronema* Stephens, 1829, and the preservation of the generic name *Macronema* Pictet, 1836, submitted by Mr. D. E. Kimmins.

In view of the uncertainty concerning a consistent form for this name in the Trichoptera, I agree that some means of clarifying its status should be found. Mr. Kimmins' proposal appears to be a reasonable way of accomplishing this, and I would like to add my support to it.

PTEROPHORUS SCHÄFFER, 1766 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSAL TO PLACE ON OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1463

By P. E. S. Whalley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

In Opinion 228 the International Commission rejected for nomenclatorial purposes the work of Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. Ins. Paris*) and in Opinion 450 placed the generic name *Orneodes* Latreille, 1796, on the Official Index of Generic Names as a junior objective synonym of *Alucita* Linnaeus, 1758. These rulings of the Commission have caused some confusion in the nomenclature of the plume moths and the object of this application is to clear up this confusion.

2. Prior to the publication of Opinion 450 the genus *Alucita* was commonly used with type-species *Phalaena pentadactyla* Linnaeus, and *Orneodes* with *Phalaena hexadactyla* Linn. as type-species. The plume moths were contained in two families the PTEROPHORIDAE (often known as the ALUCITIDAE) and the ORNEODIDAE. The Commission, however, when it validated, under the plenary powers, the use of *Alucita* from Linnaeus, 1758, designated *P. hexadactyla* as the type-species of that genus and sank *Orneodes* Latreille as a junior objective synonym of that generic name.

3. The genus *Pterophorus* was first published by Geoffroy, 1762, with three included species, one of which was *Phalaena pentadactyla* Linnaeus. This species was designated as type of the genus by Curtis, 1827 (*Brit. Ent.* **4** : pl. 161). Geoffroy's work, however, as has been stated above, was rejected by the Commission as non-binominal in Opinion 228. Now that ALUCITIDAE has been established for the genera formerly included in the ORNEODIDAE it is no longer available as an alternative to PTEROPHORIDAE, if in fact this is retained as a separate family.

4. The next publication of the generic name *Pterophorus* was by Schäffer in 1766 (*Elementa Entomologica* : Tab. 104, figs. 2, 3) and 1767 (*Icon. Ins. Ratisonam* : Tab. 93, fig. 7) without included species. Although the generic name was used by several authors, no species were placed in the genus until 1775, when Fabricius (*Syst. Ent.* : 671) used the name for several species, one of which was *Phalaena pentadactyla* Linnaeus.

5. As far as is known, the generic name *Pterophorus* has never been attributed to Schäffer by any author, and there is therefore no valid designation of a type-species for this nominal genus. I therefore designate *Phalaena pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 542) to be the type-species of *Pterophorus* Schäffer, 1766. The generic name *Pterophorus* should be dated from Schäffer and, as such, is the valid name for the genus concerned. At the family-group level there are two alternatives. If in fact the plume moths are regarded as a homogenous family then the name ALUCITIDAE can be applied to them all. If they are not homogenous and the ALUCITIDAE (ORNEODIDAE Auctt.) are separated off, PTEROPHORIDAE remains for the other family. PTEROPHORIDAE was first published by Zeller, 1841 (*Isis* (Jena) : 755).

6. The International Commission is therefore asked :—

(1) to place the generic name *Pterophorus* Schäffer, 1766 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Whalley, 1960, *Phalaena pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(2) to place the specific name *pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phalaena pentadactyla* (type-species of *Pterophorus* Schäffer, 1766) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the family name PTEROPHORIDAE Zeller, 1841 (type-genus *Pterophorus* Schäffer, 1766) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME *ACILIUS* LEACH, 1817. Z.N.(S.) 1391

(See Volume 17, pages 250–252)

By Per Brinck (*Zoological Institute, Lund University, Sweden*)

I agree with Mr. Balfour-Browne that *Acilius* Rafinesque (1815) should be suppressed both for the Law of Priority (vide Opinion 522) and for the Law of Homonymy. I also agree as regards his proposals (2)–(7) but should like to add a few dates which might be of some importance.

I fully support Mr. Balfour-Browne's proposal.

The family name DYTISCIDAE is referred to Leach (1817) who used the spelling DYTICIDEA. The correction DYTISCIDAE is credited to Fairmaire and Laboulène, 1854. But an early spelling DYTISCIDAE appears in MacLeay's *Annulosa Javanica*, 1825 : 29, 31.

To the list of names which are proposed to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology should be added the following :

DYTICOIDEA Hope, 1838 (*Col. Man.* 2 : 117), an incorrect spelling of DYTISCIDAE

DYTICEA Erichson, 1832 (*Gen. Dytic.* : 1) an incorrect spelling of DYTISCIDAE

NECTOPODES (NECTOPODA Erichson, 1846) Duméril, 1806 (*Zool. Anal.*) (cf. Duméril, 1823, *Consid. Génerãl. Ins.* : 102, 161, 169), invalid because not based on a generic name. It was used in the sense of a family name (employed for the aquatics of the Coleoptera Adephaga)

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Printed in England by Metcalfe & Cooper Limited, 10-24 Scrutton St., London E.C.2.

Volume 18. Part 3. *16th June*, 1961
pp. 161–224, 1 pl.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1
1961

Price Three Pounds

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 3 (pp. 161–224) 16th June, 1961

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Validation of the generic name *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 457 ;

(2) Designation of a type-species for *Conomelus* Fieber, 1866 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 468 ;

(3) Suppression of the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 724 ;

(4) Suppression of the generic name *Siredon* Wagler, 1830 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 730 ;

(5) Designation of a type-species for *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 881 ;

(6) Validation of the generic name *Anilius* Oken, 1816 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1046 ;

(7) Validation of the generic name *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 (Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1049 ;

(8) Designation of a type-species for *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1240 ;

(9) Designation of a type-species for *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1928 (Insecta, Mallophaga). Z.N.(S.) 1282 ;

(10) Designation of a type-species for *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1383 ;

(11) Suppression of the specific name *gulosus* (*Tylenchus*) Kühn, 1890 (Nematoda). Z.N.(S.) 1432 ;

(12) Suppression of the specific name *planiceps* (*Hyracodon*) Scott & Osborn, 1887 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1438 ;

(13) Validation of the generic name *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1844 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1457 ;

(14) Suppression of eight turtle specific names (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1459 ;

(15) Validation of the specific name *tigrina* (*Salamandra*) Green, 1825 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1460 ;

(16) Designation of a neotype for *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1465 ;

(17) Suppression of the specific name *dubia* (*Amphisbaena*) Rathke, 1863 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1466;

(18) Suppression of the specific name *erythronota* (*Salamandra*) Rafinesque, 1818 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1467;

(19) Suppression of the specific name *reticulata* (*Amphisbaena*) Holmer, 1787 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1468.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.

27 *March* 1961.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

CICADELLA LATREILLE, 1817: PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 457

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

For more than a hundred years prior to 1904 the genus typified by *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, was known universally by the name *Tettigonia* first proposed by Latreille in 1801, (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 261) As shown by Latreille in the same work (1804, *loc. cit.* **12** : 319), it was really an emendation of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. Abrég. Ins. Paris* **1** : 429). Latreille's name was a homonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Orthoptera) and in 1904, Jacobi (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Syst. **19**(6) : 778) renamed it *Tettigoniella* n.n. under which name the genus continued to be known until 1916 when Van Duzee (*Check List of Hemiptera of America North of Mexico* : 66) pointed out that the earlier name *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817 (*in* Cuvier's *Règne Animal* **3** : 406) was available for this concept. At the same time Van Duzee showed that the family name JASSIDAE as hitherto used by homopterists since 1858 (Stål, *Stettin Ent. Ztg.* **19** : 234) had been given the group name CICADELLAE by Latreille in 1825 (*Fam. nat. Règne Animal* : 427) which should therefore be called CICADELLIDAE instead of JASSIDAE.

2. The generic name *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817 had been overlooked by Kirkaldy in his Nomenclature of the genera of the Rhynchota (1900, *Entomologist* **33** : 265) presumably because as explained by China, 1939 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **4** : 584), it appears, at first sight, to have been used as a group name for the families MEMBRACIDAE, CERCOPIDAE and JASSIDAE (sens. lat.) taken together. Latreille, however, (*loc. cit.* : 401) divided up the Homoptera into three " families ", *Cicada* Oliv. (: 402), *Fulgora* Lin. Oliv. (: 404), and *Cicadella* (: 406), one of which (*Fulgora*) he calls a genus. Under *Cicadella* he gives five divisions, *Aethalions* Latr., *Ledra* Fabr., *Membracis* Fabr., *Cercopis* Fabr. and *Tettigonia*, which he apparently regarded as subgenera, since under *Aethalions* (: 406) he refers to " the following subgenera ". Van Duzee rightly maintained that one of these five subgenera should take the name *Cicadella* and appropriately assigned it to the subgenus *Tettigonia* which Latreille, in the 1829 edition of " Le Règne Animal ", refers to as " les Cicadelles propres ". *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, therefore became a synonym of *Tettigonia* Latreille, 1801, but as the latter name was preoccupied by the Orthopterous genus *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cicadella* Latreille took its place and had priority over *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904. The name *Cicadella* continued to be used in America in spite of the fact that Kirkaldy, 1900 (*Entomologist* **33** : 265) had contended that *Tetigonia* (spelt with one " t ") Geoffroy, 1762, validated by Fourcroy, 1785 (*Ent. Paris* **1** : 193) was available being different from *Tettigonia* L., 1758 (Orthoptera) by one letter " t ". Van Duzee, 1916 (*loc. cit.*) designated the type-species of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, as *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758.

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3. In his 1939 paper, China (*loc. cit.*) drew attention to the fact that the name *Cicadella* had been used previously by Duméril in 1806 (*Zool. Analyt.* (Paris ed.) : 266), but without inclusion of species. In the German edition, translated by Froriep and published at Weimar in the same year (1806), specific names were added to Duméril's genera and under *Cicadella* was given the single species *Cicada vittata* Linnaeus (a species of *Eupteryx*). This meant that the well-known nominal genus *Eupteryx* Curtis, 1831 (*Guide Brit. Ins.* **6** : 192), belonging to the Typhlocybidae, an important family of Jassoidea, became a synonym of *Cicadella* Duméril and *Cicadella* Latreille, belonging to an entirely different family, was left without an available name.

4. In 1945, China and Fennah (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11)**12** : 707) published a paper dealing with the nomenclatorial problem of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, *Tettigonia* Fabricius, 1755, and *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904. They took the view that *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, under Opinion 124 of the I.C.Z.N. did not have generic or subgeneric value as of 1758 and did not invalidate the subsequent use of *Tettigonia* as a generic name. Believing that Geoffroy's work (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris*, 1762) was based on the principles of binary nomenclature, they accepted *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, as a valid generic name quoting Opinion 46 as authority and, as Geoffroy did not fix a type-species they designated *Cicada aurita* L. (" le grand diable ") as the type-species of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy thereby retaining the genus in the JASSIDAE (i.e. CICADELLIDAE) but sinking the well-known genus *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803, as a synonym.

5. As *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904, was proposed as a *nomen novum* for *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762 [on the grounds that (a) it was a homonym of *Tettigonia* L. 1758; (b) that Geoffroy did not use binary nomenclature] it must take the same type-species as *Tetigonia* Geoffroy. Since the type-species usually associated with *Tettigoniella*—*Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1788, was not originally included in *Tetigonia* by Geoffroy it cannot be the type-species of *Tettigoniella*. China and Fennah therefore established a new genus *Tettigella* (: 711) for the reception of the species congeneric with *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, designating the latter species as type. China and Fennah made several mistakes in this paper which were corrected by them in the *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **13** : 191, March 1946.

6. In 1953 (Opinion 228) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed Geoffroy's 1762 work on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, and in 1954 (Opinion 299) the Commission validated the generic names *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, type-species *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Orthoptera) and *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803, type-species *Cicada aurita* Linnaeus, 1758 (Hemiptera) placing them on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. At the same time the generic names *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, *Tetigonia* Fourcroy, 1785, *Tettigonia* Fabricius, 1775 and *Tettigonia* Blanchard, 1852, were placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. These actions effectively removed the name *Tettigonia*, however spelt, from use in the Hemiptera-Homoptera, its place being taken by *Lyristes* Horvath, 1926 (*Ann. Mus. nat. Hungar.* **23** : 95) in the family CICADIDAE and by *Tettigella* China and Fennah, 1945, in the family CICADELLIDAE. *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904, being a new name

for *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, took the same type-species and consequently on the invalidation of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy became a synonym of *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803. Although *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803 were validated in Opinion 299, the family names based on them have not yet been placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology and action is now taken to remedy this (Paragraph 11(4) below).

7. In 1950, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner (Hamburg, Fuhlsbüttel) applied to the Commission for advice on the case of *Cicadella* Duméril, asking what should be done to bring *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, into use again. He believed that the selection of *Cicada vittata* L. by Froriep in 1806 as type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril was invalid because Duméril in establishing his genus *Cicadella* expressly excluded those species without ocelli and since the species *Cicada vittata* Linnaeus has no ocelli, neither it nor any other *Eupteryx* species, none of which has ocelli, could be selected as the type of *Cicadella* Duméril. This genus remained, he contended, without a type. Wagner expressed the view that it would be expedient to select as type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, the same species as is the type-species of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, namely *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758. He considered that the erroneous designation by Froriep was a case which could be dealt with under the proper interpretation of Article 30. II e., without reference to the Commission. He therefore published a note in *Bombus, faunistische Mitteilungen aus Nordwestdeutschland*, No. 63 : 270, Hamburg, April 1950, in which he pointed out that *Cicada vittata* could not be the valid type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril as it disagreed with the description. He designated instead *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 438).

8. Later he wrote to the Commission asking if his type designation for *Cicadella* Duméril in *Bombus* was valid and if so requesting the Commission to place this genus with type-species *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. If his designation was not to be regarded as valid he requested the Commission to use its plenary powers to designate *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus as type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril.

9. Mr. Francis Hemming proceeded to draw up an application for Wagner in the proper manner. Unfortunately he confused *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817 (*in* Cuvier *Règne Animal* **3** : 406) with *Cicadella* Duméril, 1817 (*Dict. Sci. Nat. Paris* **9** : 190) which last was an enlarged description of *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806. In this work, Duméril, in addition to the original unique type-species *Cicada vittata* L., included *Cicada viridis* L. *Cicada interrupta* L. and *Cicada ulmi* L. Hemming pointed out that Opinion 46 had been revised at the 13th International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948, in order that subjective taxonomic judgments affecting a species to be accepted as type-species might be eliminated. This, in effect, meant that *Cicada vittata* L. remained type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril, irrespective of the fact that this species possesses no ocelli and therefore does not agree with the generic description. Under the *Régles*, therefore, the disastrous transfer of the generic name *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, to the well-known genus *Eupteryx* Curtis, 1831, type-species by designation by Curtis, 1837 (*Brit. Ent.* **14** : pl. 640), *Cicada picta* Fabricius, 1794 (a junior subjective synonym of *Cicada atropunctata* Goeze, 1778, can only be avoided by

the use of the International Commission's plenary powers to suppress the name *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, in favour of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817. The case was held up owing to the lack of certain details then not available. It is now possible to complete the application.

10. The question of current usage is of importance here since the new name *Tettigella* China and Fennah, 1945 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **12** : 707) for *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, not *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, has been accepted and used in two important works :—

(a) Evans, J. W., 1947. A natural classification of Leaf-hoppers, Part 3 Jassidae (*Trans. Roy. ent. Soc. London* **98** : 164), and,

(b) Oman, P. W., 1949. The nearctic leaf-hoppers (*Mem. Ent. Soc. Washington* No. **3** : 61)

The name *Cicadella* Duméril has also been used by both the above authors in place of the old and well-known name *Eupteryx* Curtis. If *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, is suppressed then *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, again becomes available with *Tettigella* China and Fennah, 1945, as a junior synonym, while *Eupteryx* Curtis again comes into use. Since both *Cicadella* Latreille and *Eupteryx* Curtis have had family-group names based on them it will be necessary to take these into consideration. CICADELLIDAE and CICADELLINAE are available for use but EUPTERYGIDAE Kirkaldy, 1906 (*Haw. Sug. Plant Assoc. Exp. Sta. Bull.* **1** : 356) is a junior synonym of TYPHLOCYBIDAE Kirschbaum, 1868 (*Jahrb. d. Nassauisch Vereins f. Naturk.* **21** : 16), based on *Typhlocyba* Germar, 1833 (*Revue Entom.* **1**(4) : 180) type-species, by designation by Woodward, 1889 (*Psyche* 5 : 211), *Cicada quercus* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.* : 298). TYPHLOCYBIDAE and *Typhlocyba* have already been proposed for addition to the Official Lists in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 192.

11. There is something to be said for Wagner's point of view and it is certain that taxonomists using the works published before 1947 would prefer to retain *Cicadella* and *Eupteryx* in their old sense. If the Commissioners agree that the recent current usage initiated by Evans and Oman should be over-ruled, then it will be necessary for the Commission :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

- (a) *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Van Duzee, 1916, *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
- (b) *Eupteryx* Curtis, 1831 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Curtis, 1837, *Cicada picta* Fabricius, 1794 (a junior subjective synonym of *Cicada atropunctata* Goeze, 1778) ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

- (a) *viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cicada viridis* (type-species of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817) ;
- (b) *atropuncata* Goeze, 1778, as published in the binomen *Cicada atropunctata* ;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
  (a) CICADELLIDAE Latreille, 1825 (type-genus *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817);
  (b) TETTIGONIIDAE Krauss, 1902 (*Zool. Anz.* 25 : 541) (type-genus *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Insecta, Orthoptera);
  (c) LEDRIDAE Kirschbaum (*Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* 21/22 : 14) (type-genus *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803);

(5) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);
  (b) *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904 (a junior objective synonym of *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803);
  (c) *Tettigella* China & Fennah, 1945 (a junior objective synonym of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817);

(6) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
  (a) TETTIGONIDAE (correction by Dohrn, 1859, of TETTIGONIDES) Amyot & Serville, 1843 (type-genus *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762) (based on an unavailable generic name);
  (b) TETTIGELLINAE Evans, 1947 (type-genus *Tettigella* China & Fennah, 1945) (a junior objective synonym of CICADELLIDAE Latreille, 1825).
  (c) TETTIGONIELLIDAE Melichar, 1905 (type-genus *Tettigoniella* Jacobi, 1904) (a junior objective synonym of LEDRIDAE);
  (d) AMBLYCEPHALINAE China, 1939 (type-genus *Amblycephalus* Curtis, 1833) (based on a junior homonym of *Amblycephalus* Kuhl, 1826).

Since EUPTERIGIDAE Kirkaldy, 1906, is only a subjective synonym of TYPHLOCYBIDAE Kirschbaum, 1868, the name cannot be placed on the Official Index.

CONOMELUS FIEBER, 1866 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 468

By W. Wagner (*Hamburg, Germany*)

The object of the present application is to designate a type-species in accordance with current usage for the genus *Conomelus* Fieber, 1866, a genus based on a misidentified type-species.

2. In 1866 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **16** : 520) Fieber described the genus *Conomelus* with the single species *Conomelus limbatus* (Fabricius, 1794), but the species so named was not the *Delphax limbatus* of Fabricius.

3. By the kindness of Professor Tischler, Kiel, I had the chance to examine the types of Fabricius. In the Fabrician collection in the Zoological Institute at Kiel there are two females of *D. limbata* Fabricius. Both are macropterous and belong to the species that Boheman described as *Delphax lepida* in 1847. They agree with the descriptions of *limbata* given by Germar in 1818 and 1821. The synonymy of the species is as follows :

Fulgora limbata Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **4** : 6 (a junior primary homonym of *Fulgora limbata* Olivier, 1791, *Ency. méth.* **6** : 574)
Delphax limbata Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyngot.* : 84
Delphax limbata Germar, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* **3** : 211
Delphax limbata Germar, 1821, *Mag. Ent.* **4** : 105
Delphax lepida Boheman, 1847, *Öfv. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh.* **1847** : 265
Euconomelus lepidus Haupt, 1929, *Zool. Jahrb.* (Syst.) **58** : 212
Euconomelus lepidus Metcalf, 1943, *Gen. Cat. Hemipt.* **4**(3) : 264–267

4. *Conomelus limbatus* Fieber, 1866, is the species described by Germar, 1821 under the name *Delphax anceps*. Its synonymy is as follows :—

Delphax anceps Germar, 1821, *Mag. Ent.* **4** : 105
Conomelus limbatus Fieber (nec Fabricius), 1866 (*loc. cit.*)
Conomelus anceps Metcalf, 1943, *Gen. Cat. Hemipt.* **4**(3) : 259–264

5. The first species occurs in nearly the whole of Europe and in Western and Northern Asia. It is quite common and its valid name is *Euconomelus lepidus* (Boheman, 1847). The second species is very common in the whole of Europe and North Africa. In his catalogue Metcalf, 1943, cites this species from 207 papers.

6. It is thus proved that the genus *Conomelus* was founded on a wrongly determined type-species. Since it is such a well-known genus and such a common species is referred to it, and since it has been so widely used as though its type-species were *Delphax anceps* Germar, great confusion would be caused, and no useful purpose served, if it were now necessary to accept the true *Delphax limbatus* Fabricius as the type-species and a new generic name were published for *Delphax anceps*. It is therefore essential that valid force should be given to the established usage of this generic name. There are no family-group names based on either *Conomelus* or *Euconomelus*.

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7. I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Conomelus* Fieber, 1866 made prior to the ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate *Delphax anceps* Germar, 1821, to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Conomelus* Fieber, 1866 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Delphax anceps* Germar, 1821 ;
  (b) *Euconomelus* Haupt, 1929 (gender : masculine), type-species by original designation, *Delphax lepida* Boheman, 1847 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *anceps* Germar, 1821, as published in the binomen *Delphax anceps* (type-species of *Conomelus* Fieber, 1866) ;
  (b) *lepida* Boheman, 1847, as published in the binomen *Delphax lepida* (type-species of *Euconomelus* Haupt, 1929) ;

(4) to place the specific name *limbata* Fabricius, 1894, as published in the binomen *Fulgora limbata* (a junior primary homonym of *Fulgora limbata* Olivier, 1791) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

I wish to acknowledge the help of the late Prof. Z. P. Metcalf (Raleigh, N. Carolina, U.S.A.) and Dr. F. Ossiannilsson (Uppsala, Sweden) in clearing up the priority of the name *Fulgora limbata* Olivier.

CERASTES LAURENTI, 1768 (REPTILIA, SQUAMATA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N. (S.) 724

By the late Karl P. Schmidt and Clifford H. Pope (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago 5, Illinois, U.S.A.*) and Arthur Loveridge (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to preserve the name *Cerastes* for the North African and Arabian sand vipers currently known as *Cerastes vipera* and *Cerastes cerastes* (=*Cerastes cornutus*) in spite of the fact that the genus *Cerastes* as first established by Laurenti (1768, *Synopsis Reptilium* : 81) did not include either of the two species, *vipera* Linnaeus, 1758, or *cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, that were subsequently referred to it.

2. The genus *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, was established for eleven different species not one of which was called *typicus* or *typus*. These eleven species actually represented 10 different genera, seven of which were later listed by Fitzenger, 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 26). All these eleven species were in fact transferred to other genera leaving none in the original genus *Cerastes*.

3. In 1830, Wagler (*Nat. Syst. Amph.* : 178) redefined the genus so as to include only *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758. This species, however, was not one of those originally included by Laurenti in *Cerastes* so that under the Rules it cannot be the type-species.

4. The first valid type citation was by Féjerváry, 1923 (*Zool. Anz.* **56** : 173) who selected *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 220) as type-species of *Cerastes*. Since this species was already the type-species of *Psammophylax* Fitzinger, 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 26) (=*Trimerorhinus* Smith, 1847, *Illust. Zool. S. Africa* **1847** : pl. lvi), *Cerastes* Laurenti, long employed for the poisonous horned vipers of North Africa, became the correct name to apply to the group of more or less innocuous opisthoglyph Colubriids of East and South Africa.

5. Stejneger (1936, *Copeia* : 139), unaware of Féjerváry's action, designated *C. candidus* Laurenti, 1768 (*op. cit.* : 83) (=*Coluber naja* Linnaeus, 1758) as the type-species of *Cerastes* so that *Cerastes* would have become a synonym of *Naja* Laurenti, 1768. Stejneger's action, however, was invalidated by Féjerváry's prior designation of *rhombeatus* Linnaeus as the type-species.

6. In the same work (*op. cit.* : 141) Stejneger gives reasons for regarding *cleopatrae* Laurenti, 1768, as the type-species by tautonomy of *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768. If this were to be accepted, since *Aspis cleopatrae* Laurenti is a junior subjective synonym of *Coluber vipera* Linnaeus, 1758 (=*Cerastes vipera* auctorum), *Aspis* Laurenti would become the correct name for the vipers hitherto known as *Cerastes*.

7. On examination of the generic diagnoses and lists of species of *Cerastes* and *Aspis* in Laurenti's work, it is evident that these are quite meaningless assemblages and that the diagnoses and lists are self contradictory.

8. The wide currency of *Cerastes* for all the sand vipers results from its use in this sense in the two great comprehensive accounts of the snakes of the world—Duméril and Bibron, 1854, *Erpét. Gén.* 7(2) : 1438, and Boulenger, 1896, *Cat. Snakes British Museum* **3** : 501, and finally in the definitive account of the snakes of Egpyt, in the *Zoology of Egypt*, **1** Reptilia and Batrachia, by John Anderson (1898).

9. The loss of the name *Cerastes* for the sand vipers of North Africa would create great confusion for those working on snakes, whether taxonomists or not, in view of the medical implications of the anti-cerastes serum and the frequency with which the name *Cerastes* has appeared in medical and other literature. It seems to the writers that this is a clear case for the suspension of the Rules and a fiat decision by the International Commission.

10. We therefore propose the suppression of the names *Cerastes* and *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768 and the validation of *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830 (*Nat. Syst. Amph.* : 178) the type-species of which is *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.

11. We therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress :—
 (a) *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, for purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
 (b) *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768, for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the Law of Homonymy ;
(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following generic names :—
 (a) *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) ;
 (b) *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) ;
(4) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber cerastes* (type-species of the genus *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830).

SIREDON WAGLER, 1830 (AMPHIBIA, CAUDATA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 762

By Hobart M. Smith and Joseph A. Tihen (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

Herpetologists have long been aware that the generic name *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838 (*Classification der Batrachier* . . . , a pre-print of an identical work appearing in *Mem. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel* 2 (1840) : 57, 92 ; type *Lacerta subviolacea* Barton, 1804 (*Trans. amer. Phil. Soc.* 6(1) : 109)=*Lacerta maculata* Shaw, 1802 (*Gen. Zool.* 3(1) : 304)) is antedated by *Siredon* Wagler, 1830 (*Syst. Amphib.* : 209, 210, type *Siredon axolotl* Wagler, 1830=*Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789 (*Nat. Misc.* 9 : 343–4 ; also described in *Descr. Icon. Amph.* (2) : pl. 20, 1830)). E. R. Dunn and K. P. Schmidt, two of the leading herpetologists of the United States in the decades 1920–1950, were content (Smith, 1939, *Zool. Ser. Field Mus. nat. Hist.* 24 : 16–17) to regard the assemblage of species to which these names are referable as constituting two genera, primarily because fortuitously the earlier name *Siredon* falls with a small and relatively little-known group of Mexican species whereas the later name *Ambystoma* falls with the much larger and better-known group of species in the United States. The sole zoological justification for this solution was the supposed failure of species of *Siredon* normally to transform, and the capacity of all species of *Ambystoma* to transform at least under some natural conditions.

2. Tihen (1958, *Bull. Fla. State Mus.* 3(1) : 1–50, figs. 1–11) subsequently demonstrated that this grouping, adopted by most herpetologists during the past two decades, is zoologically unsound despite its nomenclatorial advantages. We hold that taxonomic arrangements should be dictated by zoological considerations, subject to conventional rules, and not by the vagaries of name priority, and that if an acknowledgedly useful name is endangered by application of the rule of priority the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should be invoked to preserve that name in accordance with the procedure officially established by the International Code for handling such situations.

3. The name *Ambystoma* is clearly so well established by long usage that it would be a grave mistake indeed now to change that name. The Zoological Record for 1955, for example, includes 87 entries for various aspects of *Ambystoma* ; 42 of those entries pertain to experimental work, and the remainder pertain to taxonomy, life history, distribution and ecology. In the past 20 years, well over a thousand entries for this genus must exist and for preceding decades additional thousands must exist for *Ambystoma* and for the invalid emendation *Amblystoma* Agassiz, 1846 (*Nomen. Zool.* (Rept.) : 2), popular for a century in the experimental literature.

4. K. P. Schmidt was of the same opinion as ourselves, namely that *Ambystoma* should be preserved at any cost ; and he had submitted a petition in 1956 to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature requesting

suppression of *Siredon* in order to validate *Ambystoma*. Unaware of his petition we independently investigated the same problem, uncovering in the process several other names antedating *Ambystoma*. Since our petition embraces his and is considerably more inclusive, the Secretary of the Commission has recommended that our petition be advanced in lieu of Schmidt's petition.

5. First the date of publication of *Ambystoma* must be established. In Engelmann's Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis the date of publication of Tschudi's work in which the generic name *Ambystoma* was first proposed is cited as 1838, and all herpetological compendia checked have accepted that date, some referring to the separate work (*Classification der Batrachier . . .*), others to the journal (*Mem. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel*). The indices of Sherborn and Neave, however, give the date of publication for the separate work as 1838, and that of the Journal in which the work appeared as 1840 (vol. 2 being for 1839 but not appearing until 1840). Finally, Schulze and Kükenthal's index gives only the date of publication for the journal, which is stated as 1839 (Volume for 1838). The date of publication of the journal is, in the present context, somewhat academic, however, since the Code recognizes preprints as acceptable as of the date of their publication, and, therefore, the date for *Ambystoma* Tschudi is properly 1838. That date should be cited only for the separate preprint ; the date for the journal article is apparently 1839 or 1840.

6. Data in support of these conclusions have very kindly been provided by Dr. Jean G. Baer of the Université de Neuchâtel, and Miss J. B. MacKenzie, Librarian of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University. Pertinent excerpts from their letters follow, reproduced by permission.

7. Dr. Baer writes : " Tschudi's paper appears in the Mémoires of the Society that were published in the year 1839.

" His introduction, written in Paris, Jardin des Plantes, and sent to Agassiz, is dated 30 November, 1837.

"At the end of his paper, p. 99, an addendum is dated 24 January 1838, i.e. about one month before sailing for South America.

" In the volume of Memoires, at the end of the plates there is an 'Anhang ' of one page and a half, without pagination, written by Agassiz in German. It is dated 29 September 1839, and mentions the fact that Count Musignano passed through Neuchâtel from Freiburg in Breisgau, and that he paged through Tschudi's memoir. This might imply that it had been already published. On the other hand, Agassiz was entrusted with the proof reading and the corrections, most of the plates being lithographed in his own establishment.

" In the Nomenclator Zoologicus, Agassiz lists *Ambystoma* Tsch. 1838. In the index, published 2 years later, we find *Amblystoma* (V. *Ambystoma* Tsch.) Rep. and *Ambystoma* Tsch. Rept. et Ad. 1838 (*Amblystoma*).

"At the end of Vol. II of the Memoires, is found an obituary of de Chaillet the botanist who died on April 29, 1839. It was first read at a meeting on November 20, 1839. This can only indicate that the volume was published after this date.

" What I cannot discover, however, is whether reprints were available of Tschudi's paper before the whole volume was published and whether these were distributed by Agassiz during Tschudi's absence in South America. It might be worth while to find out if such a reprint is not to be found in the Agassiz library at Harvard because this is the only place where it must be if it exists.

" I would, therefore, conclude that the vol. II of the Memoires was published in 1839 and probably after November 20 of that year. The date 1838 given by Agassiz might very well have been that for the proofs—all the more so, that Tschudi mentions in the annex that Duméril and Bibron are about to publish an identical classification of Amphibia and he claims priority for the new genera that he has established."

8. Miss MacKenzie writes : " Reference is made to your letter of June 3, 1960, where you question the date of publication of the generic name 'Ambystoma ' proposed by J. J. Tschudi. We have in our library a preprint of ' Classification der Batrachier, mit Berucksichtigung der fossilen Thiere, dieser Abtheilung der Reptilien, von J. J. Tschudi. (Aus dem zweiten Bande der Mémoires de la Société des sciences naturelles de Neuchâtel besonders abgedruckt).' : The imprint is dated ' Neuchâtel, in der Buchdruckerei von Petitpierre, 1838 '.

" Perhaps this preprint did not have wide distribution but I have located copies in the British Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Society of London, Libraries ".

9. *Axolotus* Jarocki, 1822 (*Zoologiia* . . . , **3** (Gady i plazy) : 179) is the earliest generic name, known to us, based upon any species included in *Ambystoma* by Tihen (*op. cit.*) and other recent authors. In an accompanying petition (1961, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 216) we selected, from the three species included by Jarocki, *Siren pisciformis* Shaw, 1802 (*Gen. Zool.* **3**(2) : 612, pl. 140) =*Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789, as the type-species of *Axolotus*.

10. Next follows *Philhydrus* Brookes, 1828 (*Prodr. Syn. Anim. Brookesian Mus.* : 16), type-species by monotypy *Siren pisciformis* Shaw, 1802.

11. *Siredon* Wagler, 1830 (*Syst. Amph.* : 209, 210) follows, with type-species, by monotypy, *Siredon axolotl* Wagler, 1830 (cited as *Siredon axolotl* Cuvier but Cuvier does not actually use that name, rather simply the vernacular " axolotl ")=*Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789.

12. *Phyllhydrus* Gray, 1831 (Griffith's *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* **9**, *Syn. Spec.* : 108) is perhaps derived from Brookes' genus, but since no mention is made of it Gray's name should not be considered an emendation of *Philhydrus* Brookes. Type-species, by monotypy, *Siren pisciformis* Shaw, 1802.

13. *Axolot* Bonaparte, 1831 (*Giorn. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti* **49** : 77) was established without species, but with reference to Cuvier (presumably 1807, in Humboldt, *Rec. Obs. Zool.* **1** : 93), whose description of the " axolotl " is by his own statement based upon the same species as *Gyrinus mexicanus* and *Siren pisciformis*. Accordingly we hereby designate *Siren pisciformis* Shaw, 1802, as the type-species of *Axolot* Bonaparte, 1831.

14. *Sirenodon* Wiegmann, 1832 (*in* Wiegmann and Ruthe, *Handb. Zool.* (ed. 2) : 204), if construed as available as indicated in some of the generic indices, is a senior synonym of *Ambystoma*, having as type-species *Siredon axolotl* Wagler, 1830. In the same work, on the same page, appears another synonym, *Stegoporus* Wiegmann, which as a substitute for *Siredon* has the same

type, namely, *Siredon axolotl* Wagler, 1830.

15. A number of erroneous emendations of these five generic names have appeared and are of no present concern but are available if *Ambystoma* were to be split. They are *Phylhydrus* Swainson, 1839 (*Hist. Classif. Fishes* **2** : 94), and *Phyllidrus* Agassiz, 1845 (*Nomencl. zool. Rept. Amph.* : 6) both *pro Phyllhydrus* Gray, 1831 ; *Axolotes* Owen, 1844 (*Ann. nat. Hist.* **14** : 23), type *Axolotes guttata* Owen, 1844 = *Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789 ; and *Axolotus* Gray, 1850 (*Cat. Amph. Rept. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 49), attributed to Cuvier and Bibron but actually new as of that appearance, type *Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789.

16. Curiously, all seven of the generic names, including emendations, antedating *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838, have as type the species *Ambystoma mexicanum* (Shaw, 1789). It might be construed that this species is not congeneric with *Lacerta subviolacea* Barton, 1804 (type of *Ambystoma*), but Tihen (*op. cit.*) has thoroughly and convincingly documented the view that, if *Ambystoma* were to be generically partitioned even to his subgeneric level, *mexicanum* and *maculatum* would fall into the same genus. Only if the groups of that subgenus were elevated to generic (or subgeneric) rank would separate generic (or subgeneric) names become necessary for *mexicanum* and *maculatum*. In such case, we point out that with the suppression of the names antedating *Ambystoma*, 1838, *Phylhydrus* Swainson, 1839, would be the earliest available name for the *mexicanum* group.

17. The family name AMBYSTOMATIDAE was first proposed, we believe, by Hallowell, 1856, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **8** : 11, in the form AMBYSTOMIDAE. This was corrected to AMBYSTOMATIDAE by Tihen, 1958 (*op. cit.* : 20), as is required by the rules for formation of the family name from the genitive plural stem (-stom . . . , -stomat . . .).

18. Accordingly we now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    (a) *Axolotus* Jarocki, 1822 ;
    (b) *Philhydrus* Brookes, 1828 ;
    (c) *Siredon* Wagler, 1830 ;
    (d) *Phyllhydrus* Gray, 1831 ;
    (e) *Axolot* Bonaparte, 1831 ;
    (f) *Sirenodon* Wiegmann, 1832 ;
    (g) *Stegoporus* Wiegmann, 1832 ;

(2) to place the generic name *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Lacerta subviolacea* Barton, 1804, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
    (a) *maculata* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Lacerta maculata* ;
    (b) *mexicanus* Shaw, 1789, as published in the binomen *Gyrinus mexicanus* ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :

- (a) the seven generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
- (b) *Amblystoma* Agassiz, 1846 (an invalid emendation of *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838);

(5) to place the family name AMBYSTOMATIDAE (correction of AMBYSTOMIDAE) Hallowell, 1856 (type-genus *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(6) to place the family name AMBYSTOMIDAE Hallowell, 1856 (type-genus *Ambystoma* Tschudi, 1838) (an invalid original spelling for AMBYSTOMATIDAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *BLANKAARTIA* OUDEMANS, 1911. Z.N.(S.) 330.

(see volume 17, pages 301–312)

By D. A. Crossley, Jr. (*Health Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A.*)

It is evident from the amount of material published that the Commission must take action. Aside from all interpretations of the Rules, I believe that less confusion will result if action outlined in Paragraph 24 (Alternative 21a) is taken by the Commission. In addition, I believe this action would be more consistent with the Rules. I have recently (1960) published a paper using the genus *Blankaartia* in the manner of Alternative 21a.

By Robert Domrow (*Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya*)

In the matter of *Tragardhula* v. *Blankaartia*, I write to support alternative 21(b) as adopted by Drs. Evans and Southcott, whose views on *bequaerti* Mr. Womersley tells me he is prepared to accept. I believe the actions called for in paragraph 25 to be the logical answer to this vexed problem. They simply seek to give legal force to the clearly stated intentions of the authors of the two genera in question. I consider, with Col. Traub (paragraph 10), that the type of genus is a species rather than a name. This alternative is further bolstered by Mr. Womersley's lectotype designations (paragraph 17).

Alternative 21(a), adopted by Drs. Fuller, Wharton and Audy, seeks apparently to perpetuate an unhappy usage in their recent, admittedly useful checklists. However, as Fuller and Wharton admit (paragraph 9), the subject is esoteric, and there is no danger of confusion. I am unable, therefore, to support the reversal of the original author's intentions called for in paragraph 24.

APHIS LINNAEUS, 1758, ITS TYPE-SPECIES AND THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME DERIVED FROM IT (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 881.

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present case concerns proposals to use the Plenary Powers to designate a type-species for the nominal genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758, and to place the family name APHIDIDAE, so spelt, on the Official List. The case was first submitted to the Commission in January 1949 by Professor F. C. Hottes of Grand Junction, Colorado, and was registered, on 10 January, 1949, as Z.N.(S.) 385. In dealing with it Mr. Francis Hemming found that it would not be possible to place the family-group name based upon the generic name *Aphis* Linnaeus on the Official List of Family-Group Names until a decision had been arrived at as to the form which should be adopted for it. Documents dealing with this aspect of the case were registered as Z.N.(S.) 881 and on Mr. Hemming's retirement the latter registered number was adopted for the file.

2. Professor Hottes in his original application pointed out that although Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.*, *Tabl. gen.* : 300) indicated *Aphis ulmi* Linnaeus as the type of the genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 451) this species had not been accepted by aphid taxonomists who had universally recognised as the type-species *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 451) which had been indicated by Latreille in [1802–1803] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 264). Hottes requested the Commission to use the Plenary Powers to declare *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus, 1758, the type of the genus *Aphis* and to place the generic and specific names on the Official Lists.

3. In his letter of acknowledgement Hemming pointed out that in 1924 in Opinion 79 the Commission ruled that Lamarck, 1801, is not to be accepted as a work fixing the type-species of genera. Nor was it possible to accept Latreille, [1802–1803], as having fixed the type validly by citing *A. sambuci* as an " exemple ".

4. On 1 April 1949 the Commission received from Dr. Hottes a fresh draft of the application. Here he brought forward Latreille's 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 421) citation of *Aphis millefolii* Fabricius as the type at the same time explaining its non-availability on the grounds that it was not an originally included species. Hottes showed that the first valid type-selection was by Curtis, 1835 (*Brit. Ent.* **12** : 577) who cited *Aphis tiliae* Linnaeus as the type-species. However, as stated by Hottes, great confusion would arise if this species were to be considered as the type of *Aphis* since it has not been placed in that genus for a hundred years or more. Hottes continued by saying that Westwood, 1840 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, *Synops.* : 118) cited *Aphis rosae* Linnaeus as the type-species of the genus *Aphis* but this species is now generally considered to be the type of the genus *Macrosiphum* Passerini. Rondani, 1848 (*Nuovi Annali delle Scienze Naturali* (2)9 : 34) also regarded *Aphis rosae* as the type-species. Passerini (1860, *Gli Afidi* : 28)

appears to be the first worker to designate *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Aphis* but of course his designation was antedated by that of Curtis. Various invalid fixations by Oestlund, 1886 (*A. mali* Fabricius), Van der Goot, 1913 (*Aphis evonymi* Fabricius), Swain, 1919 (*Aphis rumicis* Linnaeus) etc. were quoted by Hottes but *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus appears to be the species most generally supported, being accepted by Kirkaldy 1905, Del Guercio 1907, Wilson 1910, Baker 1920, Davidson 1927, Theobald 1927, Börner 1930 and Gillette & Palmer 1932. Hottes believed that great confusion would result if a species, other than one belonging to the genus *Aphis* as at present constituted, were to be considered the type of the nominal genus *Aphis*. He therefore requested the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus as type-species of the genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758 and to place the generic name *Aphis* and the specific name *Aphis sambuci* on the Official Lists.

5. On 10 February 1954, Hemming wrote to Hottes explaining the long delay, due to various causes, in dealing with his *Aphis* case, and promising publication in the near future. On 5 December, Hemming wrote again to Hottes explaining that as a result of the Copenhagen Congress of Zoology it was now necessary to place the family-group names involved in a case on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology and the invalid family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology. As the family was known under various names especially APHIDAE and APHIDIDAE it would be necessary to decide which was of the greater merit. Hemming asked Hottes to supply a list of the various spellings of this name and an appreciation of the relative merits of the names APHIDAE and APHIDIDAE.

6. Hemming then wrote to Canon L. W. Grensted (Classical Adviser to the Commission) asking for his opinion of the linguistic merits of the spellings APHIDAE and APHIDIDAE. Professor Grensted drew attention to his writings on this subject in 1946 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **82** : 34–35 and 246–247) and 1947 (*op. cit.* **83** : 141). Mr. F. Laing, aphidologist at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) at that time, had also written on this subject (*op. cit.* **83** : 227). Canon Grensted expressed the view that the two forms are equally acceptable although he indicated a personal preference for the form APHIDAE. He considered that the question should be settled by the Commission. Hemming then sought the advice of Dr. W. J. Hall, C.M.G., as Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology who would be able to advise as to the form of name most generally used in applied entomology. Dr. Hall stated that APHIDIDAE had been and was more widely used than either APHIDAE or APHIIDAE. Hemming wrote to Hottes on 9 December 1954 explaining the position and pointing out that the decision of the Commission would be certainly designed to validate majority usage rather than to enter into the niceties of linguistic requirements. Hottes replied that he was preparing an application to the Commission for settlement of the form of the family name based on *Aphis* and was making a list of the various spellings. This list was received in the Commission Office on 20 December 1954 and contained 43 references to the use of APHIDIDAE, 16 to APHIDAE and 2 to APHIIDAE as well as various obviously invalid spellings. Hottes application was not received until 5 March 1955.

7. On 8 August 1955 the Commission received a draft application from Mr. H. L. G. Stroyan, aphidologist, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Milton Road, Harpenden, Herts. (Z.N.(S.) 1003) entitled " The Family-group name of the Plant-lice : APHIDIDAE versus APHIDAE ". Stroyan had been in correspondence with Dr. Hille Ris Lambers on this question. Stroyan's application was largely concerned with the linguistic evidence in favour of APHIDIDAE. He wrote : " Disagreement has arisen between workers who believe that the stem to be used in forming such family-group names should be *Aphid-*, on the grounds that Linnaeus indicated a plural Aphides at the time when he erected the genus *Aphis*, and workers who believe that the only correct stem is *Aphi-*, on the grounds that the only traceable genitive form of the mediaeval Greek word Aphis is an Ionic form Aphios, and that Linnaeus's plural Aphides was therefore wrongly formed ". There is no need to go into the details of the linguistic arguments here.

8. Owing to pressure of work in the office of the Commission, nothing further was done with the case in spite of various letters to Hemming from Hottes, requesting action. Stroyan also wrote to the Secretary in March 1958 asking what had become of his application. Hemming in his letter of explanation replied : " There are really two quite distinct problems involved, namely :—

" (1) What from the language point of view is the correct spelling for this family name ?

" (2) Which of the various spellings that have been employed is the one most generally used, either by specialists or in general textbooks, if the practice between the two is not the same ?

" Up to a few years ago the first of these questions would have been considered to the almost complete exclusion of the second. Today, however, the first of these questions is one which would be regarded in most groups as of importance chiefly as indicating the nature of the action, if any, needed to be taken by the Commission under question 2 ".

9. On 5 January 1960, Professor Hottes wrote to the Assistant Secretary as follows :—" It is now ten or more years since I sent Mr. Hemming a paper on the type of *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758. If there is little chance of this paper being published soon, please return it to me." The present paper is submitted in the hope of making amends for the long delay.

10. As the case consists of two separate applications, one of which was submitted by both Hottes and Stroyan, it has been thought better to summarize the applications than to publish them in full. Actually the case is relatively simple and there is little disagreement. It needs only (i) the designation, under the Plenary Powers, of *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus as the type-species of the genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, which species, although not the valid type according to the Rules, has been generally considered by aphidologists to be the type-species. Great confusion would result if any other species were to be designated as type. (ii) Since the family-group name in most common use is unquestionably APHIDIDAE (published as APHIDII) Latreille [1802–3] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Anim. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 263), it is only necessary to place this name, so spelt, on the Official List of Family-Group Names and other forms of spelling on the Official Index.

11. The action which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked to take is as follows :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all designations of a type-species for the nominal genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so to designate *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above, *Aphis sambuci* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *sambuci* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Aphis sambuci* (type-species of *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the family-group name APHIDIDAE (correction of APHIDII) Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
  (a) APHIDII Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) (an invalid original spelling for APHIDIDAE) ;
  (b) APHIDAE [Leach, 1815] (*Edinb. Ency.* **9** : 125–6) (type-genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) (an invalid spelling of APHIDIDAE) ;
  (c) APHIIDAE Baker, 1921 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **23** : 101) (type-genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) (an invalid spelling of APHIDIDAE) ;
  (d) APHIDINA Burmeister, 1835 (*Handb. Entom.* **2** : 85) (type-genus *Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758) (an invalid spelling of APHIDIDAE).

ANILIUS OKEN, 1816 (REPTILIA, SQUAMATA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. (Z.N.(S.) 1046)

By Dr. Jay M. Savage (*Dept. of Biology, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*)

In Opinion 417 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.*, 1956) it was ruled that no name published in volume 3 (Zoology) of Lorenz Oken's work *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* 1815-1816 acquired the status of availability by reason of being published in that work, since it was ruled that Oken did not apply therein the principles of binominal nomenclature. The work was formally placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title No. 33.

Specialists were invited, however, to submit to the Commission applications for validation under the plenary powers of any name published in it, the invalidation of which would in their opinion lead to confusion in the nomenclature of the group concerned.

In consequence the Committee on Zoological Nomenclature of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (Chairman, Dr. W. I. Follett) requested me to prepare a report on the status of the herpetological names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte.*

2. Below is given a list of the names of various amphibians and reptiles first proposed by Oken in the invalidated work. None of these names was in general use prior to 1900 because most authors rejected Oken's work as not being consistently binominal in nomenclature. Several herpetologists, most notably Dr. Leonhard H. Stejneger, revived some of Oken's names for amphibians and reptiles in the early 1900's. These workers seemed to be of the opinion that Oken's *Lehrbuch* conformed with the requirements of Article 25 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature with regard to provisions of section b (binominal nomenclature). Examination of Oken's book reveals that in the herpetological portion, at least, he is almost consistently binominal. Most of the apparent confusion in this section stems from his practice of listing *in seriatum* the major synonyms of each name immediately after the name accepted by him. The accepted names and the synonyms are given without indication of author and are separated from one another only by commas. This procedure doubtless accounts for the impression held by some workers that Oken's names are polynomials.

3. New genera of amphibians and reptiles proposed in Oken's 1816 *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte.*

Amyda ..	.. 348
Anilius ..	.. 284, type genus of a family-group taxon.
Berus ..	.. 234
Bombina ..	.. 207
Discosomus ..	.. 310
Draco ..	.. 273, a homonym of *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758.

Herpeton	282
Propus	287
Pterodacytylus	312, spelled *Petrodactylus* in index ; homonym of *Pterodactylus* Rafinesque, 1815.
Scinci	300, spelled *Scincorum* in index
Sirene	187, homonym of *Sirene* Link, 1794
Tapaja	295, spelled *Tapaia* in index
Zygnis	284

4. New specific and subspecific names of amphibians and reptiles proposed in Oken's 1816 *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte.*

cruciger, Bufo	209
galliwasp, Scincus	299
graecus, Stellio	202
grisea, Lacerta	303
italicus, Stellio	204
lancifer, Trigonocephalus	270
lepidopus, Bipes	286
ocellatus, Draco	277
oryzicola, Berus	248
pelamys, Hydrophis	279
trimeresurus, Coluber dipsas	263

5. Fortunately, only three of Oken's generic names and none of the specific or subspecific names have been utilized in herpetology since 1900. The generic names are :

Amyda
Anilius
Bombina (placed on the Official List in Opinion 453).

The names *Amyda* (: 514) and *Bombina* (: 50) were revived in Stejneger's (1907) *Herpetology of Japan and adjacent territory* (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* no. 58). The family name ANILIIDAE is also mentioned (: 255) indicating that Stejneger recognized the generic name *Anilius.* All three generic names have been frequently used since that date.

In view of these facts there seem to be three possible recommendations that might logically be presented to the Commission :

(1) Recommend that all Oken's new names be accepted as meeting the requirements of Article 25b. This would necessitate that a considerable number of Oken's names be given priority over many long established and familiar names. All but three of Oken's names have never been used and there seems to be little advantage in reviving his long-rejected names.

(2) Recommend that the entire herpetological section be ruled unavailable as not complying with Article 25b. This would invalidate without question all of Oken's names and little confusion would result in that it would be known that all Oken names in herpetology were unavailable. In addition it would prevent any appeal to precedent by subsequent workers who might wish to revive individual names in

Oken with the argument that some names had already been conserved. In the event that this procedure was followed, the two generic names generally utilized since 1907 (and still unavailable) would be replaced as follows :—

Amyda = *Trionyx* Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809 or *Aspidonectes* Wagler, 1830.
Anilius = *Ilysia* Hemprich, 1820

There is at present much confusion concerning the application of the names *Trionyx*, *Aspidonectes* and *Amyda* and this problem will ultimately have to be decided by the International Commission. An application (Z.N.(S.) 229) has already been submitted. The nomenclatural status of the name is in such a state of flux that it would be even less confusing to suppress the name than to conserve it.

(3) Recommend that the two generic names *Amyda* and *Anilius* in general use since 1907, be validated and all other Oken names be rejected.

6. None of the three alternatives listed above seems to me to solve completely the problem of the status of Oken's herpetological names. It has seemed proper, however, to acquaint the Commission with the possible ways in which this problem might to handled so that Commissioners might have full data for their decisions. It is recommended that the Oken herpetological names made unavailable by Opinion 417 should all be placed on the Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names with the exception of *Anilius* Oken, 1816, which, inasmuch as it is the type genus of a family-group taxon, should be validated by use of the plenary powers, and *Amyda*, which must be dealt with separately.

7. This report has been accepted by the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists who hereby request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature—

(1) to use its plenary powers to validate *Anilius* Oken, 1816.

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Anilius* Oken, 1816 (gender : masculine), type species by monotypy *Anguis scytale* Linnaeus, 1758 (validated by the plenary powers in (1) above).

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *scytale* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Anguis scytale* (type-species of *Anilius* Oken, 1816, validated in (1) above).

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group name ANILIIDAE Stejneger, 1907 (type genus *Anilius* Oken, 1816) ;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology all the names listed in paragraph 3 (above), except *Anilius*, *Amyda* and *Bombina*, which were made unavailable by the invalidation of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* 1816 in Opinion 417 ;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology all the names listed in paragraph 4 (above) which were made unavailable by the invalidation of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* 1816 in Opinion 417.

PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME *PANOPEA* MÉNARD DE LA GROYE, 1807 (MOLLUSCA : BIVALVIA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN RELATED PROPOSALS.

Z.N.(S.) 1049

By H. E. Vokes (*Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*)
and L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The main object of the present application is the stabilization of the form of the generic name which has hitherto been known by the alternative renderings *Panopea*, *Panopaea*, and *Panope*. The opportunity is taken to suggest the addition of certain names mentioned in the discussion to the appropriate Official Lists or Indexes.

2. The taxonomic genus to which the names just mentioned have been applied was originally described by Lamarck (1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* : 83) under the name *Glycimeris*, the type-species by monotypy being *Mya glycimeris* Born. Since 1898, when Dall revived the neglected name *Glycymeris* Da Costa (1778, *Hist. nat. Test. Brit.* : 168) for the genus of Bivalvia which up to then had usually been known by the name *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* : 87) (a homonym of *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778), *Glycimeris* Lamarck has been rejected as a virtual homonym of *Glycymeris* Da Costa. At the Copenhagen Congress in 1953, however, the decision was reached that generic names were to be treated as distinct even when differing by only one letter. *Glycymeris* Da Costa is in current use by almost all workers, and to avoid the confusion that would undoubtedly exist if an attempt were made to revive the name *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, for a genus belonging to the same molluscan class, the Commission is now asked to suppress this Lamarckian name, by use of the plenary powers, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

3. The genus *Glycymeris* Da Costa, which it is now suggested should be placed on the Official List, was established with a single included nominal species named as *Glycymeris orbicularis*, in the synonymy of which was cited *Arca glycymeris* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 695) (the reference given was to the 12th edition, 1767). *Arca glycymeris* is therefore the type-species of *Glycymeris* by absolute tautonymy.

4. The generic name *Panopea* was first published by Ménard de la Groye in April 1807 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **9** : 135) with two included species, *P. Aldrovandi* Ménard and *P. Faujas* [sic] Ménard. The earliest publication of the name *Panope* in a scientific periodical was by the same author in July, 1807 (*J. Physique* **65** : 114), with the same two included species. Dall (1912, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **10** : 34), however, called attention to the existence of a pamphlet by Ménard bearing the date January, 1807, and consisting of a longer version of the second of the two papers just cited. In this pamphlet the generic name is spelt " *Panope* ", and Dall therefore concluded that this should be adopted in preference to " *Panopea* ".

5. Two questions arise concerning this pamphlet. Was Dall justified in accepting it as a publication, and can any reliance be placed on the date " Janvier, 1807 " printed on it ? There is no copy in any library in Great Britain, so that its existence was overlooked by Sherborn and Neave.

Madame S. Freneix, who has very kindly made enquiries in France, informs us that there is a single copy in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, but none in any of the other libraries (Bibliothèque Nationale, Sorbonne, École des Mines, Société Géologique de France) where she has enquired. Madame Freneix has also ascertained that a copy passed through the hands of a Paris bookseller in 1954, but there is no record of its purchaser. The Museum copy has annotations in the handwriting of Ménard which include a page reference to the paper published in the Museum *Annales* in April 1807. Dall stated that his copy was annotated by Ménard with a reference to the same published paper, but did not mention if the exact pagination was given. It thus appears that, of the three copies of the pamphlet which have been traced, one and probably two did not leave Ménard's hands until after the publication of his paper in the *Annales* in April 1807, while no information is available about the third. The pamphlet is not recorded in the *Journal typographique et bibliographique*, an entry in which would have justified its acceptance as a publication and have indicated the date when it was circulated.

6. The applicants consider that the date and circumstances of issue of the pamphlet are so uncertain that there is little justification for accepting the name " *Panope* " in preference to the much more widely used rendering " *Panopea* ". The Commission is therefore asked to rule that the name *Panope* with the included nominal species *P. Aldrovandi* and *P. Faujas* were not validly published in January, 1807, and to place the name *Panopea* on the Official List of Generic Names. The type-species, designated by Children (1823, *Quart. J. Sci.* **14** : 84), who spelt the name *Panopaea*, is *P. aldrovandi* Ménard (a junior objective synonym of *Mya glycimeris* Born, 1778 (*Index Mus. Caes. Vind.* : 10)). The invalid emendation *Panopaea*, first introduced by Lamarck (1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **5** : 456) should, like *Panope*, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected Generic Names.

7. A further reason for the rejection of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, is that Lamarck did not adhere to its original usage, but in 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 126) transferred the name to the taxonomic genus of Bivalvia typified by the species *Mya siliqua* " Chemnitz ", more properly attributed to Spengler (1793, *Skrivt. naturhist. Selskabet* **3** : 48). This later usage of the name *Glycimeris* became at one time fairly widespread, but at present the generic name *Cyrtodaria*, usually attributed to Daudin, is applied by the great majority of authors to the genus typified by *Mya siliqua*. It is, therefore, recommended that *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1801, a homonym of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, should also be placed on the Official Index of Rejected Generic Names.

8. The authorship and type-species of *Cyrtodaria* require discussion. Daudin is usually cited as its author, but he published only the vernacular name " Cyrtodaire " in the short note (1799, *Bull. Soc. philomat. Paris* **22** : 170) in which the genus was described. He gave a short diagnosis of the genus and cited three species which he included in it by the names under which they had been described by their original authors. Reuss (1801, *Repertorium Commentationum* : 351) listed the genus under the Latin name *Cyrtodaria* and gave a reference to Daudin's paper of 1799 which serves as an " indication " of the characters of the genus and establishes Reuss as its author. Reuss did not,

however, cite any species under the genus from which a type-species could be selected, and it is not permissible (in view of Declaration 15 of the Commission) to regard the three species which Daudin had included in " Cyrtodaire " as being included in *Cyrtodaria* by Reuss. To determine the type-species of *Cyrtodaria* it is, therefore, necessary to ascertain when a nominal species was first assigned to this genus, attributed to its correct author (i.e. to Reuss rather than to Daudin). Gray (1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 190) cited *Mya siliqua* as type-species of *Cyrtodaria* Daudin, but this must be ignored. Grant and Gale (1931, *Mem. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist.* **1** : 429) cited " *Cyrtodaria siliqua* Daudin " as the type of *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, but Daudin described no such species. As no valid type-designation for *Cyrtodaria* Reuss seems to exist, we hereby designate *Mya siliqua* Spengler, 1793 as the type-species of this nominal genus.

9. *Glycymeris* Da Costa is type-genus of the family GLYCYMERIDAE Stewart, 1930 (*Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. spec. Publ.* **3** : 70). Prior names for the same family-group taxon, based, however, on nominal genera subjectively synonymous with *Glycymeris* were AXINAEINAE H. & A. Adams, 1858 (type-genus, *Axinaea* Poli, 1791, *Test. Sicil.* **1** : Introd. 32, type-species, by subsequent designation by Gray, 1847, *Arca pilosa* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 1143) and PECTUNCULINAE Dall, 1898 (*Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci.* **3** : 607) (type-genus *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799, *non* Da Costa, 1778). It is now recommended that GLYCYMERIDAE should be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names and that PECTUNCULINAE should be placed on the Official Index of Invalid Family-Group Names. The name AXINAEINAE, as the oldest available name for the family, will have to be suppressed under the plenary powers if GLYCYMERIDAE is to be preserved. The generic name *Tuceta* Röding, 1798, *Mus. Bolten.* **2** : 172 (type-species, designated by Dall, 1909, *Arca pilosa* Linnaeus) is an objective synonym of *Axinaea* and should be placed on the appropriate Official Index of Rejected Names. *Panopea* was made the type-genus of a family PANOPEIDAE by Stewart (1930, *Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. spec. Publ.* **3** : 294), but is included by the great majority of authors in the family HIATELLIDAE Winckworth, formerly known as SAXICAVIDAE Swainson. *Cyrtodaria* is also currently included in the HIATELLIDAE and has never been the type-genus of a family.

10. It has been mentioned above that *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778, is a senior homonym of *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799. Jukes-Brown (1911, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **9** : 250) designated *Pectunculus capillaceus* Da Costa (a junior subjective synonym of *Venus exoleta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 688) as the type-species of Da Costa's genus, which is now considered to be a subgenus of *Dosinia* Scopoli, 1777, belonging to the family VENERIDAE. It is recommended that *Pectunculus* Da Costa and *Venus exoleta* should be placed on the appropriate Official Lists.

11. Application is hereby made for the Commission :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :
    (a) the generic name *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, and
    (b) the family-group name AXINAEINAE H. & A. Adams, 1858 ;

(2) to rule that the pamphlet *Mémoire sur un nouveau genre de coquille bivalve-équivalve, de la famille des Solénoides intermédière aux Solens et aux Myas* (*etc.*) issued by Ménard de la Groye and dated January 1807, is to be regarded as not having been published until after April 1807 ;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, April 1807 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Children, 1823, *Panopea aldrovandi* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 ;
  (b) *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, 1801 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation in the present application, *Mya siliqua* Spengler, 1793 ;
  (c) *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778 (gender : feminine), type-species, by absolute tautonymy, *Arca glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
  (d) *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Jukes-Brown, 1911, *Pectunculus capillaceus* Da Costa, 1778 ;
  (e) *Axinaea* Poli, 1791 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Gray, 1847, *Arca pilosa* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *glycimeris* Born, 1778, as published in the binomen *Mya glycimeris* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807) ;
  (b) *siliqua* Spengler, 1793, as published in the binomen *Mya siliqua* (type-species of *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, 1801) ;
  (c) *glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Arca glycymeris* (type-species of *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778) ;
  (d) *exoleta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus exoleta* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778) ;
  (e) *pilosa* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Arca pilosa* (type-species of *Axinaea* Poli, 1791) ;

(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above ;
  (b) *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1801, a junior homonym of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799 ;
  (c) *Panope* Ménard de la Groye [after April] 1807, an incorrect spelling for *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, April 1807 ;
  (d) *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799, a junior homonym of *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778 ;
  (e) *Tuceta* Röding, 1798, a junior objective synonym of *Axinaea* Poli, 1791 ;

(f) *Panopaea* Lamarck, 1818, an unjustified emendation of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 ;

(6) to place the specific name *orbicularis* da Costa, 1778, as published in the binomen *Glycymeris orbicularis* (a junior objective synonym of *glycymeris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Arca glycymeris*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology ;

(7) to place the name GLYCYMERIDAE Stewart, 1930 (type-genus *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(8) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :

(a) AXINAEINAE H. & A. Adams, 1858 (type-genus *Axinaea* Poli, 1791), as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above ;

(b) PECTUNCULINAE Dall, 1898 (type-genus *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799), invalid because the name of its type-genus is a junior homonym.

DASIOPS RONDANI, 1856 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1240

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

History of the Case

This case was first submitted to the Commission by Dr. Günter Morge (Institut für Forstzoologie der Humboldt-Universitat, Eberswalde bei Berlin) on the 7th July 1957.

2. The genus *Dasiops* was introduced by A. E. Rondani in 1856 (*Dipterologiae Italicae Prodromus* **1** : 120). The genus was described in a key to the group Loncheina Rondani. Under *Dasiops* Rondani were the following words :—

" Spec : Typ. { *Dasiops loncheus* mihi.
Lonchea dasiops Mgn."

According to Dr. Morge, *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani is a new species without description and is usually considered as a *nomen nudum*, so that in effect *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856 is monobasic with the sole species *Lonchea dasiops* Meigen as the indication validating the genus. But Rondani misspelled both generic and trivial names of Meigen's species which is properly *Lonchaea dasyops*. In spite of the error in spelling there is no doubt that Rondani was referring to Meigen's species. According to a strict application of the Rules *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen is the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856 on two counts, monotypy and tautonymy. Morge, however, argued that the spelling *dasiops* is an erroneous subsequent spelling of *dasyops* and therefore has no separate status in nomenclature. In this case the valid spelling of the trivial name is *dasyops* which is not exactly tautonymous with *Dasiops* Rondani. This is immaterial since *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani is a *nomen nudum* making " *Lonchea dasiops* " Meigen the type-species of *Dasiops* by monotypy.

3. Dr. Morge stated that *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen is the type-species of *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934 (*in* Lindner's *Flieg. palaearkt. Reg.* **43** : 26) by original designation so that *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny is an objective junior synonym of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856. If, therefore, *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen is accepted under the Rules as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani, that generic name will have to be used for an entirely different concept from that now associated with it in current usage. Dr. Morge, however, was confident that Rondani, in 1856, had wrongly identified *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen. He considered that Rondani had not based *Dasiops* on two species but on one, his own *Dasiops loncheus*, giving "*Lonchea dasiops* " Meigen only as a synonym of it. In 1874 Rondani (Dipterologiae Italicae Prodromus (8) ; *Bull. Soc. ent. Ital.* **6** : 272) wrote " sp. 1. *D. loncheus* Rndn. 1856 (exclus sinon.) ". He did not then include *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen among the other synonyms of that species.

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4. In 1956 and 1957, Morge studied Rondani's collection in Florence and Bologna (Italy), both the private and the, so-called, official collection.* He found no specimens labelled " *Lonchea dasiops* Mgn.," and none representing the true *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen. All the specimens in Rondani's collections labelled *Dasiops loncheus* were found to be identical with *Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen and to represent a group entirely different from *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny and its type-species *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen.

5. Dr. Morge considered that the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani should be that species mentioned by Rondani in 1856 and fully described by him as *Dasiops loncheus* in 1874 when he became aware that it was not synonymous with *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen as he had thought it was in 1856 when it was known to Rondani only from the description. Morge was convinced that *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen could be considered as having been wrongly synonymized, by Rondani, with *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, owing to the statement in his 1874 work " exclus sinon. ".

6. Dr. Morge also pointed out that Coquillett in 1910 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** : 531) had designated *Chortophila lasiophthalma* Macquart as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856. Unfortunately there is a compositor's error in Coquillett's designation, *Dasiops* being spelt *Dasiopa*. Morge believed that this would affect the validity of the type-species designation for *Dasiops*. He also thought that because *Chortophila lasiophthalma* was not an original species of *Dasiops* it could not be the valid type-species. But Coquillett wrote in brackets "(as *loncheus* new species) " thereby virtually citing *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1856 as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani and sinking it at the same time as a synonym of *Chortophila lasiophthalma* Macquart, 1835 (Roret's *Suite à Buffon, Diptères* **2** : 329). Dr. Morge, however, believed that Coquillett's designation was invalid and asked the Commission to use the plenary powers :—

(a) to reject *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen, 1826 (*Syst. Beschr. Zweifl. Insekt.* **5** : 308), misspelled by Rondani " *Lonchea dasiops* Mgn.", as the type-species of the genus *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856, and

(b) to validate *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1874 (=*Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen, 1826) as type-species of the genus *Dasiops* Rondani, in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus.

7. Mr. Francis Hemming acknowledged Dr. Morge's application on the 19th July 1957 and asked for fuller references and fuller information on details of taxonomy and current usage. On 3rd August 1957 the Secretary of the Commission received in duplicate from Dr. Morge a revised and enlarged application. Additional points made were :

(a) that if the Rules were strictly followed and *Lonchaea dasyops* regarded as the type-species of *Dasiops* then the generic name *Dasiops* Rondani must be used for a genus (currently known as *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934), which is clearly and entirely different from that known in current literature as *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856.

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* In recent years Dr. Morge has also visited other Italian Museums where Rondani types might be expected to exist, except the Naples Museum, but has found only extra-palaearctic species.

(b) The genus known in current literature as *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856, would have to be called *Arctobiella* Coquillett, 1902 (type-species *Arctobiella obscura* Coquillett, 1902), a name previously used only by Coquillett (*J. New York Ent. Soc.* **10** : 188)*.

Morge gave a list of authors using the name *Dasiops* Rondani to exemplify current usage. All of these had spelt the name erroneously as *Dasyops*.

8. Hemming acknowledged the receipt of Morge's fresh application on the 14th August 1957, and on the 19th August received a letter from Morge requesting him to alter the gender of *Dasiops* Rondani from masculine to feminine because it was clear from the original description of the genus that the termination *-ops* must be an abridgement of *-opsis* and therefore should be regarded as feminine. Hemming replied that although under one of the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953, names ending in *-ops* and *-opsis* are to be treated as being feminine, this rule had given rise to considerable difficulty since it was found that names with such terminations had always been treated as masculine. Hemming wrote :—" In these cases the Commission I think has used, or is likely shortly to use, its plenary powers to direct that the gender to be used for generic names in question shall be the gender normally attributed to them by specialists in the groups in question. This action is considered necessary in order to prevent a disturbance of an unnecessary and pedantic character in existing nomenclatorial usage." He asked Morge to let him know what gender of *Dasiops* was predominant and received the reply (19th September 1957) that the name *Dasiops* had been predominantly treated as feminine in gender but that Rondani had orginally regarded it as masculine. Hemming acknowledged this letter and promised to investigate the position and to inform Morge as soon as the position was a little clearer. He referred this question to Canon L. W. Grensted who promised to investigate the question. On the 10th October 1957 the Commission received a long report from Canon Grensted, in which the conclusion he reached was that words ending in *-ops* were masculine not feminine.

9. On the 14th March 1958 the Commission received a letter from Dr. Morge reporting that his Monograph of Palaearctic Lonchaeids (Diptera) was nearly finished and asking if his application could be dealt with before the Colloquium in July. Secretary Hemming acknowledged this and pointed out that pressure of work involved in preparations for the Colloquium in connexion with the XVth International Congress of Zoology prevented progress being made with Morge's case. On the 28th March the Commission received from Dr. Morge a duplicate copy of the *Dasiops* case together with an application for a Declaration to be made by the Commission as to what is the correct spelling of a generic name in a case of absolute tautonymy which involves a misspelling of the specific name, that is to say should Rondani's generic name based on *dasyops* Meigen be spelt *Dasyops* and not *Dasiops* and should

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* Dr. Morge has recently informed me that since this case was written up he has found that the earliest available name for this taxon is *Lasiophtalma* (sic) Lioy (1864 *Atti Inst. Veneto* (3) **9** : 1037), type-species *nigrovirescens* Lioy which therefore replaces *Arctobiella* Coquillett, 1902. This fact was published in Morge's *Monographie der palaearctischen Lonchaeidae*, 1959. *Lasiophtalma* has only been used by Lioy and by Bezzi (1891).

"*Lonchea dasiops* Mgn" so spelt by Rondani be considered as an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen. Hemming acknowledged the receipt of these documents and stated that he proposed to hand over the case to Mr. Melville.

10. On the 20th May 1958, Melville wrote to Morge reaffirming the masculine gender of *Dasiops* and suggesting that Rondani only proposed the specific name *loncheus* in order to avoid the tautonymous binomen *Dasyops dasyops* or as he would have incorrectly spelt it, *Dasiops dasiops*. Melville wrote :—" In the meantime, there has grown up a practice whereby the nominal species *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen, 1826 (which is by strict application of the *Règles*, the type-species of *Dasiops*) has come to be regarded as taxonomically distinct from the taxonomic species *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1856, which is currently treated as the type-species of *Dasiops*. Indeed according to your application, Rondani misidentified his material in the first place." Melville wanted more information on whether the specific name *loncheus* Rondani was in fact the oldest available name for the taxon to which it is applied and also whether *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1874 was a subjective or an objective junior synonym of *Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen, 1826. He also wanted details of the family group name Lonchaeidae and of any family group names that might have been based on the name *Dasiops* or *Dasyops*.

11. On the 8th July, the Commission received Morge's reply to Melville's letter. He agreed that the gender of *Dasiops* was masculine ; pointed out that everywhere in Rondani's works Rondani considered *loncheus* Rondani and *dasyops* Meigen to be synonymous ; declared *latifrons* Meigen to be the oldest available name for *loncheus* Rondani on the basis of comparison of type-specimens (subjective synonymy) ; indicated that the type-genus of the family group Lonchaeidae was *Lonchaea* Fallén, 1820 ; and declared that there were no family group names based on the generic name *Dasiops* or *Dasyops*.

12. Pressing affairs of the Colloquium and the Zoological Congress held in London and the illness of Mr. Francis Hemming prevented anything more being done, although Dr. Morge was himself present at the Colloquium. On the 26th August, Dr. Morge wrote expressing the hope that his case would be dealt with soon. Mr. Melville replied that the case was held up owing to full time work being done on editing the new International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

13. In March, 1959, there appeared in *Beiträge zur Entomologie* **9** : 1–92, Dr. Günter Morge's " Monographie der palaearktischen Lonchaeidae ". On pages 12–16, Morge, in a note on Nomenclature and synonymy, gave a survey of his case which as he said had not yet been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. He expected that the International Commission would use its plenary powers to reject *dasyops* Meigen as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani and to declare that the type-species was *latifrons* Meigen (=*loncheus* Rondani). He listed a number of subjective synonyms of *Dasiops* Rondani.

14. The publication of Morge's Monograph means that students of the Lonchaeidae will use this valuable work and it is therefore very desirable to validate Morge's action, officially, in order to avoid further confusion.

The Present Situation

15. It is obvious from the above history that, according to a strict interpretation of the Rules, the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani must be "*Lonchea dasiops* Mgn" (=*Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen) by monotypy since *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1856, is a *nomen nudum*. As will be seen above, however, Morge believes that Rondani misidentified *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen which he knew only from Meigen's description. The absence of any specimens of the true *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen in Rondani's collections at Florence and Bologna supports this view. Morge considered that the wrongly identified *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen was only given by Rondani as a synonym of his *Dasiops loncheus* and he regarded the described species *Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1874 (Dipt. Ital. Prodromus 8, *Bull. Soc. ent. Ital.* **6** : 272) as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856. Rejecting subjective reasoning the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani must be "*Lonchea dasiops* Meigen", that is *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen. If as Morge submits this nominal species was wrongly identified by Rondani, then the only means by which the species currently considered to be the type of the genus *Dasiops* (in place of *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen) can be designated is by the use of the plenary powers of the Commission. Rondani's misspelling of *dasyops* and questions of tautonymy are immaterial in this case.

16. Also if *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen were to be regarded as the type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani then *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934 (Lindner's *Flieg. palaearkt. Reg.* **43** : 26) would become an objective junior synonym of *Dasiops* Rondani, and the latter name would have to be used for an entirely different generic concept from that now associated with it in current usage. A strict application of the rules would in fact give rise to greater confusion than uniformity. The name *Dasiops* Rondani has been in general use by Dipterists since Scudder, 1882, who was the first to use the spelling *Dasyops*, presumably tautonymous with *dasyops* Meigen, but for a genus different from that typified by *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen, which is the type-species of *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934. The subjective synonyms given by Morge in his paper need not be considered in this application to the Commission.

17. The action which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked to take is as follows :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of a type-species for the nominal genus *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856, made prior to the ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen, 1826 (=*Dasiops loncheus* Rondani, 1874) to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

  (a) *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lonchaea latifrons* Meigen, 1826 ;

  (b) *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Lonchaea dasyops* Meigen, 1826 ;

  - (c) *Lonchaea* Fallén, 1820 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1840, *Musca chorea* Fabricius, 1781;
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—
  - (a) *latifrons* Meigen, 1826, as published in the binomen *Lonchaea latifrons* (type-species of *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856);
  - (b) *dasyops* Meigen, 1826, as published in the binomen *Lonchaea dasyops* (type-species of *Chaetolonchaea* Czerny, 1934);
  - (c) *chorea* Fabricius, 1781, (*Sp. Ins.* 2 : 444) as published in the binomen *Musca chorea* (type-species of *Lonchaea* Fallén, 1820);
- (4) to place the family-group name LONCHAEIDAE Becker (type-genus, *Lonchaea* Fallén, 1820) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:—
  - (a) *Dasiopa* Coquillet, 1910 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856);
  - (b) *Dasyops* Scudder, 1882 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Dasiops* Rondani, 1856);
  - (c) *Lonchea* Rondani, 1856 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Lonchaea* Fallén, 1820);
- (6) to place the specific name *dasiops* Rondani, 1856, as published in the binomen *Lonchea* [sic] *dasiops* (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *dasyops* (*Lonchaea*) Meigen, 1826) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *EUCERAPHIS* WALKER, 1870. Z.N.(S.) 1363.

(see this volume, pages 83–84)

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

I have received a reprint from the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* Vol. 18, Part 1, Dec. 1960, Z.N.(S.) 1363, published by D. Hille Ris Lambers and H. L. G. Stroyan. I would like to comment upon this application as follows:—

This case is quite clear. The only obscure point is the real identity of *Aphis betulae* Linnaeus, which is however certainly not the species for which Walker used this name. Therefore, I quite agree with the two authors of the application in question and wish to support their request.

By Clyde F. Smith (*School of Agriculture, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C., U.S.A.*)

I wish to support the request of Dr. Hille Ris Lambers and H. L. G. Stroyan. I consider the facts as put forward to be clear, concise, straight-forward, and reasonable. Positive action on the case presented by Dr. Hille Ris Lambers and Dr. Stroyan would clarify what has been a very confused problem.

HARRISONIELLA BEDFORD, 1928: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (INSECTA, MALLOPHAGA). Z.N.(S.) 1282

By Theresa Clay and G. H. E. Hopkins
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London and Tring*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate, as type-species of the genus *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929 (Mallophaga), the species generally accepted as such, thereby avoiding the serious confusion which would inevitably result from the application of the normal provisions of the *Règles* to this case, in which there is conclusive evidence that the nominal type-species of the genus was misdetermined.

2. The genus *Harrisoniella* was erected by Bedford (1929, *Rep. vet. Res. S. Africa* **15** : 529). The genus was described and the type-species was stated to be " *Esthiopterum diomedeae* (Fabricius) ". Immediately following the description of *Harrisoniella* there is a heading " 1. *Harrisoniella diomedeae* (Fabricius) ", followed by a reference to the original description of *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius and five references to supposed redescriptions of which four are under the name *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel and the fifth is to a name which, if it does not refer to a nymph of *ferox*, applies to the nymph of a taxon which is not more than subspecifically distinct from the latter. This list is followed by particulars of certain specimens in Bedford's collection which he considered to be *H. diomedeae* (Fabricius).

3. The genus *Perineus* Harrison, 1936 was erected in a paper published by Thompson (1936, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10)**18** : 41) the type-species being stated to be *Lipeurus nigrolimbatus* Giebel, 1874 (*Insecta epizoa* : 233). Harrison's name is not mentioned in this paper, but his manuscript was published posthumously (Harrison, 1937, *Sci. Rep. Aust. Antarctic Exped.* (C) **2**, part 1) ; in this work *Perineus* is described on p. 28 and the description is identical with that published by Thompson except for the inclusion of three words which Thompson omitted ; a footnote on p. 5 claims Harrison's authorship* for certain other generic names published by Thompson from Harrison's manuscript.

4. Nearly all the members of both genera (as generally interpreted) occur on albatrosses, and all belong to the elongate type of Ischnocera adapted for life on the back and wings of the bird. On most albatrosses there are two species, one of which (hereafter called A) is very large (about 8 or 9 mm. long) and is almost wholly blackish in colour when adult, while the other (B) is much smaller and mainly white with black margins.

5. The original description of *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius, 1775 (*Systema Entomologiae* : 808) is, as to be expected at that date, excessively brief and the

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, pt. 3. June 1961.

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* **About this time Thompson admitted to me that Harrison was in fact the author of the manuscript which he, Thompson, had published.—N. D. Riley.**

type material is lost. Only superficial characters are mentioned in the description but these are enough to exclude the possibility that Fabricius's material belonged to type A and are entirely consistent with the probability that it belonged to type B. The host-record is " *in Brasiliae diomedeis* ".

6. Dufour (1835, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **4** : 669, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2) described and figured as *Philopterus diomedeae* (Fabricius) a male and a nymph (called a female) of type A.

7. Giebel (1867, *Z. ges. NatWiss.* **29** : 195) described as *Lipeurus ferox* a specimen of type A.

8. Piaget (1880, *Pédiculines* : 334) suggested, correctly, that *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867, is the same as *L. diomedeae* "(Fabricius)" of Dufour, 1835, and Taschenberg (1882, *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* **44** : 145) placed both *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius and *Philopterus diomedeae* Dufour in the synonymy of *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, together with another species described by Dufour which does not belong to either of the genera under discussion. This incorrect identification of *diomedeae* Dufour with *diomedeae* Fabricius was generally accepted for very many years and is the cause of all the subsequent confusion. Until 1916, the name *Lipeurus ferox* was in general use for the composite, but Harrison (1916, *Parasitology* **9** : 133, 134) placed *ferox* Giebel in *Esthiopterum* as a synonym of *E. diomedeae* Fabricius ; he did not mention *diomedeae* Dufour.

9. Hopkins (1946, *Entomologist* **79** : 4–7) discussed the question of the type-species of *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929, and pointed out that, although *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius is a species of type B, Bedford's description of the genus applies to type A and definitely excludes type B, while all the references given by him, except that to the description of 1775, are to descriptions of members of type A ; moreover, Hopkins had seen Bedford's collection and had confirmed that the only specimens in it which were labelled *Harrisoniella diomedeae* (Fabricius) were of type A and were specimens of the species described by Giebel as *Lipeurus ferox*. It is, therefore, beyond all possible doubt that the species intended by Bedford as the type-species of *Harrisoniella* was *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867 (*Philopterus diomedeae* Dufour, 1835, not *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius). Hopkins took the view that it is in accordance with commonsense and with the spirit of the *International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature* to accept as type-species of a genus the species that the author had before him when describing the genus rather than that which he erroneously supposed himself to have, and therefore that the type-species of *Harrisoniella* is *Esthiopterum diomedeae* (Dufour *et auctorum*, not of Fabricius). This view has been accepted by subsequent authors with one exception (see para. 11), and in particular was expressed in the only comprehensive modern list of the Mallophaga (Hopkins and Clay, 1952, *Checklist of the genera and species of Mallophaga* : 165). Hopkins's view was in complete accord with Opinion 168 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 421) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, which dealt with the question of misdetermined type-species of genera and which had supplemented and superseded Opinion 65 on the same subject, since the relevant portion of Opinion 168 read " *in the absence of evidence to the contrary*, it is to be assumed that the original author of a genus correctly identified the species assigned by him thereto " (the

italics are ours). The same qualifying phrase, placed by us in italics, is contained in the resolution passed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158), but the qualifying words were deleted in 1953 (*Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature* : 68, para. 127). The effect of this change, so far as the taxa under discussion are concerned, was that under strict application of the Rules the type-species of *Harrisoniella*, which (in view of the conclusive evidence of a misdetermination of the nominal species designated as type) had been a species of type A must now be taken to be a species of type B, since Bedford must be assumed to have identified *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius, 1775, correctly in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary.

10. Clay (1940, *Sci. Rep. British Graham Land Exped.* **1** : 299–302, figs. 1, 2, 4a, 5a, 6a) redescribed *Perineus diomedeae* (Fabricius, 1775) and proposed as neotype a male in the British Museum (Natural History), slide No. 309, obtained in São Paulo, Brazil, from *Diomedea m. melanophris* Temminck.

11. Von Kéler (1956, *Beitr. Ent.* **6** : 532–534) disagrees with the actions of Clay and Hopkins on several grounds. First he claims that the matter of misidentified type-species of genera was settled by Opinions 65 and 168, ignoring the inconclusive nature of the former and the qualifying words in the latter (which supplements and supersedes Opinion 65) and the fact that these qualifying words were not deleted until 1953. Next he claims that the species Fabricius had was possibly a straggler, not an albatross-parasite, but shows his own degree of faith in this argument by continuing to use *diomedeae* Fabricius for the species represented by Clay's proposed neotype. Von Kéler's final argument is that, on morphological grounds, *diomedeae* Fabricius, together with most of the other albatross-infesting species which have been referred by all other recent authors to *Perineus* are not congeneric with *Perineus nigrolimbatus* (Giebel, 1874) but with *Harrisoniella ferox* (Giebel, 1867).

12. The question of whether *Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius is congeneric with *Perineus nigrolimbatus* (Giebel) or with *Harrisoniella ferox* (Giebel) or with neither is clearly a matter of opinion with which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature cannot deal. But it is obvious that all arguments on the subject will be vitiated and intense confusion will result so long as there is any doubt as to the identity of the species described by Fabricius as *Pediculus diomedeae* and while some authors regard as type-species of *Harrisoniella* the large blackish species (*Lipeurus ferox* Giebel or *Philopterus diomedeae* Dufour, 1835, *nec* Fabricius, 1775) which Bedford had before him when he described the genus, while others consider it to be the small and mainly white species (*Pediculus diomedeae* Fabricius, 1775) which he, relying on an old misidentification which had been accepted by later authors, wrongly supposed himself to have. The former view, though in accordance with Opinion 168, which was in force when it was published, and though it has been accepted by all subsequent authors with one exception, was made incorrect by the alteration of the Rules made in 1953.

13. To avert the otherwise inevitable confusion, we ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take the following action :—

(1) use its plenary powers, under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for the determination of the type-species of genera based upon misidentified type-species, to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929, made prior to the decision now proposed, and to designate *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers as proposed in (1) above, *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867 ;
  (b) *Perineus* Harrison, 1936 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Lipeurus nigrolimbatus* Giebel, 1874 ;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *diomedeae* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Pediculus diomedeae*, the species so named to be interpreted by the neotype proposed by Clay in 1940 ;
  (b) *ferox* Giebel, 1867, as published in the binomen *Lipeurus ferox* (type-species of *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929) ;
  (c) *nigrolimbatus* Giebel, 1874, as published in the binomen *Lipeurus nigrolimbatus* (type-species of *Perineus* Harrison, 1936).

14. No family-group names are based on the generic names *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929, and *Perineus* Harrison, 1936.

PUNTIUS HAMILTON, 1822 (PISCES): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1308

By J. J. Hoedeman (*Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands*)

The object of the present application (first submitted in January 1958) is to ask the Commission to give a Ruling confirming the validity of a type-designation for the genus *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822 (*An Account of the Fishes found in the River Ganges and its Branches* : 310), proposed as a division of the genus *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, and given full generic rank by Bleeker in 1863 (*Atlas Ichthyologique* **3** : 27). Hamilton as original author did not designate or indicate a type-species ; Bleeker, as first reviser selected the nominal species *Cyprinus sophore* Hamilton, 1822 (*loc. cit.*) as type-species of the nominal genus *Puntius*.

2. *Puntius* contained among the original nominal species *Cyprinus puntio* Hamilton, 1822 (*op. cit.* : 318). It was maintained by Smith, 1945 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **188** : 165) that this species was, according to the Code, the type-species of *Puntius* by absolute tautonymy. However, the words *Puntius* and *puntio* are not absolutely identical as is necessary for the application of the rule in question. There is between those two names virtual tautonymy and there is a recommendation in the Code that an author should, if possible, designate such a species as the type of a genus ; but a recommendation is not a rule and there is no question but that Bleeker's designation of *sophore* as the type of *Puntius* is valid.

3. If Smith's opinion were accepted, moreover, the genus *Puntius* would be left with a very doubtful status. According to Hora & Mukerji, 1932 (*Rec. Indian Mus.* **36**(3) : 369–370) the status of *Cyprinus puntio* Hamilton, 1822, is doubtful, as they concluded " Under the name *Cyprinus puntio* Hamilton described a small species from the ' ponds and ditches of the southern part of Bengal ', and a reference to his ' Original Notes ' shows that the species was obtained by him at ' Luchipur ' and Calcutta. Unfortunately it has never been taken from Bengal since Hamilton's time, and the original description is very meagre and inadequate. No illustration of the species exists in Hamilton's published or manuscript drawings. In the circumstances it is very difficult to be certain of the identity of Hamilton's *puntio* and the species must be regarded as a *species inquirendum* ".

4. The above conclusion of two eminent ichthyologists very familiar with the fishes from India, I believe, cannot be ignored. Schultz's statement (1957, *Tropical Fish Hobbyist* **5**(4) : 15) that " Day, 1870 (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, London, p. 100) redescribed *Barbus puntio* " and that " Hora & Mukerji . . . also recognize this species as *Barbus puntio*, which definitely gives it taxonomic status ", is not true and is wrongly interpreted. Hora & Mukerji, on the contrary, state that there is no reason to suppose that the forms described by Hamilton and Day are conspecific.

5. The first author to select a type-species for *Puntius* was Bleeker, 1863. In his division Systomi of the Cyprinid fishes Bleeker elevated

Hamilton's name *Puntius* to the rank of a genus, and after this generic name gave a full diagnosis, concluding with the remark : type-species *Cyprinus* (*Puntius*) *sophore* Hamilton, 1822. Those early workers like Bleeker, being much more familiar with the works of their fellow scientists of the time than we can ever be, must have had a very good reason for designating *sophore* type-species instead of *puntio*. This reason no doubt was that *sophore* is one of the best defined of Hamilton's species, the only one occurring on the page where the name *Puntius* was introduced, and the first one of the included species. *Cyprinus puntio* was referred to on page 318 as one of the last-mentioned of the series. From the way Bleeker used to work, we may conclude that he thought *sophore* to be the nominal species agreeing most with what he believed to be typical for Hamilton's genus *Puntius*.

6. This view, that is, the adoption of Bleeker's selection of the type-species of *Puntius*, is objected to by Smith (*loc. cit.*) in the following words " Bleeker's course does not appear to have been sound. The subgenus *Puntius* should have represented the genus in *sensu stricto* ; that is, it should have agreed with the genotype in the special character (number of barbels) on which the genus was divided ". This division by Bleeker (*op. cit* : 27, immediately after the diagnosis of the genus) reads as follows :

Barbodes, 4 cirri, type-species *Barbodes belinka* Bleeker
Capoëta, 2 cirri, type-species *Capoëta amphibia* Valenciennes
Puntius, cirri nulli.

The type-species of each of the three subgenera is selected in perfect accordance with the Code, since *Cyprinus sophore* as type-species of the generic name *Puntius*, becomes automatically the type-species of the subgenus. The taxonomic diagnosis, cirri nulli (no barbels), for *Puntius* is also quite in agreement with the given type-species *sophore*. The number of barbels in *sophore* of Hamilton is none, and not four as supposed by Smith (*loc. cit.*) and Schultz (*loc. cit.*). This has for long been pointed out by Chaudhuri (1916, *Mem. Indian Mus.* **5**(4) : 436–437).

7. The International Commission is therefore asked :—

(1) to place the generic name *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Bleeker, 1863, *Cyprinus sophore* Hamilton, 1822, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(2) to place the specific name *sophore* Hamilton, 1822, as published in the binomen *Cyprinus sophore* (type-species of *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

LESTIS LEPELETIER & SERVILLE, 1828 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1383

By Paul D. Hurd, Jr. (*University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.*) and
Charles D. Michener (*University of Kansas, Lawrence, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate a type-species in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera).

2. *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (*Ency. méth.* (Ins.) **10** : 795, 799–800) was published with type-species *Centris muscaria* (Fabricius, 1804, *Syst. Piezat.* : 358) by original designation. The original publication of this specific name was as *Apis muscaria* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 386). As will be seen, the species intended by the original authors of the genus when employing this specific name was *Apis bombylans* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 386).

3. This is another instance of erroneous identification of the type-species of a genus, in which strict application of the Rules would result in the transfer of a generic name from one group of organisms to another. Lepeletier and Serville, based their genus *Lestis* on a putative single species represented by two specimens, a male and a female, contained in the entomological collection of the King of France (: 799 " L'espèce qui nous sert de type ne nous est connue que par deux individus, l'un mâle et l'autre femelle, faisant partie de la collection entomologique du cabinet du Roi ; . . . "). These specimens are not the Fabrician types. On page 795 these authors state, " Fabricius en créant le genre *Centris* dans son *Syst. Piez.* y rapporte trente-six espèces. Les nos. . . . 19 et 20 [*bombylans* and *muscaria*] sont les deux sexes d'une même espèce, type de notre genre *Lestis* ; . . . " On page 800, apparently exercising the principle of the first reviser, they selected *Centris muscaria* (Fabricius, 1804) (i.e. *Apis muscaria* Fabricius, 1775) as the name for the species and placed in synonymy *Centris bombylans* (Fabricius, 1804) (i.e. *Apis bombylans* Fabricius, 1775). Thus it is apparent that *Apis muscaria* Fabricius and not *Apis bombylans* Fabricius is the type-species of *Lestis*.

4. Smith, 1854 (*Cat. Hymenopt. B.M.* (2) : 364), subsequently stated that " The *Centris muscaria* of Fabricius is a *Xylocopa* ♂ ", and has treated *Apis bombylans* Fabricius, 1775, as a valid species of the genus *Lestis*, a status which all subsequent workers have recorded. A recent examination by Padre J. S. Moure of the type of *Apis muscaria* Fabricius, 1775, which is labelled from New Holland (Australia), has revealed that in reality it is a South American species of the genus *Xylocopa* and is assignable to the subgenus *Schönherria* Lepeletier, 1841. Fabricius, 1775, described this species without stating a locality but subsequently (1793, *Ent. syst.* : 339) he gives, " Habitat in nova Hollandia Mus. Dom. Banks.".

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5. If it were necessary under the Rules to assume that the Lepeletier and Serville designation is valid, then the well-known Australian carpenter bee genus (currently known as *Lestis*) is left without a name since the designated type-species is a South American species. Moreover it would become necessary to transfer and apply the name *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville to the New World subgenus *Schönherria* Lepeletier, 1841, since they are taxonomically (zoologically) equivalent. Such action would not only cause confusion in the nomenclature of these genera, but would also run directly counter to the intentions of Lepeletier & Serville, which was to provide a generic name for the bees placed in the genus *Lestis*.

6. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Apis bombylans* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) to place the generic name *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Apis bombylans* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

   (a) *bombylans* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Apis bombylans* (type-species of *Lestis* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828) ;

   (b) *muscaria* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Apis muscaria*.

TRICHOCERA MEIGEN, 1803; PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY (INSECTA, DIPTERA). Z.N. (S.) 1407

By Christine Dahl (*Zoological Institute, University, Lund, Sweden*)

The object of the present application is to seek the addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of a well-known name in Diptera Nematocera, viz. *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803. The application is the result of the invitation to specialists to deal with certain names of Diptera established by Meigen, 1803, (cf. 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 31).

2. Meigen (1800, *Nouv. Class.* : 15) erected a genus *Petaurista* said to contain two " espèces ", but no species was named. Meigen's paper passed into oblivion and so did the name *Petaurista*, until it was reintroduced by Hendel in 1908 (*Verh. zool. bot. Ges.* **58** : 47). After him only Lindner (1930, *Flieg. pal. Reg.* **II**(1) : 11) used the name, selecting (p. 12) *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* **1** : 587) as the type of the genus and creating the family name PETAURISTIDAE (p. 11). *Petaurista* Meigen, however, falls as a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link (1795, *Beytr. Naturg.* **I** : 78, Mammalia, Rod.).

3. In 1803 (Versuch Gattungs Eint. europ. Zweifl., *Illiger Mag. Ins. Kund.* **2** : 262) Meigen established *Trichocera*. It is evident from the description that this name was intended to replace *Petaurista*. *T. hiemalis* de Geer, 1776, is the only originally included species, therefore the type-species by monotypy. *Trichocera* has been widely used, by numerous authors. It is the type-genus of the family TRICHOCERIDAE Crampton, 1924 (*Psyche* **31** : 239).

4. *Tipula hiemalis* was described by de Geer in 1776 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* **VI** : 360–361, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2). It has been claimed that this work is not binominal (cf. Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 166–173) and thus is not available. I feel, however, that the problem of *T. hiemalis* de Geer must be dealt with apart from the question of the availability of de Geer's work, since the species is widely referred to in the literature and has been dealt with by a great many authors.

5. An examination of the de Geer collection in the Riksmuseum at Stockholm revealed that no specimens of *Trichocera* remain. Under the label *Tipula hiemalis* there are three specimens of *Tipula pagana* Meigen (det. Dr. Bo Tjeder, Falun). It is clear, however, from de Geer's description and his illustrations, that he had a species of *Trichocera* before him. It is known that the de Geer collection was rearranged at least once and it seems very probable that the above tipulid specimens at such a rearrangement of the collection were placed under *T. hiemalis* accidently. These tipulid specimens are not available for the selection of the neotype. From a formal point of view the specimens in the de Geer collection might have to rank as syntypes. Since there is no doubt that they were not amongst the material used by de Geer for the description, it is herewith proposed that they should be set aside by the Commission under its plenary powers.

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6. Although de Geer's description proves that *T. hiemalis* is a species of *Trichocera* it does not allow a definite specific identification. Only in 1921 (*Tijdschr. Ent.* **64** : 86, fig. 125) de Meijere presented a detailed, illustrated revision of the species involved. He has to be regarded as the valid first reviser of the species. His opinion has been generally accepted and agrees well with what has been found at recent investigations on the Swedish fauna of TRICHOCERIDAE, which is of some importance since de Geer most probably described *T. hiemalis* from Central Swedish material.

7. For the stability of nomenclature it is convenient to select a Swedish specimen of *T. hiemalis* sensu de Meijere as the neotype of *T. hiemalis* de Geer and to deposit it in the de Geer collection in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm. I therefore designate as the neotype a pinned, male specimen, labelled as follows : Upl. Uppsala, Ultuna, 7.10.1949, Ossiannilsson leg. As regards the proposed designation of a Swedish specimen of *T. hiemalis* auct. as the neotype of *T. hiemalis* de Geer, I refer to the perfectly illustrated description of the species in question by de Meijere (1921, *op. cit.* : 86, fig. 125).

8. In 1803 (l.c., p. 263) Meigen established *Atractocera* with *Tipula regelationis* as the only included species and so the type-species by monotypy. There is no reference to a previous author of *regelationis* and it is evident that Meigen's species did not agree with Linnaeus's *Tipula regelationis.* The latter was established in *Systema Naturae* (1758 : 587) ; the diagnosis hardly enables a safe recognition of the genus but the extended description in *Fauna Suecica* (1761 : 434) clearly indicates a species of *Trichocera.* Therefore, it would have been convenient to regard *Tipula regelationis* (Meigen, 1803) as a species of Meigen and not as a citation of the Linnean species. This would mean that *Atractocera* would become a junior synonym of *Simulium* Latreille (1802–03) (*Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 426). In 1818 (*Syst. Beschr. europ. Zweifl. Ins.* **1** : 290), however, Meigen said that he had misidentified *Tipula regelationis* of Linnaeus in the 1803 paper, so it becomes evident that he was dealing with the Linnean species and put it as the only included species of his genus *Atractocera.* This means that, under the rules, the true *regelationis* becomes the type-species of *Atractocera.* Since *Tipula regelationis* is a species of *Trichocera* (an original specimen is still preserved in the Linnean collection of the Linnean Society in London), currently considered congeneric with *Tipula hiemalis* de Geer, *Atractocera* becomes a synonym of *Trichocera. Atractocera* has never been in use, so compared to *Trichocera* which has page-precedence it has to be rejected. The name *Atractocera* has never been placed as a synonym under *Trichocera* and was first dealt with as a synonym of *Simulium* by Latreille, 1809.

9. Although there is no doubt that *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus, 1758, is a species of *Trichocera* and although an original specimen is kept in the collections of the Linnean Society of London, its taxonomic status has not been definitely fixed. Therefore, it seems convenient not to place it on the Official List of Specific Names until this has been done.

10. The International Commission is therefore asked :—

(1) to set aside under its plenary powers the three specimens of *Tipula pagana* to be found under the name *Tipula hiemalis* in the de Geer

collection in Stockholm, and, having done so, to designate the above-mentioned male, labelled, Upl. Uppsala, Ultuna, 7.10.1949, Ossiannilsson leg., and placed in the de Geer collection in Stockholm, as the neotype of *T. hiemalis* de Geer, sensu de Meijere ;

(2) to place the generic name *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula hiemalis* de Geer, 1776, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *hiemalis* de Geer, 1776, as published in the binomen *Tipula hiemalis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the family-group name TRICHOCERIDAE Crampton, 1924 (type-genus : *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803) on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology.

The above application by Mrs. Dahl is supported by

Per Brinck, Ph.D.	Bo Tjeder, Ph.D.
(*Lund, Sweden*)	(*Falun, Sweden*)

TYLENCHUS GULOSUS KÜHN, 1890: PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 1432

By P. A. A. Loof (*Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen, Netherlands*)

The nematode genus *Pratylenchus* was erected by Filipjev in 1936 to include those species of the old comprehensive genus *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865, that were grouped around *Tylenchus pratensis* De Man, 1880, which species was designated typus generis. *Pratylenchus* species being morphologically very similar, great confusion arose during the first half of the twentieth century with respect to taxonomy and nomenclature. The genus was revised by Sher & Allen in 1953. Their work helped a great deal to promote order in the group, but left still some questions unsolved.

2. The following remarks concern the problem of the identity of *Tylenchus gulosus* Kühn, 1890, the species involved being *Tylenchus pratensis* De Man, 1880, *T. gulosus* Kühn, 1890, and *T. penetrans* Cobb, 1917.

History of the species concerned

3. *Tylenchus pratensis* was described in 1880 from the Netherlands. Its identity has been uncertain for a long period, many different species having been synonymized with it in the course of time. Thus Cobb (1927) synonymized it with *T. penetrans* Cobb, 1917 ; Steiner (1927) with *Aphelenchus neglectus* Rensch, 1924 ; T. Goodey (1932) with both the above and with *T. coffeae* Zimmermann, 1898 and *T. brachyurus* Godfrey, 1929 ; Steiner (1932) with *T. gulosus* Kühn, 1890. The first step towards settling the taxonomy of this group was the redescription of *Pratylenchus pratensis* (De Man) by Thorne (1949). Sher & Allen (1953) accepted his interpretation and re-established *P. coffeae*, *P. brachyurus* and *P. penetrans* as valid species, leaving only *T. gulosus* and *A. neglectus* in the synonymy of *P. pratensis*.

4. *Tylenchus gulosus* was described in 1890 by Kühn, and redescribed in 1894 by Fischer from Germany. As far as the writer knows, the name was never mentioned again until 1932, when Steiner synonymized it with *T. pratensis* de Man, under which name, however, he understood the species now known as *P. penetrans* (Cobb). *T. gulosus* Kühn, 1890 has remained in the synonymy of *P. pratensis* ever since.

5. *Tylenchus penetrans* was described from the U.S.A. in 1917. It was synonymized with *T. pratensis* De Man by Cobb (1927) and Steiner (1927) ; in 1932, Steiner added *T. gulosus* Kühn to the synonymy. When re-establishing *P. penetrans* (Cobb) as a valid species, Sher & Allen (1953) left *Tylenchus gulosus* in the synonymy of *P. pratensis*.

Status of Tylenchus gulosus

6. In his review of the genus *Pratylenchus* (Loof, 1960) the present author came to the following conclusions :

(a) The original description of *Tylenchus gulosus* is extremely poor and misleading, even taking into account that it was written seventy years ago ;

(b) *Tylenchus gulosus* apud Fischer (1894) is not identical with *P. pratensis* (De Man) but with *P. penetrans* (Cobb).

7. Fischer stated that he had this material checked by Kühn, who confirmed the determination as *Tylenchus gulosus*. This, however, does not amount to much, in the light of our present distinctions in the genus *Pratylenchus*. The phytopathological data supplied by Kühn (1890) argue against the conspecificity of Kühn's and Fischer's species. The identity of the former can in no way be deduced.

8. *Tylenchus gulosus* Kühn, 1890, antedates *T. penetrans* Cobb, 1917 and the strict application of the Law of Priority would demand that *T. gulosus* be the valid name for the species, since Fischer's species, a later usage of Kühn, is definitely conspecific with *T. penetrans*. The present writer thinks this undesirable. Although the name *penetrans* had been suppressed as a synonym from 1927 to 1953, it has come into general use since, especially in phytopathological literature, the species being a widespread parasite of many crops and of high economic importance. A very incomplete search in the literature (covering chiefly the Plant Disease Reporter and the Tijdschrift over Plantenziekten) yielded nearly fifty references from 1953 and 1958. The name *gulosus*, on the other hand, seems to have gone into complete oblivion since 1894.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *gulosus* Kühn, 1890, as published in the binomen *Tylenchus gulosus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the specific name *penetrans* Cobb, 1917, as published in the binomen *Tylenchus penetrans*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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PLANICEPS SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887 (*HYRACODON*): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AS A NOMEN DUBIUM (MAMMALIA). Z.N.(S.) 1438

By Horace E. Wood (*Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A.*)

Scott and Osborn, 1887 (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **13** : 170–171), proposed the name *Hyracodon paniceps* for a partial skull collected by Samuel Garman in 1880 in the White River group without data as to level or locality, but assumed to be from the Oligocene of the Big Badlands of South Dakota. The skull, a small one, was assigned to *Hyracodon* under the misconception that it was an adult. It was given a new specific name, " planiceps ", because of its wide flat head. The specimen was never figured and never restudied until now when it became apparent that it was a very young calf, and so not referable to *Hyracodon* but to a very much larger true rhinoceros.

2. The infantile characters, smooth cranial contours without a sagittal crest, unsealed sutures and very thin bones, along with the tooth pattern, indicate that it is the young of one of the Caenopinae, probably of the genus *Subhyracodon*. The teeth, dP 2–4 of both sides, of which the dP 4s are entirely unworn have the typical thin enamel of a milk dentition. They are large in proportion to the skull and rather more robust than those of any Oligocene calf known. There are general resemblances to *Subhyracodon occidentalis* calves in the American Museum Collections, but the teeth match more closely a calf lower jaw, A.M.N.H. 1112 referred to as *Subhyracodon tridactylus* (Osborn, 1893) (*Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **5** : 85–86). If this synonymy were demonstrated, the calf in question would have a priority of six years over *S. tridactylus*. However, this synonymy could not be proven conclusively unless or until a juvenile skull was discovered showing tooth replacement with indubitable *tridactylus* molars.

3. In view of the circumstances it would be pedantic and a disservice to substitute the name given to a baby animal from an unknown level for a long established name based on a nearly complete adult skeleton from a known level. In order to conserve the specific name *tridactylus* the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *planiceps* Scott & Osborn, 1887, as published in the binomen *Hyracodon planiceps*, for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the specific name *tridactylus* Osborn, 1893, as published in the binomen *Aceratherium tridactylum* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *planiceps* Scott and Osborn, 1887, as published in the binomen *Hyracodon planiceps* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

PNOEPYGA HODGSON, 1844 : PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (CLASS AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1457

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

In August 1837, Gould proposed the generic name *Microura* (*Icones Avium fasc.* **1** : expl. to Plate 5) for a wren-like bird from the Himalayas. The type, by monotypy, was *Microura squamata* Gould (loc. cit.), a junior synonym of *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson (Feb. 1837, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* **6** : 102, Nepal).

2. Hodgson in 1844 (*Zool. Misc.* : 82, June 1844) proposed the genus *Pnoepyga* with two valid included species (*rufiventer* and *albiventer*) and two included nomina nuda (*concolor* and *pusillus*). The genus was not described nor was a type-species designated, and therefore the 1844 description of the genus *Pnoepyga* always has been considered (though erroneously) a nomen nudum.

3. In 1845 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* **13** : 24) Hodgson fully described the new genus *Pnoepyga* and gave full descriptions of two additional species, *unicolor* and *pusillus*. " This reference has been recognized almost universally as the original account of the genus " (Zimmer & Vaurie, 1954, *Bull. British Ornithol. Club* **74** : 41), which is not surprising since Hodgson himself ignored his preliminary description of 1844. Sharpe, 1881 (*Cat. Birds B.M.* **6** : 301) designated the species *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson as type of *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1845.

4. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that Ehrenberg in 1831 (*Symb. phys.—Evert. Phytoz. Turbell.*, fol. b, [1]) had proposed the name *Micrura* for a species of nemertean worms (family Lineidae), and according to the classical usage of the period, *Microura* Gould, 1837 was considered a strict homonym of *Micrura* Ehrenberg, 1831. As a consequence, the name *Pnoepyga* has been consistently used in the standard ornithological literature since about 1860 for *albiventer* and its allies. The name *Microura* has been occasionally listed in synonymy (as preoccupied), and possibly accepted by an occasional writer, but all standard works such as the ' Catalogue Birds British Museum ', ' Sharpe's Handlist of Birds ', ' Fauna of British India ' (first and revised editions), Hartert (Palearctic Birds), Vaurie (Palearctic Birds), Chasen (Malaysia Birds), Delacour (Revision of Timaliidae, Malaysia), to mention only a few among scores of works published during the last 100 years, have consistently and universally adopted the name *Pnoepyga*. It is unlikely that there is a single ornithologist, except a few bibliographers and specialists in nomenclature, who would know to what bird the name *Microura* refers.

5. Yet according to the revised rules the grammatical equivalence of the Greek *ou* and the Latin *u* in words of Greek origin (*Μικρουρα*) does not make the generic names *Micrura* and *Microura* homonyms. The valid genus for *albiventer* would be *Microura*, if the revival of the name after 100 years of oblivion were not in direct contradiction to the Preamble of the Copenhagen Decisions (pt. 2, p. 22, 1953). Here is clearly a case that calls for the suppression of a forgotten name by use of the plenary powers of the Commission.

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6. Neither *Microura* nor *Pnoepyga* has served as the basis of a name on the family level. The genus *Pnoepyga* was long assigned to the family TROGLODYTIDAE (wrens), but is now believed to belong to the wren-babblers in the family TIMALIIDAE (Delacour, 1946, *L'Oiseau* : 16, 24).

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Microura* Gould, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1844 (gender : feminine), type-species by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1881), *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson, 1837, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *albiventer* Hodgson, 1837, as published in the binomen *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson, 1837, (type-species of the genus *Pnoepyga*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Microura* Gould, 1837 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS EIGHT SPECIFIC NAMES OF TURTLES (REPTILIA, TESTUDINES). Z.N.(S.) 1459

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M.*) and Heinz Wermuth (*Zoologisches Museum, Berlin*)

In making a general revision of the living turtles and tortoises of the world the applicants recently discovered a number of unwanted specific names in the ancient literature : after their original introduction into the literature these names had never been used by subsequent authors. In two papers, entitled " Versuch der Deutung einiger bisher übersehener Schildkröten-Namen " (*Zool. Beitr.* N.F. **2**(3) : 399–423, Berlin 1956) and " Status und Nomenklatur der Maurischen Landschildkröte, *Testudo graeca*, in SW-Asien und NO-Afrika " (*Senck. biol.* **39**(3-4) : 149–153, Frankfurt a.M. 1958) H. Wermuth tried to identify these long-forgotten names. Following the rules, eight of the names in question have to replace other well-known names in this group of reptiles. Therefore in the interests of stability of nomenclature it seems best to ask the International Commission to suppress them under the plenary powers and to place them on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. The individual cases are set out in the following paragraphs, and further information may be taken from the two publications cited above.

2. *Testudo viridi-squamosa* Lacépède, 1788 (*Hist. nat. Quadrup. ovip.* **1** : Synops. method., 92), and *Testudo mydas minor* Suckow, 1798 (*Anfangsgr. Naturgesch. Thiere* **3** : 30) are senior subjective synonyms of the well-known name *Lepidochelys olivacea kempii* (Garman, 1880) (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **6** : 123), designated the Atlantic Ridley Turtle.

3. The names *Testudo flava* Lacépède, 1788 (*Hist. nat. Quadrup. ovip.* **1** : Synops. method., 135, tab. 16), and *Testudo meleagris* Shaw, 1793 (*Natural. Misc.* : tab. 144) are senior subjective synonyms of the name *Emys blandingii* (Holbrook, 1838) (*N.A. Herpet., Descr. Rept. U.S.* (ed. 1) **3** : 35), which is in current use.

4. The name *Testudo planitia* Gmelin, 1789 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 1045) proved to be a senior subjective synonym of *Macroclemys temminckii* (Troost, 1835) (*in* Harlan, *Med. phys. Res.* : 158), the name in current usage for the Alligator Snapping Turtle.

5. *Testudo dorsata* Schoepff, 1801 (*Naturgesch. Schildkr.* : 158, tab. 34) is a senior subjective synonym of the name *Geoemyda punctularia* (Daudin, 1802) (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Rept.* **2** : 249).

6. *Testudo semimembranacea* Hermann, 1804 (*Observ. Zool.* : 219) is a senior subjective synonym of the well-known name *Trionyx sinensis* Wiegmann, 1835 (*Nova Acta Acad. leop.-carol.* **17** : 189).

7. *Testudo terrestris* Fermin, 1765 (*Hist. nat. Holland équinox.* : 51) is in conflict with two other names :

(a) Firstly, it is to be regarded as a senior subjective synonym of the name *Chelus fimbriatus* (Schneider, 1783) (*Allg. Naturgesch. Schildkröten*: 349), the scientific name for the Maramatá, which is in current use throughout the literature.

(b) Secondly, *Testudo terrestris* Fermin, 1765, is a senior primary homonym of the name *Testudo terrestris* Forskål, 1775 (*Descr. Anim., Faun. orient. Conspect.* : VIII, 12). H. Wermuth in his 1958 paper pointed out that *Testudo terrestris* Forskål is the earliest name designating the south-eastern race of the Moorish Turtle, there called *Testudo graeca terrestris* Forskål, 1775. Though a junior homonym, the name *terrestris* has been used by Wermuth, as the suppression of the senior name would be desirable in connection with the conservation of the well-known name *Chelus fimbriatus* (Schneider).

In this special case it is necessary to suppress the name *terrestris* Fermin both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, whilst in all other cases it is only necessary to set aside the names concerned with regard to the Law of Priority.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    (a) *viridi-squamosa* Lacépède, 1788, as published in the binomen *Testudo viridi-squamosa* ;
    (b) *minor* Suckow, 1798, as published in the combination *Testudo mydas minor* ;
    (c) *flava* Lacépède, 1788, as published in the binomen *Testudo flava* ;
    (d) *meleagris* Shaw, 1793, as published in the binomen *Testudo meleagris* ;
    (e) *planitia* Gmelin, 1789, as published in the binomen *Testudo planitia* ;
    (f) *dorsata* Schoepff, 1801, as published in the binomen *Testudo dorsata* ;
    (g) *semimembranacea* Hermann, 1804, as published in the binomen *Testudo semimembranacea* ;
(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *terrestris* Fermin, 1765, as published in the binomen *Testudo terrestris*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
    (a) *kempii* Garman, 1880, as published in the binomen *Thalassochelys* (*Colpochelys*) *kempii* ;
    (b) *blandingii* Holbrook, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cistuda blandingii* ;
    (c) *temminckii* Troost, 1835, as published in the binomen *Chelonura temminckii* ;
    (d) *punctularia* Daudin, 1802, as published in the binomen *Testudo punctularia* ;
    (e) *sinensis* Wiegmann, 1835, as published in the binomen *Trionyx* (*Aspidonectes*) *sinensis* ;

- (f) *terrestris* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Testudo terrestris*;
- (g) *fimbriata* Schneider, 1783, as published in the binomen *Testudo fimbriata*;

(4) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) and (2) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE MALLOPHAGAN NAMES OF DE GEER, 1778. Z.N.(S.) 1400.

(SeeVolume 17, pages 326-333)

By Per Brinck (*Zoological Institute, Lund University, Sweden*)

From a principle point of view the work of Mr. Hopkins and Miss Clay to stabilize the Mallophagan names is very important. Almost all descriptions before 1875 are composite or very incomplete, and as the typical material as a rule has disappeared, the only way to fix the names is to designate neotypes.

De Geer's descriptions and illustrations are unusually good. The case is, however, complicated in two ways:

1. Hottes (1954) claimed that De Geer's work is not binominal, and
2. Because of what seems to be a printer's error, the species names are not typographically differentiated.

The latter is hardly important since linguistically there can be no doubt as regards the nature of the specific names. It is of some interest that the opinion of the authors agrees fully with that presented by J. A. Retzius in his initiated book on " Caroli De Geer . . . Genera et species insectorum . . . " (Lipsiae 1783). The former should, according to my opinion, not prevent our dealing with the present case which is important for the stabilization of the Mallophagan names. Therefore, I support the application.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PLACE THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER, 1817, ON THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1461.

(see this volume, pages 90–96)

By C. A. Fleming (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Huti*)

I write to express support for Dr. L. R. Cox's application for use of plenary powers to preserve the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, and for consequent placings of certain generic, family and specific names on appropriate Official Lists and Indexes. The generic name *Gari* has been in use for New Zealand species for about 45 years, and correction to *Garum* or rejection would cause confusion.

TIGRINA (*SALAMANDRA*) GREEN, 1825: PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (AMPHIBIA, CAUDATA). Z.N.(S.)1460

By Hobart M. Smith and Joseph A. Tihen (*Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The species of salamander widely distributed in North America and known by the common name of Tiger Salamander has been referred to for over a century, almost without exception, by the specific name *tigrinum*, the proper generic combination for which is *Ambystoma tigrinum* (ex *Salamandra tigrina* Green, 1825, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 116, type-locality Moorestown, Burlington Co., New Jersey, type unknown *fide* Dunn, *Copeia*, 1940 : 156). An enormous literature has grown about this name, including much experimental as well as systematic work. It would be a very unfortunate mistake to allow this name to be changed after such a long history of extensive and unchallenged use.

2. At least three synonyms, however, antedate *Ambystoma tigrinum* (Green, 1825). The earliest is *Siren operculata* Beauvois (1799, *Trans. amer. philos. Soc.* **4** : 277–281, figs. 1–4), the type-locality for which is stated as " a swamp in Jersey near the Delaware, not very distant from the Middle Ferry opposite the city of Philadelphia ". The type is unknown. The second is *Proteus Neo Caesariensis* Green (1818, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 358), type-locality New Jersey, restricted to " vicinity of Princeton " by Schmidt (1953, *Checklist N. Amer. Amphs. Repts.* : 49), type unknown. The third is an objective synonym of *Siren operculata* Beauvois, since it was published as a substitute for it : *Axolotus philadelphicus* Jarocki (1822, *Zoologiia*, **3** : 179). All three earlier names are available and, if they can be conclusively demonstrated to be synonyms of *Ambystoma tigrinum* Green, authorized use of the latter name will require suppression of the earlier names under the plenary powers of the Commission.

3. Dunn (1926, *Salamanders, Family Plethodontidae* : 272) synonymized *Siren operculata* Beauvois, 1799, with a question, with *Pseudotriton r. ruber* (Sonnini, 1802), explaining that he was uncertain of its allocation. Cope (1889, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **34** : 179) made the same, but unquestioned allocation. Dunn implied he was following the opinion of Say (1818, *J. Acad. nat. Sci Philad.* **1** : 405). Say actually stated only that *Proteus neocaesariensis* Green, " judging from the description ", is the same as *Siren operculata* Beauvois, leaving as a question with what species the name *operculata* should be allocated although he did point out that Shaw (1802, *Gen. Zool.* **3**(2) : 614) suggested a relationship with *Siren pisciformis*=*Ambystoma mexicanum*. With this thought we fully concur. Allocation of either *neocaesariensis* or *operculata* to a plethodontid salamander, such as *Pseudotriton*, is completely untenable. It is true that more costal grooves (16) are shown in Beauvois's figure than occur in *Ambystoma tigrinum*, and the same number as in *P. r. ruber*, but the size shown in the figure and the form of head and finned body are unmistakably

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, pt. 3. June 1961.

diagnostic of *tigrinum* and certainly of no other species of the north-eastern United States. Furthermore, the habitat—a " swamp "—is appropriate for the Tiger Salamander, not for *Pseudotriton*, which is restricted to springs and fresh-flowing, clear streams. One of us has gained thorough familiarity with *Ambystoma*, having reviewed the characteristics and classification of all species of the entire family (Tihen, 1958, *Bull. Florida State Mus.* **3** : 1–50, figs. 1–11), and having repeatedly dealt with living and fossil types related to *tigrinum* ; with this background of experience we can recognize no question whatever in allocation of *operculata*, on the basis of Beauvois's figures, to *tigrinum*. The late S. C. Bishop, outstanding expert on American salamanders (1947, *Handbook Salamanders U.S. Canada*), expressed to both of us his emphatic certainty of the same allocation. The only contrary indications are the numerous costal grooves (the same as in *P. ruber*). We can say only that the grooves must be incorrectly shown. We harbor no doubts whatsoever that *operculata* is a synonym of *tigrinum*.

4. Green's description of *neocaesariensis* is very brief and unillustrated, but the large size mentioned (" between four and five inches ") and comparison with *Necturus maculosus**, *Proteus anguineus* and *Ambystoma mexicanum* effectively eliminate all species but *tigrinum* from consideration.

5. It is difficult adequately to account for Cope's (*loc. cit.*) reference of both *neocaesariensis* and *operculata* to *P. r. ruber*, a species offering almost no grounds for such synonymy, especially since Shaw (*op. cit.*) and Say (*op. cit.*) correctly allocated them. Dunn (*loc. cit.*) was no doubt impelled by conservatism to question allocation of *operculata* and to follow Cope in allocations of *neocaesariensis*, since *operculata*, 1799, antedates even *P. r. ruber*, 1802, and both names antedate *tigrinum*, 1825.

6. Curiously, *Salamandra tigrina* Green has never been designated the type of any genus, although a number of its synonyms, or synonyms of subspecies of it, have been so designated. Likewise, *Siren operculata* is the type of no genus. However, *Axolotus philadelphicus* is a potential type of *Axolotus* Jarocki (1822 : 179). This genus originally received three species, none designated as type then or subsequently : "*Axolotus pisciformis* (*Siren pisciformis* Shaw) ; *Axolotus lacertinus* (*Siren quadrupes* Bart.) ; *Axolotus philadelphicus* (*Sirene operculée* Beauv.) ". *Siren quadrupes* Barton is a *nomen nudum* since it was apparently first printed in Jarocki's work (Barton described an animal that must have been *Amphiuma*, but did not name it ; if the name were to be considered available as of Jarocki it would be a junior synonym of *Amphiuma means* Garden, 1821) ; and *Siren operculata* Beauvois, 1799=*Ambystoma tigrinum* Green, 1825. The diagnosis for *Axolotus* (kindly translated for us by Peter S. Chrapliwy) leaves no doubt that *Amphiuma* figured little, if at all, in Jarocki's concept of the genus, which could apply equally well to either of the other species. Since the " axolotl " has long been accepted as the Mexican

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* It is noteworthy that Green's " *P.* [*roteus*] *tetradactylus* " is the earliest use of a latinized form of Lacépède's " *Protee tetradactyle* " readily identifiable as *Necturus maculosus* (Rafinesque 1818). Green's usage, although identifiable in context with the literature of the time, does not make the name available since no author or other reference was given by him to pin the name down.

species (*Siren pisciformis* Shaw=*Ambystoma mexicanum* (Shaw)) and neotenic forms related thereto, we regard it most appropriate to consider the Mexican species as type. We accordingly designate as type of *Axolotus* Jarocki, 1822 his species *Axolotus pisciformis* in turn derived from *Siren pisciformis* Shaw, 1802, a junior synonym of *Gyrinus mexicanus* Shaw, 1789=*Ambystoma mexicanum* (Shaw). With this action the name *operculata* is removed from consideration as type of any genus.

7. With establishment of *Siren operculata* Beauvois, 1799 and *Proteus neocaesariensis* Green, 1818, as senior synonyms of *Salamandra tigrina* Green, 1825, we request the Commission :

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
  - (a) *operculata* Beauvois, 1799, as published in the binomen *Siren operculata* ;
  - (b) *philadelphicus* Jarocki, 1822, as published in the binomen *Axolotus philadelphicus* ;
  - (c) *neocaesariensis* Green, 1818, as published in the combination *Proteus Neo Caesariensis* ;
- (2) to place the specific name *tigrina* Green, 1825, as published in the binomen *Salamandra tigrina*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;
- (3) to place the following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
  - (a) *operculata* Beauvois, 1799, as published in the binomen *Siren operculata* ;
  - (b) *philadelphicus* Jarocki, 1822, as published in the binomen *Axolotus philadelphicus* ;
  - (c) *neocaesariensis* Green, 1818, as published in the combination *Proteus Neo Caesariensis*.

PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A NEOTYPE FOR *CORVUS BENGHALENSIS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (AVES), UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS
Z.N.(S.) 1465

By Biswamoy Biswas (*Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give directions under its plenary powers that the nominal species *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves, Coraciiformes) be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated for that purpose by the author hereunder. The facts of the case are briefly set forth in the following paragraphs:

2. The Indian roller was described by Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 106) as *Corvus benghalensis* based exclusively on Albin (1738, *Natural history of birds* **1** : 17, pl. 17). The locality for the bird was given as "Bengh́ala".

3. Albin's (*loc. cit.*) description of "*The Jay from Bengal.* Pica Glandaria Bengalensis" reads: "It is something bigger than our *English* Jay; the Bill is of an ash Colour; the Top of the Head blue; the Neck and Breast cinereous with a Mixture of light brown and red; the Wings are blue, as also the under Part of the Belly and Thighs; the Back and Rump are of a muddy green Colour; the Tail is of a dark blue next the Body, of a pale or bright blue in the Middle, and dark towards the End: Its Legs and Feet are of a yellowish brown; the Claws black." Regarding the locality Albin clearly stated that he was "obliged to Mr. *Dandridge* for the Draught of this Bird, who received it from his Kinsman *Joseph Dandridge* residing at *Fort St. George* [in the present Madras City] in the *Bay of Bengal*, who drew it from the natural Bird, . . ." In the plate (pl. 17) accompanying the text, however, the bird's name was given as "Pica Glandaria Capensis. The Jay from the Cape of Good Hope". Linnaeus's locality "Bengh́ala" was, therefore, based either on "Bengalensis" in the name used by Albin, or on the expression "Bay of Bengal" after Fort St. George.

4. It arises out of paragraphs 2 and 3 above that the description of Linnaeus's *Corvus benghalensis* was based on the description given by Albin and the sketch provided by Dandridge (in Albin). As such it is clear that its type material does not exist any more.

5. In 1766, Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 159) described another roller as *Coracias indica* based on Edward (1764, *Gleanings of natural history* **3**: 247, pl. 326), and its locality was given as "Indes orientali".

6. From the beginning of the study of the taxonomy of Indian birds until the early twentieth century the northern and southern Indian rollers were not distinguished, and the Indian roller was known as *Coracias indica* Linnaeus, 1766. For reasons unknown Linnaeus's earlier name *benghalensis* was overlooked[1].

7. Since the concept of subspecies has been applied to Indian ornithology,

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[1] This may possibly be due to the fact that it was only about 100 years ago that the 10th edition of Linnaeus's "Systema Naturae" was preferred to the 12th edition.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, pt. 3. June 1961.

Hartert (1912, *Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna* **2** : 874) was first to distinguish between the northern and southern Indian rollers. He used *Coracias benghalensis* (Linnaeus), 1758, as the specific name, with the northern subspecies as *C. b. benghalensis*, and the southern as *C. b. indica* Linnaeus. There has been no change in these names since then.

8. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) also pointed out that Albin's plate of *C. benghalensis* was based on bird(s) from Madras, and Edward's of *indica* on bird(s) from Ceylon.

9. In spite of Hartert's correction of the type-localities, Baker (1927, 1930, *Fauna of British India, birds* **4** : 224, **7** : 344) followed Linnaeus's locality Bengal for *C. b. benghalensis*, but accepted Hartert's view for *C. b. indica*. Peters (1945, *Check-list of birds of the world* **5** : 243) accepted Hartert's designation of the type-localities in both the cases and suggested 20° N lat. as the dividing line between the two subspecies ; yet he used the name *benghalensis* for the northern bird.

10. It will thus be seen that the name *Coracias b. benghalensis* (Linnaeus) has been used for the northern Indian roller for the last forty-eight years without exception.

11. However, if the provisions of the Code be strictly applied *C. indica* will become a synonym of *C. benghalensis* which is the earlier of the two names based on the southern Indian-Ceylonese form of the Indian roller, and *C. benghalensis* will, in turn, have to be applied to the southern Indian-Ceylonese subspecies, leaving the northern subspecies without a name. Thus a great deal of change of well-established names will take place resulting in disruption and confusion in nomenclature.

12. The solution seems to be to set aside all prior type designations for *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus and to select a neotype from Bengal, which will fix the name to the northern Indian bird and maintain the old-established usage.

13. A suitable specimen is, therefore, hereby described as the neotype of *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758 :—

Neotype : Zoological Survey of India Regd. No. 28401 ; adult male ; Tulin, Purulia district, West Bengal, India ; collected by B. Roy on 14 March 1960.

Description : Forehead and chin pale rufous or brownish white ; crown and nape warm Sorrento Green[1], brighter and near Benzol Green above the eye ; collar on hindneck light Hay's Maroon ; back, scapulars and innermost secondaries pale Dark Citrine ; wing coverts next the scapulars and shoulder of wing bright Hay's Blue ; median coverts Calamine Blue ; primaries bright Hay's Blue on base, Hay's Blue sub-terminal patch on the inner web, black on tip, and Calamine Blue in varying depths elsewhere ; secondaries bright Hay's Blue with Calamine Blue on base ; rump Peacock Blue ; upper tail coverts bright Hay's Blue ; central tail feathers warm Diamine Green tinged with blue near base ; other tail feathers warm Calamine Blue, paler on the inner webs, and bright Hay's Blue on bases and tips ; sides of the head and throat purplish

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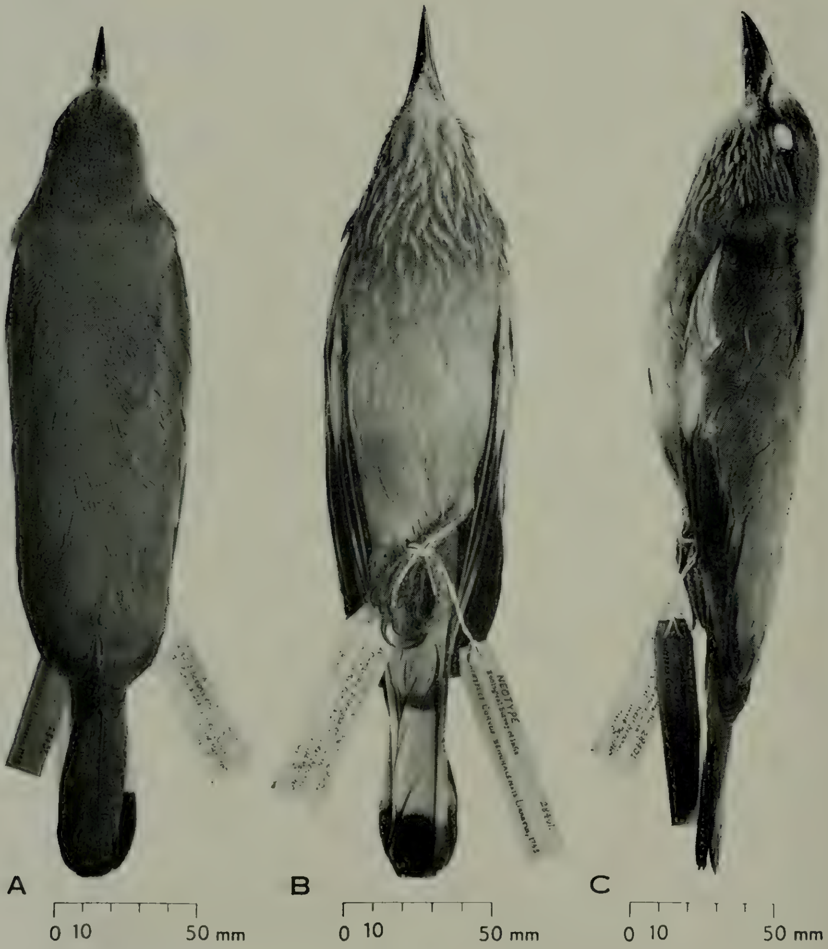
[1] Colour names with initial capital letters are after Ridgway (1912, *Color standards and color nomenclature*).

BRITISH MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY


NEOTYPE
A
0 10
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B
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50 mm
C
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50 mm

lilac with broad white shaft-stripes ; breast feathers Blackish Purple on the edges, cream or white along the middle (shaft-stripes) and cinnamon brown in between, changing on the lower breast and upper abdomen to a shade between Buckthorn Brown and Dresden Brown, with less marked shaft-stripes ; under wing coverts, axillaries, flanks, lower abdomen, and under tail coverts Calamine Blue.

The specimen is consistent with Linnaeus's original description. Three photographs of the specimen accompany this application (Pl. 3).

Measurements of the neotype (in mm.) : Wing 184, tail 123, bill from the skull 40, bill from the anterior edge of nostril 26.5.

The neotype specimen has been deposited in the Zoological Survey of India (Indian Museum), Calcutta. The following labels are attached to the specimen :

(1) A standard label of the Zoological Survey of India having the following data written in waterproof Indian ink : Registered number, name, locality, name of collector, date, and sex.

(2) A red label marked NEOTYPE, bearing the Registered number and name.

14. The International Commission is hereby requested :

(1) to use its plenary powers (a) to set aside all designations of type specimen for the nominal species *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and (b) to give directions that that species be interpreted by reference to the specimen designated and figured above as the neotype by the present applicant ;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

(a) *benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Corvus benghalensis* (to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) ;

(b) *indica* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Coracias indica* (type-locality, as designated by Hartert, 1912, Ceylon).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3

Corvus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758

Neotype designated by Biswas (B.) in the application submitted by him to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (: 217–219) in the present volume.

A, dorsal view ; **B**, ventral view ; **C**, lateral view.

DUBIA (*AMPHISBAENA*) RATHKE, 1863 (REPTILIA, SQUAMATA). PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1466

By Carl Gans (*Department of Biology, The University of Buffalo, Buffalo* 14, *N.Y., U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the specific name *dubia* Rathke, 1863, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena dubia.*

2. Rathke (1863 : 28) mentioned that he proposed to refer to an anatomical specimen of uncertain identification as *Amphisbaena dubia* in the discussion of its visceral circulation. Unfortunately he presented an adequate description in a footnote, so that it is impossible to consider his name a *nomen nudum.* There can be little doubt that he had a specimen of *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* Linné, 1758, though it is not possible to decide whether the individual belonged to the subspecies *amazonica* or *wiedi*, both of Vanzolini, 1951.

3. The origin of the specimen is not known and it appears to have been destroyed after dissection. The name has been referred to (incidentally) in only a single review paper since that time.

4. Müller later (1924 : 86) described a good species by the same name, *Amphisbaena dubia*, and the name has been generally applied to his form. The type of Müller's species still exists and there can be no doubt of the identification.

5. If *Amphisbaena dubia* Rathke were resurrected it would upset two well-known names—one its junior synonym (either *A. f. amazonica* or *A. f. wiedi*) and the other its junior homonym (*Amphisbaena dubia* Müller), which would have to be renamed. In order to prevent the confusion which would result I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *dubia* Rathke, 1863, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena dubia*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the specific name *dubia* Müller, 1924, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena dubia*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *dubia* Rathke, 1863, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena dubia* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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ERYTHRONOTA (*SALAMANDRA*) RAFINESQUE, 1818; PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (AMPHIBIA, CAUDATA). Z.N.(S.) 1467.

By Richard Highton (*University of Maryland, College Park, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *erythronota* Rafinesque, March 1818 (*Science Journal* **1**(1) : 25) as published in the combination *Salamandra erythronota*, and to secure that the name *cinerea* Green, September, 1818 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1**(2) : 356), as published in the combination *Salamandra cinerea*, shall be the specific name of the species currently known by the name *Plethodon cinereus*.

2. The species currently known as *Plethodon cinereus* occurs in two colour phases, a red striped phase and a unicolorous unstriped phase. There is no question but that both phenotypes represent the same biological species since the two pattern types repeatedly occur in the broods of females of both colour phases.

3. In 1818, Green proposed the name *Salamandra cinerea* for the unstriped phase and used the name *Salamandra erythronota* for the striped phase in the same paper. He indicated that the name *erythronota* was taken from Rafinesque, but subsequent authors have apparently assumed that Rafinesque's name was a *nomen nudum* and have credited Green with both names. Actually, Rafinesque had published the name *Salamandra erythronota* earlier in the same year in a rare, long overlooked paper not listed in the bibliographies of Rafinesque (Goodwin, 1960, *Syst. Zool.* **9**(1) : 36).

4. Tschudi (1838, *Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel* **2** : 58) used the combination *Plethodon cinereus*. Subsequent authors have regarded Tschudi as the first reviser who chose the name *cinereus* over the name *erythronotus*. They erroneously credited Green with both names because they overlooked the earlier publication of the name *erythronota* Rafinesque.

5. The combination *Plethodon erythronotus* was used extensively during the 19th century and the first decade of the twentieth century by authors who regarded the two colour phases as distinct species. Dunn (1926, *Smith College Ann. Pub.* : 164–5) listed 58 references to the combination *Plethodon erythronotus* between 1849 and 1924. During the period from 1838 to 1925, he listed 64 references to the combinations *Plethodon cinereus* and *Plethodon cinereus cinereus*. It is apparent that more authors used the name *cinereus* in spite of the fact that the red striped phase is much more commonly collected. Since 1925, I have found 241 published references to the species in the scientific literature, all using the combination *Plethodon cinereus*, following the recommendation of Stejneger and Barbour (1917, *Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* : 15).

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6. As the combination *Plethodon cinereus* has generally been used since 1838 by zoologists who correctly recognized that both colour phases belonged to a single species and has been used exclusively for the past thirty-five years in the literature of zoology (systematics, ecology, physiology, embryology, anatomy and genetics) and in the popular literature as well, a change in this long-established name for the sake of priority would result in tremendous confusion.

7. For the reasons set out in the present application, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *erythronota* Rafinesque, 1818, as published in the combination *Salamandra erythronota*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(b) to place the specific name *cinerea* Green, 1818, as published in the combination *Salamandra cinerea*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(c) to place the specific name *erythronota* Rafinesque, 1818, as published in the binomen *Salamandra erythronota* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

RETICULATA (*AMPHISBAENA*) HOLMER, 1787 ; PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (REPTILIA, SQUAMATA). Z.N.(S.) 1468

By Carl Gans (*Department of Biology, The University of Buffalo, Buffalo* 14, *New York, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the specific name *reticulata* Holmer, 1787, as published in the combination *Amphisbaena reticulata*.

2. Holmer (1787 : 30) described the new species *Amphisbaena reticulata* in the footnote to a very rare dissertation, generally cited under the name of Carl Peter Thunberg who examined the candidate. The name *reticulata* was mentioned by Donndorff (1798 : 221) and for the third and last time by Merrem (1828 : 160). It has been omitted from all subsequent papers, handbooks and compendia.

3. Holmer's description was brief but diagnostic. It is almost certain (Gans, 1961) that it refers to the form generally listed as *Blanus cinereus* (Vandelli, 1797 : 69). The description did not include a figure, designate a type, or list the type-locality. The typical material has presumably been lost.

4. The form in question is one of the best known amphisbaenids and has been referred to by the name *cinereus* more than one hundred times in the technical literature during the last 130 years. *Amphisbaena cinerea* is the type-species by monotypy of the genus *Blanus* Wagler, 1830 (: 197.)

5. In order to avoid the confusion that would result from the resurrection of Holmer's name, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *reticulata* Holmer, 1787, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena reticulata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Blanus* Wagler, 1830 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Amphisbaena cinerea* Vandelli, 1797, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *cinerea* Vandelli, 1797, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena cinerea* (type-species of *Blanus* Wagler, 1830) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the specific name *reticulata* Holmer, 1787, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena reticulata* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

There are no family-group names based on the generic name *Blanus*.

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Printed in England by Metcalfe & Cooper Limited, 10-24 Scrutton St., London E C 2

Volume 18. Part 4. 11th August, 1961
pp. 225–288.

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

25 AUG 1961

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1
1961

Price Three Pounds

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 4 (pp. 225–288) *11th August*, 1961

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin :—

(1) Designation of a type-species for *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 518.
(2) Stabilization of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838, and *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 920.
(3) Designation of a type-species for *Lygus* Hahn, 1833 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1062.
(4) Designation of a type-species for *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797] (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1215.
(5) Designation of a type-species for *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1431.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
9 *June* 1961.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON MY APPLICATION CONCERNING THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER, 1817, AND CERTAIN MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO. Z.N.(S.) 1461.

By L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Incidentally to my main application (1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 90), in which it was proposed that the generic name *Gari* Schumacher should be placed on the Official List unaltered, I also made the submission that the generic name *Garum* Dall, 1900, should be placed on the same list with *Psammobia dutemplei* Deshayes, 1857, its type-species, by original designation.

Professor H. E. Vokes and Dr. Myra Keen have both written pointing out that the former (Vokes, 1956, *J. Paleont.* **30** : 762) has shown that, although Dall's formal introduction of the name *Garum* was as stated by me, that author had, in fact, published the name two years previously in his " Synopsis of the Recent and Tertiary Psammobiidae of North America " (1898, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* : 60). No diagnosis was there given, and it was not stated that the name was a new one, but its introduction must be accepted as valid as a previously established nominal species, *Psammobia filosa* Conrad, from the Claibornian Eocene, was listed under it. [A second species, *P. claibornensis* Dall, was also listed, but this name was then merely a *nomen nudum*.]

As *Psammobia filosa*, thus the type-species of *Garum* Dall, 1898, by monotypy, and *P. dutemplei* Deshayes, the species named by Dall in 1900 as type-species of *Garum*, are still regarded as congeneric, this prior publication does not affect the concept of this genus and there seems to be no case for action under the plenary powers for the purpose of establishing *P. dutemplei* as type-species. I should, therefore, like to emend 2(b) of my application to read that *Garum* Dall, 1898 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Psammobia filosa* Conrad, 1833, should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. I should also like to add to the specific names, which it was recommended in 3 of my application should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, that of *filosa* Conrad, 1833 (*Fossil Shells Tert. N. Amer.* **4** : 42), as published in the binomen *Psammobia filosa*. There is no reason why the specific name *dutemplei* Deshayes should be removed from the list of names which it was recommended should be placed on the same Official List.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *COLUBER ATRATUS* GMELIN, 1788. Z.N.(S.) 1371

(see this volume, pages 85–86)

By Giles W. Mead (*Chairman, Committee on Nomenclature, American Society of Herpetologists and Ichthyologists*)

At Dr. Peters's request the Committee on Zoological Nomenclature of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists has reviewed this application. By a vote of three to two, the Chairman abstaining, the Committee expressed itself as favouring the fulfilment of this application.

Of the comments received from the Committee members, only one contained information of factual significance, as follows :—

" It is my opinion that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should not fulfil the request proposed in this application. My reasons for this opinion are : (1) that the species concerned are of extremely narrow interest to biologists, and in fact are of interest only to a small group of taxonomists ; (2) the replacement of the name *atratus* by the name *lansbergi* for the particular species involved in no way causes confusion with respect to the species intended, for these names have never been applied to any except this one species within this genus ; and (3) Burger and Werler published their account changing the name *atratus* to *lansbergi* long enough ago (1954) that their substitute name, *lansbergi*, has had time to become accepted at least in the small circle of herpetologists publishing on the fauna of the area inhabited by this snake. Were the species involved a common one, or were the names involved actually switched from one species to another, thus causing very considerable confusion as to the identity of the species in nature to which the name is applied, or if the discovery of unavailability of *atratus* had been made prior to publication and suppression of it with resurrection of a substitute name, then I would feel there would be some reason to request the Commission to use its plenary powers to circumvent the " automatic " application of generalized rules. Under the circumstances, however, I think it very unwise to request the Commission to consider this or any other case of similar nature."

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT ON THE NAMES PUBLISHED BY MEIGEN, 1800. Z.N.(S.) 191.

(see this volume, pages 9–64)

By C. W. Sabrosky (*Insect Identification and Parasite Introduction Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture*)

With reference to the report on my proposal to suppress the 1800 pamphlet by Meigen (Z.N.(S.) 191), the detailed method of handling the application has unfortunately resulted in a report with so many complications and ramifications that zoologists might not do justice to the report in years, let alone six months. It appears to me to be unwise to proceed to place so many names on the Official Lists and Indexes, and to name type-species, without much careful study by interested specialists. I doubt that this will be given, because the time is short, the report is probably not widely read, its size is discouraging, and the involvement of names in other groups will remain unnoticed by many who will, quite naturally, regard the Meigen case as one for dipterists or at most for entomologists.

2. The imminence of proposed official action is also distressing when one finds numerous errors and omissions in the report. A number of these were revealed when I checked the information against my nearly-completed catalogue on family-group names in Diptera and their type-genera. However, many of the Meigen names do not involve names in the family-group, and these cannot be checked by my catalogue.

3. At the present time, with so many known errors, and individual cases still incompletely studied or of uncertain solution, it would be much safer and simpler (1) to suppress the Meigen (1800) paper for purposes of priority but not for homonymy, (2) to preserve by plenary action the 14 junior homonyms that would then be threatened, and (3) to defer action on all other names until such time as usage, taxonomy, references, and type-species can be studied and evaluated by interested specialists.

4. The following paragraphs list a number of errors noted in the more essential parts of the Appendices. I have not listed errors for Appendix VII, because I regard this phase of the Commission's work as costly, wasteful, and unnecessary, and do not wish to expand upon it. I will remark, as an example of errors, that all of the family names listed in Parts A and B (pp. 53–54) have earlier uses, some of them many times over. In Part C (pp. 54–56) as with A and B, the references given are not in all cases the earliest for the spellings in question. Many of the spellings are of course not " incorrect original spellings ", as stated in the title, but only subsequent spellings, often merely a different ending. It is a waste of time and money to fill an Official Index with such things. As a sample, my catalogue of family-group names shows, up to the present, 24 variant spellings of BOMBYLIIDAE (compared with 4 in Part C), 11 of TACHINIDAE (compared with 2), 21 of CONOPIDAE (compared with 3), and 18 of OESTRIDAE (compared with 2), not counting endings for superfamily. It should be sufficient to state the one correct spelling in the Official List ; all others are incorrect, no matter when published and when discovered.

APPENDIX V

Part A

33 *Chrysops.* Usage is divided on the gender. Masculine is classically correct for the *-ops* in this name. Furthermore, Meigen, author of the genus, treated it as masculine (1820, *Syst. Beschr.* **2** : 65–75). Fabricius (1805, *Syst. Antliatorum* : 110–113), had also done so. (Our North American Catalogue of Diptera, in preparation, is treating it as masculine. TABANIDAE by C. B. Philip.)

54 *Lonchoptera.* Type by subsequent monotypy.

58 *Clinocera.* Type by subsequent monotypy.

70 *Criorhina* is the original spelling, not *Criorrhina.*

73 The type-species, *merdaria* Fabricius, is a synonym of *Musca stercoraria* Linnaeus.

Part B

14 Type designation for *Tendipes* : Coquillett, 1910 : 612 (not 260).

Part C

16 *Ceratopogon* : *Ceratopogon lucorum* does not seem to be mentioned in the cited reference by Thienemann.

10 *Rhyphus* dates from Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**, Tabl. Method., p. 188.

12 *Mycetophila* : Meigen (1803) actually cited the binomial *Tipula agarici*, credited to De Geer.

44 *Tachydromia* : The designation by Curtis (1833) is, in my opinion, perfectly valid, and not " of course, invalid ". Like Coquillett (1910), Curtis used the valid name for the type in his designation, but within the same paper showed the synonymy of an orginally included species under the valid name that he accepted, here *cimicoides* as a synonym of *arrogans*. In view of the simultaneous statement of synonymy within the same publication, I accept *arrogans* (synonymy *cimicoides*) as fulfilling the requirements for type designation [of new Code, Art. 69a(iv)]. No action is needed under the plenary powers.

74 *Dictya* : For the history of the " Dumeril, 1798 " reference, see Sabrosky, 1951, *Annals Ent. Soc. Amer.* **44** : 566–572.

Chaetomacera is not a replacement name, but a new genus proposed for *Tetanocera* of authors, since Gresson recognized (correctly) that the earliest use of *Tetanocera* was based on *Musca graminum* Fabricius, a species that belongs in another family, the OTITIDAE.

Musca umbrarum, *graminum*, and *elata* belong to three different genera in modern usage, respectively *Dictya*, *Dorycera* and *Tetanocera*.

80 *Gonia* : Wiedemann's is merely a subsequent usage. Both *bimaculata* and *fasciata* seem to be typical *Gonia*. I suggest that the first species, *bimaculata*, be designated as type-species.

Part D

37 *Dionaea* : The type-species is in error. There is nothing about Meigen's *forcipata* in the original publication ; Robineau-Desvoidy happened to choose the same (and appropriate) specific name. The type-species is *D. forcipata* Robineau-Desvoidy [preoccupied in *Dionaea* by *Tachina forcipata* Meigen, 1824] = *D. lineata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 55, proposed as a replacement name.

Part I

42 *Conops* : Both masculine and feminine have been used in the history of this genus, and current usage is divided. With such mixture, one may as well adopt the classical usage, which is masculine.

47 *Geosargus* : *Sargus* is currently used, at least by American specialists in the family, because *Sargus* Fabricius is not preoccupied by *Sargus* Walbaum, 1792. See Opinion 21, I.C.Z.N., invalidating the names of Klein in Walbaum.

63 *Thereva* : *Musca plebeia* Linnaeus is type-species by subsequent monotypy, by Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. et Ins.* **3** : 441.

Part J

27 *Sicus* : The status of the conopid genus is perfectly clear, and the confused history of junior homonyms is no reason for delay. *Sicus* Latreille and *Sicus* Fabricius are homonyms, long recognized as such, and early replacement names have long been in use. The situation is a bit complicated by misunderstanding, especially at the family-group level, but will be explained in detail in my catalogue of family-group names in Diptera. Briefly, as a junior homonym, *Sicus* Latreille (1796) does not stand in the way of *Tachydromia*, and *Sicus* Fabricius (1798) founded on *Musca ferruginea* Scopoli and others, is a junior synonym of *Coenomyia* Latreille, 1796 (type-species, by subsequent monotypy, *Musca ferruginea* Scopoli). In my manuscript, I have designated *M. ferruginea* Scopoli as type-species of *Sicus* Fabricius.

49 *Anthrax* : I do not understand what older available name there may be for the species than one of Linnaeus, 1758.

APPENDIX VIII

Part A

Most of the names have earlier uses than those given.

4 PTYCHOPTERIDAE Osten Sacken, *in* Loew, 1862, *Monog. Diptera N. Amer.* **1** : 12 (correction of PTYCHOPTERINA).

13 SCIARINAE Billberg, 1820, *Enumeratio Insectorum*, p. 121 (correction of SCIARAEDES).

26 XYLOPHAGINAE Fallén, 1810, *Specimen Ent.*, p. 6 (correction of XYLOPHAGEI).

40 LAPHRIINAE Macquart, 1838, *Diptères Exotiques* **1**(2) : 56 (correction of LAPHRITAE).

44 TACHYDROMIINAE Meigen, 1822, *Syst. Beschr.* **3** : vii (correction of TACHYDROMIAE).

57 PIPUNCULIDAE F. Walker, 1834, *Ent. Mag.* **2** : 262.

59 MICROPEZIDAE Loew, 1861, *Dipterenfauna Bernsteins*, p. 89, or as MICROPEZITAE Desmarest, *in* Chenu, 1860, *Encyc. d'hist. Nat.* **8** : Annelés, Tabl. Alph., p. 39, unless this is considered a vernacular name.

80 GONIINAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Essai Myod.* : 185 (correction of GONIDAE).

82 TACHINIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Essai Myod.* : 185 (correction of TACHINARIAE).

Part B

19 CULICIDAE Billberg, 1820, *Enumeratio Insectorum*, p. 122 (correction of CULICIDES).

38 EMPIDIDAE Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict.* **24**, Tabl. Method. : 189, 191 (correction of EMPIDES).

43 MYOPINAE Macquart, 1834, Ins. Dipt. du Nord de la France, *Mém. Soc. Sci. Lille* 1833 : 333 (correction of MYOPARIAE). [I suggest that it would not be wise to add this name to the Official List until settlement of the status of its type-genus, postponed for further consideration (Appendix V, Part J, p. 43).

49. ANTHRACINAE Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict.* **24**, Tabl. Method. : 189, 190 (correction of ANTHRACII).

87 HIPPOBOSCIDAE Samouelle, 1819, *Entomologist's Useful Compendium*, p. 302.

By H. H. Ross (*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, U.S.A.*)

I would like to support the proposal for the suspension of 56 generic names published by Meigen, in 1800 (Insecta, Diptera S.N.(S.) 191). The literature in regard to these names is exasperating to say the least. The specialists in Diptera have advocates using both the 1800 names and the later ones. Textbooks and books dealing with insects as a whole almost uniformly retain the later names which came into universal usage before the exhuming of the 1800 group.

It is obvious that the suspension of the 1800 Meigen names would be a far-reaching step toward making scientific names as stable as common names and would bring to an end several decades of controversial confusion.

I strongly recommend this suspension of the Meigen 1800 names as outlined in Z.N.(S.) 191.

By Maurice T. James (*Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A.*)

I wish to express my agreement as to the feasability of suppression of the Meigen 1800 generic names of Diptera. I have used these names extensively in my publications, including " The flies that cause myiasis in man " (U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 631) and my recently published revision of Herms's ' Medical Entomology '. Nevertheless, I feel that it will ultimately be in the interest of nomenclatorial stability to suppress these names.

OPINION 597

PROTHECHUS RONDANI, 1856, AND *ALLONEURA* RONDANI, 1856 (INSECTA, DIPTERA); SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) *Prothechus* Rondani, 1856 ;
(b) *Alloneura* Rondani, 1856.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Verrallia* Mik, 1899 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cephalops aucta* Fallén, 1817 (Name No. 1412) ;
(b) *Cephalosphaera* Enderlein, 1936 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Pipunculus furcatus* Egger, 1860 (Name No. 1413) ;
(c) *Tömösváryella* Aczél, 1939 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen, 1824 (Name No. 1414).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *aucta* Fallén, 1817, as published in the binomen *Cephalops aucta* (type-species of *Verrallia* Mik, 1899) (Name No. 1725) ;
(b) *furcatus* Egger, 1860, as published in the binomen *Pipunculus furcatus* (type-species of *Cephalosphaera* Enderlein, 1936) (Name No. 1726) ;
(c) *sylvaticus* Meigen, 1824, as published in the binomen *Pipunculus sylvaticus* (type-species of *Tömösváryella* Aczél, 1939) (Name No. 1727).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Prothechus* Rondani, 1856 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 1479) ;
(b) *Alloneura* Rondani, 1856 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) (Name No. 1480).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 230)

The case was first submitted to the Commission by Dr. Elmo Hardy in a paper dated 19 February 1947 and was published, after some revision, on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 27–29. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

Dr. Hardy's application was supported by Dr. M. L. Aczél and strongly opposed by Mr. J. E. Collin. The following report by Mr. Riley, Secretary to the Commission, was circulated with the Voting Paper :—

" The object of the application (*Bull.* **17** : 27–29) is to suppress under the plenary powers two generic names, *Prothechus* and *Alloneura*, which are *nomina dubia* because based upon misidentified type-species. Mr. J. E. Collin (Newmarket, England) has objected to the proposal on the grounds that *Prothechus* and *Alloneura*, although based on misidentified types, are not *nomina dubia* and ought to be preserved. Two letters addressed by Mr. Collin to the Office of the Commission are quoted below. In reading Mr. Collin's letters the Commission will not, of course, need to be reminded that a nominal genus is defined only by reference to its nominal type-species.

" 2. Mr. Collin's letter received on 26 January 1960 : ' Dr. Hardy maintains that these generic names should be regarded as ' *nomina dubia* ', presumably because he considers that they were ' based upon unrecognisable, misidentified, type-species '. The only ' type-species ' mentioned by Rondani were certainly misidentified by him, because the *species* indicated by the quoted name as ' Type ' for each genus does not possess the distinctive characters described by Rondani for that particular genus, a condition absolutely essential for any ' Type ' of a genus.

'Actually neither of Rondani's two generic names was ' based upon a type-species ', that is to say they were not new generic names published in association with a species mentioned by name only. They were in fact published by Rondani as new generic names for two proposed subdivisions of the old genus *Pipunculus*, and were based upon described distinctive characters by means of which each new genus could be recognized.

' The characters used for distinguishing these subdivisions were accepted and used by various later authors, but the *names* proposed by Rondani were not adopted because the characters were considered of very doubtful generic value. Becker in 1897 correctly recognized the ' group ' *Alloneura*, but *not* the ' group ' *Prothechus*, Mik in 1899 and Verrall in 1900 correctly recognized both ' groups ', while Verrall, who in his 1900 work included a List of the European species of Pipunculidae (as well as Syrphidae), quoted Rondani's two generic names as ' Section ' names in the genus *Pipunculus*.

' Then, in 1936, Enderlein (without any reference to previously proposed subdivisions) founded the genus *Cephalosphaera* with type *Pipunculus furcatus* Egger, and in 1939 Aczél (again without any reference to previous proposed subdivisions) founded a subgenus *Tömösváryella*, with type *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen.

' The most surprising fact, however, is that Dr. Hardy apparently failed to notice that the characters upon which Rondani based his genus *Prothechus* were precisely the characters upon which Enderlein based his genus *Cephalosphaera*, and the characters upon which Rondani based his genus *Alloneura* were precisely the characters upon which Aczél based his subgenus *Tömösváryella*.

' Finally, the acceptance of priority for Rondani's two generic names will in no way affect the validity of the generic name *Verralia* Mik.'.

" 3. Upon receipt of this letter Mr. Melville (at the time Assistant Secretary to the Commission) wrote to Mr. Collin asking him to clarify his statement and to say exactly in what way he wished to modify Dr. Hardy's proposal.

" 4. Mr. Collin's letter received on 30 January 1960 : ' In regard to my criticism of Dr. Hardy's proposals for dealing with the generic names of *Prothechus* and *Alloneura*, I certainly consider that they are names which should be preserved.

' Of course the matter is primarily one of misidentified species quoted by name as ' Types '. In the case of the above-quoted genera all the published facts and descriptions prove conclusively that the two *species* quoted by Rondani as ' Types ' were misidentified. This has indeed been accepted universally by all students of the Pipunculidae. Apparently it is still necessary for the Commission formally to agree that the species were misidentified, and therefore I would certainly request them to pass the necessary resolution to that effect.

' Presumably this would leave Rondani's two generic names as having been proposed for two genera based upon certain described distinctive characters without mention by name of any included species.

' I would suggest that advantage should be taken of the fact that the new genus *Prothechus* so proposed by Rondani was based upon precisely the same described distinctive characters as the later proposed new genus *Cephalosphaera* Enderlein (1936) with *Pipunculus furcatus* Egger validly designated as its type, in order to promulgate a proposal that these two genera be accepted as described with identical original limits, and consequently with the same type-species.

'Also that a similar proposal should be promulgated in the case of the new genus *Alloneura* Rondani, as having been described with the same identical original limits as the new genus *Tömösváryella* Aczél (1939) with *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen validly designated as its type.

' Incidentally *Pipunculus furcatus*, a species possessing all the necessary distinctive characters described by Rondani for species belonging to his new genus *Prothechus*, was the first species to be correctly associated (by Mik in 1899) with that generic name. While *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen, possessing all the necessary distinctive characters described by Rondani for species belonging to his new genus *Alloneura* was the first species to be associated (again by Mik in 1899) with that generic name.

' With the elimination, as misidentified, of the ' type ' quoted by Rondani for his genus *Prothechus*, that generic name and *Verrallia* could no longer be regarded as ' objective synonyms '.

' Finally I would point out that the mere quotation of a specific name (especially if the author quoting that name was not himself the author of the quoted name) *represents a personal identification* of the species represented by that name, *which may or may not be correct*, but is always accepted as correct until *proved to be incorrect*. But when proved to be incorrect, all nomenclatural consequences of the misidentification must be corrected or the fundamental principal of zoological nomenclature will have been ignored.'

" 5. The alternative proposals which follow from Mr. Collin's suggestions may be formally expressed as follows :—The Commission should

(1) use its plenary powers :

- (a) to suppress all designation of type-species for the nominal genus *Prothechus* Rondani, 1856, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Pipunculus furcatus* Egger, 1860, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(b) to suppress all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Alloneura* Rondani, 1856, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Pipunculus sylvaticus* Meigen, 1824, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) and (3) place the generic names *Prothechus*, *Alloneura* and *Verrallia*, together with their respective type-species, on the relevant Official Lists ;

(4) place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—

(a) *Cephalosphaera* Enderlein, 1936 (a junior objective synonym of *Prothechus* Rondani, 1856) ;

(b) *Tömösváryella* Aczél, 1939 (a junior objective synonym of *Alloneura* Rondani, 1856).

" 6. Copies of Mr. Collin's letters were sent to Dr. Hardy, who replied as follows :—(letter received 22 February 1960) ' I have checked over Mr. Collin's objection to my application in the case of *Prothechus* and *Alloneura*. These names, based on misidentified genotypes, are always a bit messy and I have tried to follow the available rules as carefully as possible in dealing with them. Under the procedure adopted at Paris, 1949, I understand that the only actual solution is putting it before the Commission for a decision. In doing this, I decided that it would be far better to preserve the two most commonly used names rather than to revert to names which have received little attention in the literature. This is especially true of *Tömösváryella* vs. *Alloneura*. My only thought is concerning the economic worker who objects rather violently to us taxonomists changing names so frequently.'

" 7. (Letter received 11 March 1960) : In the cases at hand, he [Collin] is fighting a one-man battle, since he is the one person who has used *Prothechus* and *Alloneura* in the sense in which he uses them. This amounts to but a small fraction of the literature—only one paper plus a note, to my knowledge. I do not agree with him that it is at all possible to be certain of the species with which Rondani was dealing. To the contrary, I feel that it is quite impossible to be sure.'

" 8. The Commission thus has to choose between the original proposals in this case—which, according to Dr. Hardy, will uphold the existing usage of two generic names well known to economic entomologists—and Mr. Collin's proposals, which Dr. Hardy says will cause confusion in the economic literature."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 31 May 1960, Voting Paper (60)7 was circulated to members of the Commission with the above report, and the members were invited to vote in Part 1 of that Voting Paper either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, and in Part 2, either for Alternative A (the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 28–29) or for Alternative B (the proposals set out as points (1) to (4) of paragraph 5 of the Secretary's Report). At the close of the Voting Period on 31 August 1960 the state of the voting was as follows :—

Part 1. Affirmative Votes—twenty (20) received in the following order : Hering, Holthuis, Brinck, Dymond, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Prantl, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Miller, Vokes, Stoll, Tortonese, do Amaral, Mayr, Key, Mertens, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Part 2. For Alternative A—sixteen (16) : Hering, Holthuis, Brinck, Dymond, Riley, Jaczewski, Prantl, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Miller, Vokes, Stoll, Tortonese, Key, Poll.

For Alternative B—four (4) : Obruchev, do Amaral, Mayr, Mertens.

Votes not returned—four (4) : Boschma, Cabrera, Hemming, Uchida.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

With his Voting Paper Commissioner Mayr sent this statement of his views of the case :—" I vote for Alternative B on this proposal

" 1. Because it is not true that the generic names *Prothecus* and *Alloneura* are '*nomina dubia*' as implied in the original application and in the Voting Paper. On the contrary, the two genera on which these names were based were well characterized by certain characters which permitted identification by subsequent authors. As a consequence a number of revisers in the eighty years following the original publication have accepted the names for the taxa characterized by the original describer. This is clearly a case of generic names based on misidentified type-species and it would be a simple matter for the Commission to designate type-species consistent with the generic characters given by Rondani. Such designations have indeed already been proposed by subsequent revisers.

" 2. Because the two replacement names for Rondani's generic names, *Cephalosphaera* 1936 and *Tömösváryella* 1939 are too recent to benefit from the fifty years' rule. To revoke the priority of two adequately characterized generic names which have been used on and off in the literature for the last 100 years in favour of names proposed only 24 and 21 years ago, could be justified only in the case of frequently used names, in order to preserve stability and universality. Hardy has not submitted evidence that these names are frequently used in the entomological literature except by himself. The last ten years of the *Index of American Economic Entomology* (1948–1957) and of the *Review of Applied Entomology*, Series A (1945–1956) contain not a single reference to *Cephalosphaera* and only two to *Tömösváryella*. This is clearly not a case where stability would be threatened by following the mandate of priority. Under the circumstances I find no justification under the rules to invoke the plenary powers to suppress Rondani's available names."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :—

Alloneura Rondani, 1856, *Dipt. Ital. Prodr.* **1** : 140

aucta, *Cephalops*, Fallén, 1817, *Dipt. suec.* **1** (Syrphici) (6) : 61

Cephalosphaera Enderlein, 1936, *Dipt. Thierw. Mitteleurop.* **6** : 3

furcatus, *Pipunculus*, Egger, 1860, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **10** : 347

Prothechus Rondani, 1856, *Dipt. Ital. Prodr.* **1** : 139 (as *Prothecus* in index : 220)

sylvaticus, *Pipunculus*, Meigen, 1824, *Syst. Beschr. zweifl. Ins.* **4** : 20

Tömösváryella Aczél, 1939, *Zool. Anz.* **125** : 20, 22
Verrallia Mik, 1899, *Wien. ent. Ztg.* **18** : 137

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 597.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *January* **1961**

OPINION 598

HANSENIA KIRKALDY, 1902 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that Melichar's monograph contained in Heft 3–4 of Band XVI of *Ann. naturh. Hofmus. Wien* is to be considered to have been published on [23 May 1902].

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Hansenia* Kirkaldy, January 1902 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Poeciloptera glauca* Kirby, 1891 (Name No. 1415) ;

(b) *Ormenoflata* Melichar, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Poeciloptera pulverulenta* Guérin, 1844 (Name No. 1416).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *glauca* Kirby, 1891, as published in the binomen *Poeciloptera glauca* (type-species of *Hansenia* Kirby, 1902) (Name No. 1728) ;

(b) *pulverulenta* Guérin, 1844, as published in the binomen *Poeciloptera pulverulenta* (type-species of *Ormenoflata* Melichar, 1923) (Name No. 1729).

(4) The generic name *Hansenia* Melichar [23 May 1902] (a junior homonym of *Hansenia* Kirkaldy, January 1902) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1481.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 173)

The case was first brought to the notice of the Commission by a letter from Dr. Fennah received on 24 October 1944, and pointing out the supposed wrong usage of the generic name *Hansenia* for an Old World species. In 1950 an application to the Commission was prepared asking for the use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Hansenia* Melichar, 1901 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, in order to validate the current usage of *Hansenia* Kirkaldy. This application was, however, never published. When in 1958 the situation was again examined, it was discovered that although the part of Melichar's monograph in question was dated 1901 on the Title Page, the evidence tended to show that it was published later than this. A paper was therefore prepared asking the Commission to give a Ruling on the date of the part of Melichar's monograph in which *Hansenia* was published. This application was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 175–177. No objection to Dr. Fennah's proposal was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 177. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :—

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Hering, Holthuis, Riley, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Uchida, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Brinck, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Miller, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Alvarado.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Commissioners Boschma and Hemming returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

glauca, *Poeciloptera*, Kirby, 1891, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.* **24** : 154, pl. 6, fig. 14
Hansenia Kirkaldy, January 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **14** : 53
Hansenia Melichar, [23 May 1902], *Ann. naturh. Hofmus. Wien* **16** : 195, 228
Ormenoflata Melichar, 1923, *in* Wytsman, *Gen. Ins.* **182** : 67
pulverulenta, *Poeciloptera*, Guérin, 1844, *Icon. Règne. Anim. Ins.* : 361

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 598.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
20 *January* 1961

OPINION 599

BOLITOCHARA MANNERHEIM, 1831 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Aleochara pulchra* Gravenhorst, 1806, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Aleochara pulchra* Gravenhorst, 1806 (Name No. 1417) ;

(b) *Zyras* Stephens, 1835 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Aleochara haworthi* Stephens, 1832 (Name No. 1418).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *pulchra* Gravenhorst, 1806, as published in the binomen *Aleochara pulchra* (type-species of *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831) (Name No. 1730) ;

(b) *haworthi* Stephens, 1832, as published in the binomen *Aleochara haworthi* (type-species of *Zyras* Stephens, 1835) (Name No. 1731).

(4) The name BOLITOCHARINI (correction of BOLITOCHARIDES) Thomson, 1859 (type-genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 296.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) the following erroneous subsequent spellings for *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831 :
    (i) *Balitochara* Hamilton, 1894 (Name No. 1482) ;
    (ii) *Boletochara* Westwood, 1838 (Name No. 1483) ;
    (iii) *Bolitachara* Mulsant & Rey, 1872 (Name No. 1484) ;
    (iv) *Bolithochara* Laporte, 1835 (Name No. 1485) ;
    (v) *Bolitophaga* Mulsant & Rey, 1874 (Name No. 1486) ;
    (vi) *Bolotochara* Mulsant & Rey, 1872 (Name No. 1487) ;

(b) the following erroneous subsequent spellings for *Zyras* Stephens, 1835 :
    (i) *Lyrus* Brullé, 1837 (Name No. 1488) ;
    (ii) *Zyrus* Cameron, 1939 (Name No. 1489).

(6) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) BOLITOCHARIDES Thomson, 1859 (type-genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831) (an incorrect original spelling for BOLITOCHARINI) (Name No. 328) ;

(b) BOLITOCHARINA Sharp, 1883 (type-genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831)

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(an erroneous subsequent spelling for BOLITOCHARINI) (Name No. 329);

(c) BOLITOCHAIRES Mulsant & Rey, 1871 (type-genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for BOLITOCHARINI) (Name No. 330);

(d) BOLITOCHARATES Mulsant & Rey, 1871 (type-genus *Bolitochara* Mannerheim, 1831) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for BOLITOCHARINI) (Name No. 331).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 243)

The present case was submitted in January 1947 by Mr. C. E. Tottenham, through the Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society. An application was prepared which was sent to the printer on 14 July, 1959 and was published on 15 December 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 69–71. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56).

Support for Mr. Tottenham's proposals was received from E. C. Pelham-Clinton (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 198), A. A. Allen, C. G. Seever and H. Last (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 322).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)15, either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 70–71. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Hering, Riley, Holthuis, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Key, Alvarado, Uchida, Stoll, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Brinck, Tortonese, Miller, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1): Mertens.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Late Affirmative Votes were received from Commissioners Boschma and Hemming.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion.

Balitochara Hamilton, 1894, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **21** : 365
Boletochara Westwood, 1838, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.* (Synopsis) : 20
Bolitachara Mulsant & Rey, 1872, *Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon* (2) **19** : 215
Bolithochara Laporte, 1835, *Etudes ent.* : 136
Bolitochara Mannerheim, 1831, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb.* 1(5) : 489
BOLITOCHAIRES Mulsant & Rey, 1871, *Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon* (2) **19** (1872) : 91
BOLITOCHARATES Mulsant & Rey, 1871, *Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon* (2) **19** (1872) : 92

BOLITOCHARIDES Thomson, 1859, an incorrect original spelling for BOLITOCHARINI
BOLITOCHARINA Sharp, 1883, *Biol. centr.-Amer.* **1**(2) : 240
BOLITOCHARINI Thomson, 1859, *Skand. Col.* **1** : 31
Bolitophaga Mulsant & Rey, 1874, *Ann. Soc. agric. Lyon* (4) **6** : 295
Bolotochara Mulsant & Rey, 1872, *Hist. nat. Col. France* (Brév., Aléo.) : 210
haworthi, *Aleochara*, Stephens, 1832, *Ill. brit. Ent.* (Mand.) **5** : 126
Lyrus Brullé, 1837, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **6** (Col. **3**) : 108
pulchra, *Aleochara*, Gravenhorst, 1806, *Mon. Coleopt. micr.* : 164
Zyras Stephens, 1835, *Ill. brit. Ins.* (Mand.) **5** : 430
Zyrus Cameron, 1939, *Fauna brit. Ind.*, Col. Staph. **4**(2) : 688

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 599.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *January* 1961

OPINION 600

ISCHNOPODA STEPHENS, 1835, AND *TACHYUSA* ERICHSON, 1837 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA); DESIGNATIONS OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers: (a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genera *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835, and *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside;

(b) the nominal species *Staphylinus leucopus* Marsham, 1802, is hereby designated to be the type-species of *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835;

(c) the nominal species *Tachyusa constricta* Erichson, 1837, is hereby designated to be the type-species of *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Staphylinus leucopus* Marsham, 1802 (Name No. 1419);

(b) *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Tachyusa constricta* Erichson, 1837 (Name No. 1420);

(c) *Thinonoma* Thomson, 1859 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Aleochara atra* Gravenhorst, 1806 (Name No. 1421);

(d) *Atheta* Thomson, 1858 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Aleochara graminicola* Gravenhorst, 1806 (Name No. 1422);

(e) *Acrotona* Thomson, 1859 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Aleochara aterrima* Gravenhorst, 1802 (Name No. 1423).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *leucopus* Marsham, 1802, as published in the binomen *Staphylinus leucopus* (type-species of *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835) (Name No. 1732);

(b) *constricta* Erichson, 1837, as published in the binomen *Tachyusa constricta* (type-species of *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837) (Name No. 1733);

(c) *atra* Gravenhorst, 1806, as published in the binomen *Aleochara atra* (type-species of *Thinonoma* Thomson, 1859) (Name No. 1734);

(d) *graminicola* Gravenhorst, 1806, as published in the binomen *Aleochara graminicola* (type-species of *Atheta* Thomson, 1858) (Name No. 1735);

(e) *aterrima* Gravenhorst, 1802, as published in the binomen *Aleochara aterrima* (type-species of *Acrotona* Thomson, 1859) (Name No. 1736).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Pischnopoda* Tottenham, 1939 (a junior objective synonym of *Ischnopoda* Stephens, 1835) (Name No. 1490);

(b) *Chyusata* Tottenham, 1945 (a junior objective synonym of *Tachyusa* Erichson, 1837) (Name No. 1491).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 244)

The present case was submitted in January 1947 by Mr. C. E. Tottenham, through the Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society. An application was prepared which was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959, and was published on 15 December 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 72–75. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56).

Support for Mr. Tottenham's proposals was received from E. C. Pelham-Clinton (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 198), A. A. Allen, C. H. Seever, and H. Last (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 322).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)16, either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 74–75. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Hering, Riley, Holthuis, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Key, Alvarado, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Brinck, Tortonese, Miller, Poll, Uchida.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Commissioners Boschma and Hemming returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Acrotona Thomson, 1859, *Skand. Coleopt.* **1** : 38
aterrima, *Aleochara*, Gravenhorst, 1802, *Coleopt. micr.* : 83
Atheta Thomson, 1858, *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **15** : 36
atra, *Aleochara*, Gravenhorst, 1806, *Mon. Coleopt. micr.* : 162
Chyusata Tottenham, 1945, *Proc. roy. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **14** : 70
constricta, *Tachyusa*, Erichson, 1837, *Käf. Mark. Brandenb.* **1** : 307
graminicola, *Aleochara*, Gravenhorst, 1806, *Mon. Coleopt. micr.* : 176
Ischnopoda Stephens, 1835, *Ill. brit. Ins.* (Mand.) **5** : 430
leucopus, *Staphylinus*, Marsham, 1802, *Coleopt. Brit.* : 506
Pischnopoda Tottenham, 1939, *Proc. roy. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 226
Tachyusa Erichson, 1837, *Käf. Mark. Brandenb.* **1** : 307
Thinonoma Thomson, 1859, *Skand. Coleopt.* **1** : 35

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 600.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *January* 1961

OPINION 601

AVENAE (*HETERODERA SCHACHTII* VAR.) WOLLENWEBER, 1924; ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES (CLASS NEMATODA)

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that neither the name *minor* O. Schmidt, 1930, as published in the combination *Heterodera schachtii* subsp. *minor*, nor the name *major* O. Schmidt, 1930, as published in the combination *Heterodera schachtii* subsp. *major*, is to be used in preference to the name *avenae* Wollenweber, 1924, as published in the combination *Heterodera schachtii* var. *avenae*, by those zoologists who consider that all of these names apply to the same taxon.

(2) The specific name *avenae* Wollenweber, 1924, as published in the combination *Heterodera schachtii* var. *avenae*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Franklin, Thorne & Oostenbrinck, 1959, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1737.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 375)

The problem was first brought to the attention of the Commission by a query received from Dr. Mary T. Franklin in November 1948, as to the correct name to be used for the cereal-root eelworm. At that time those authors who used the name *avenae* dated it from Mortensen, Rostrup and Kølpin Ravn, 1908, but since the only identification of the species provided in that paper was the citation of the host species, Dr. Franklin was informed by the Secretary of the Commission that the name *avenae* was unavailable from this date. In February 1958, Dr. Franklin again wrote to the Commission explaining that the question had unfortunately been raised again by the discovery of a paper by Wollenweber, 1924, in which the name *avenae* was used, this time accompanied by a table giving comparative sizes of the cysts of various species of *Heterodera*, including *Heterodera schachtii* var. *avenae*. In June 1958, Dr. Gerald Thorne and Dr. M. Oostenbrinck jointly asked the Commission for a ruling on the availability of the specific name *avenae*. After some correspondence these three authors agreed upon the form of a joint application to the Commission. This application was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published on 15 December 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 76–85.

Dr. J. J. Duggan objected to the proposals made by Franklin, Thorne and Oostenbrinck on the grounds that the specific name *major* was in much more common use for the species, and that *avenae* was an unsuitable name for an organism which attacked not only oats, but other cereal crops as well. No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960, the Members of the Commission were asked to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 79–80. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order : Hering, Riley, Holthuis, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Key, Alvarado, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Bonnet, Brinck, Miller.

Negative Votes—four (4) : Uchida, Kühnelt, Tortonese, Poll.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Late Affirmative Votes were returned by Commissioners Boschma and Hemming.

Original References

The following is the original reference for a name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

avenae, Heterodera schachtii var., Wollenweber, 1924, *Illustr. Landwirtsch. Z.* **12** : 101

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for the species involved in the present Ruling:

For *Heterodera schachtii* var. *avenae* Wollenweber, 1924 : Franklin, Thorne & Oostenbrinck, 1959, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 79, 85.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 601.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *January* 1961

OPINION 602

DELPHAX FABRICIUS, 1798 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); INTERPRETATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798, prior to that made by Van Duzee, 1912, are hereby set aside.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Asiraca* Latreille, 1796 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Cicada clavicornis* Fabricius, 1794 (Name No. 1424) ;

(b) *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cicada crassicornis* Panzer, 1796 (Name No. 1425).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *clavicornis* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Cicada clavicornis* (type-species of *Asiraca* Latreille, 1796) (Name No. 1738) ;

(b) *crassicornis* Panzer, 1796, as published in the binomen *Cicada crassicornis* (type-species of *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798) (Name No. 1739).

(4) The generic name *Araeopus* Spinola, 1839 (a junior objective synonym of *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1492.

(5) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) DELPHACIDAE (correction of DELPHACIDA) [Leach], [1815] (type-genus *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798) (Name No. 297) ;

(b) ASIRACINAE (correction of ASIRACIDES) Motschulsky, 1863 (type-genus *Asiracus* Latreille, 1796) (Name No. 298).

(6) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) DELPHACIDA [Leach], [1815] (type-genus *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798) (an incorrect original spelling for DELPHACIDAE) (Name No. 332) ;

(b) ASIRACIDES Motschulsky, 1863 (type-genus *Asiracus* Latreille, 1796) (an incorrect original spelling for ASIRACINAE) (Name No. 333).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 47)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission as long ago as 1932 by the late Professor Z. P. Metcalf, who proposed to reject the generic name *Delphax* Fabricius as a junior homonym of *Delphax* Walbaum, 1792 (quoted from Klein, 1744). The Commission had already, however, in Opinion 21, ruled that the generic names of Klein did not gain availability by virtue of being quoted by Walbaum in 1792. From 1944 until 1951, Mr. Hemming, then Secretary to the Commission, was in correspondence with several specialists in the Hemiptera, including Mr. R. G. Fennah, Dr. W. E. China and Dr. W. Wagner in order to gather the facts in the case. In 1959, Mr. R. V. Melville presented these facts to the Commission in the form of a Secretary's report. This report was sent to the printer on 7 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 163–169.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received from any source.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)18 either for or against the use of the plenary powers to conserve the generic name *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798, in Part 1, and for either Alternative B (as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 167) or for Alternative C (as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 168) in Part 2. A vote against the use of the plenary powers in Part 1 of V.P.(60)18 was equivalent to a vote for Alternative A in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 167. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :—

Part 1, Affirmative Votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order : Hering, Riley, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Stoll, Evans, Bonnet, Brinck, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Boschma.

Negative Votes—six (6) : Holthuis, Mertens, Kühnelt, Miller, Poll, Uchida.

Part 2, Alternative B—three (3) : Hering, Stoll, Tortonese.

Alternative C—twelve (12) : Riley, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Lemche, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Evans, Brinck, Alvarado, Jaczewski.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Commissioners Dymond, Bonnet and Boschma did not vote on Part 2 of the Voting Paper. Commissioner Hemming returned a late vote in favour of Alternative C.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Araeopus Spinola, 1839, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **8** : 336
Asiraca Latreille, 1796, *Précis Caract. Ins.* : xii, 202
ASIRACIDES Motschulsky, 1863, an incorrect original spelling for ASIRACINAE q.v.
ASIRACINAE Motschulsky, 1863, *Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **36** : 108
clavicornis, Cicada, Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* **4** : 41
crassicornis, Cicada, Panzer, 1796, *Fauna Ins. germ.* **35** : 19
DELPHACIDA [Leach], [1815], an incorrect original spelling for DELPHACIDAE q.v.
DELPHACIDAE [Leach], [1815], *in* Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **9** : 125
Delphax Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 511

The following are the original references for the designations of type-species for two genera involved in the present Ruling:

For *Asiraca* Latreille, 1796: Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 434

For *Delphax* Fabricius, 1798: Van Duzee, 1912, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **10**(2): 505

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 602.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *January* 1961

OPINION 603

MACROPSIS LEWIS, 1834 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the specific name *virescens* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Cicada virescens*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Jassus* (sic) *prasina* Boheman, 1852, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Jassus prasina* Boheman, 1852 (Name No. 1426);

(b) *Elymana* de Long, 1936 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Thamnotettix inornatus* Van Duzee, 1892 (Name No. 1427);

(c) *Mesopodopsis* Czerniavsky, 1882 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Macropsis* Sars, 1876, *Podopsis slabberi* Van Beneden, 1861 (Name No. 1428) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda);

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *prasina* Boheman, 1852, as published in the binomen *Jassus* (sic) *prasina* (type-species of *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834) (Name No. 1740);

(b) *sulphurella* Zetterstedt, 1828, as published in the binomen *Cicadula sulphurella* (Name No. 1741);

(c) *slabberi* Van Beneden, 1861, as published in the binomen *Podopsis slabberi* (type-species of *Mesopodopsis* Czerniavsky, 1882) (Name No. 1742) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

(4) The generic name *Macropsis* Sars, 1876 (a junior homonym of *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1493.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *virescens* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Cicada virescens* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) (Name No. 663);

(b) *virescens* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Cicada virescens* (a junior primary homonym of *Cicada virescens* Gmelin, 1790) (Name No. 664).

(6) The family-name MACROPSIDAE Evans, 1938 (type-genus *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 299.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 456)

The present case was submitted to the Commission by Professor W. Wagner on 8 March 1950. After correspondence with the Secretary of the Commission and some emendation of Dr. Wagner's proposals the application was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 185–188. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). Dr. Wagner's proposals were supported by Dr. Frej Ossiannilsson (*Bull.* **17** : 89).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)20 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 187–188. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Hering, Holthuis, Riley, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Uchida, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Brinck, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Miller, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Commissioners Boschma and Hemming returned late affirmative votes.

On 18 October 1960 Commissioner Holthuis wrote as follows to the Secretary of the Commission : "As the generic name *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834, is to be placed on the Official List, should not *Macropsis* Sars, 1876, be placed on the Official Index ? As Sars's genus is that of a Mysid Crustacean, I will be happy to go deeper into this question and provide you with the necessary data and also with the generic name (*Mesopodopsis*) which at present is currently used for Sars's genus ". In a letter dated 30 November Commissioner Holthuis supplied the promised information, giving the original references for the generic names concerned and said that the type-species of *Macropsis* Sars was *Podopsis slabberi* Van Beneden, 1861. Upon receipt of Dr. Holthuis's letter a short note was sent to Members of the Commission, in which it was proposed :

" (1) that the generic name *Macropsis* Sars, 1876 (a junior homonym of *Macropsis* Lewis, 1834) be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(2) that the generic name *Mesopodopsis* Czerniavsky, 1882 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Macropsis* Sars, 1876, *Podopsis slabberi* Van Beneden, 1861, be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) that the specific name *slabberi* Van Beneden, 1861, as published in the binomen *Podopsis slabberi* (type-species of *Mesopodopsis* Czerniavsky, 1882) be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ".

On 21 December 1960 Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (60)1 either for or against these supplementary proposals set out in an accompanying note. At the close of the Voting Period on 21 January 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Evans, Riley, Dymond, Holthuis, Key, Brinck, Vokes, Prantl, Mayr, Lemche, Hering, Miller, Stoll, Jaczewski, Poll, Bradley, Tortonese, Uchida, Alvarado, Kühnelt, Boschma, Mertens, Obruchev.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Bonnet, Hemming.

A late affirmative vote was returned by Commissioner do Amaral.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Elymana de Long, 1936, *Ohio J. Sci.* **36** : 218
MACROPSIDAE Evans, 1938, *Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania,* **1938** : 43
Macropsis Lewis, 1834, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1** : 49–51, pl. 7, figs. 3, 4
Macropsis Sars, 1876, *Arch. Math. Natur-vidensk. Christiania* **1** : 35
Mesopodopsis Czerniavsky, 1882, *Trudui St. Peterb. Obschest. Estest.* **12**(2) : 145, 148
prasina, Jassus, Boheman, 1852, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **1851** : 122
slabberi, Podopsis, Van Beneden, 1861, *Mém. Acad. roy. Belg., Cl. Sci.* **33** : 18, pl. 7
sulphurella, Cicadula, Zetterstedt, 1828, *Ins. lapp.* : 297
virescens, Cicada, Gmelin, 1790, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(4) : 2111
virescens, Cicada, Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **4** : 46

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (60)20 and (O.M.)(60)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in those Voting Papers were duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 603.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 *January* 1961

OPINION 604

KORYNETES HERBST, (1792), AND *NECROBIA* OLIVIER, 1795: ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA)

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Korynetes* Herbst, (1792) (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Lacordaire, 1857, *Clerus caeruleus* De Geer, 1775 (Name No. 1429) ;

(b) *Necrobia* Olivier, 1795 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Dermestes violaceus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1430).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *caeruleus* De Geer, 1775, as published in the binomen *Clerus caeruleus* (type-species of *Korynetes* Herbst, (1792)) (Name No. 1743) ;

(b) *violaceus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes violaceus* (type-species of *Necrobia* Olivier, 1795) (Name No. 1744).

(3) The generic name *Corynetes* Paykull, 1798 (an unjustified emendation of *Korynetes* Herbst, (1792)) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1494.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 471)

The present case was first submitted to the Commission by Professor H. Boschma and the late Dr. K. W. Dammerman as an application for the validation under the plenary powers of the unjustified emendation, *Corynetes*, of *Korynetes* Herbst, (1792). The authors also pointed out that *Corynetes* was currently in use with the wrong type-species, making it an objective synonym of *Necrobia* Olivier, 1795, and asked that the names of both these genera be added to the Official List with their correct type-species. In 1959, Dr. Boschma had further correspondence with the Secretary of the Commission and emended his application by asking that the correct spelling *Korynetes*, which was now spreading rapidly in the literature owing to its use by Corporaal, 1950 in the *Coleopterorum Catalogue*, be added to the Official List. This revised application was sent to the printer on 7 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 189–190. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 190. At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Hering, Holthuis, Riley, Mayr, Prantl, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Key, Uchida, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Alvarado, Tortonese, Miller, Poll.

Negative Votes—two (2) : do Amaral, Brinck.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Late affirmative votes were returned by Commissioners Boschma and Hemming.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

caeruleus, *Clerus*, De Geer, 1775, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 5 : 164
Corynetes Paykull, 1798, *Fauna Suecica* 1 : 274
Korynetes Herbst, (1792), *Käfer* 4 : 148
Necrobia Olivier, 1795, *Entomologie, Coleopt.* 4, No. 76 bis
violaceus, *Dermestes*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 356

The following are the original references for designations of type-species for two genera involved in the present Ruling :

For *Korynetes* Herbst, (1792) : Lacordaire, 1857, *Gen. Coleopt.* 4 : 489
For *Necrobia* Olivier, 1795 : Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 427.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 604.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 *January* 1961

OPINION 605

PROMECOPSIS DUMÉRIL, 1806 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Promecopsis* Duméril, 1806, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Typhlocyba* Germar, 1833 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Woodworth, 1899, *Cicada quercus* Fabricius, 1777 (Name No. 1431);

(b) *Promecodes* Balfour-Browne, 1960 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Promecops leucothyreus* Fåhraeus, 1840 (Name No. 1432) (Insecta, Coleoptera).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *quercus* Fabricius, 1777, as published in the binomen *Cicada quercus* (type-species of *Typhlocyba* Germar, 1833) (Name No. 1745);

(b) *leucothyreus* Fåhraeus, 1840, as published in the binomen *Promecops leucothyreus* (type-species of *Promecodes* Balfour-Browne, 1960) (Name No. 1746) (Insecta, Coleoptera).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Promecopsis* Duméril, 1806 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1495);

(b) *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911 (a junior homonym of *Promecopsis* Duméril, 1806) (Name No. 1496).

(5) The family name TYPHLOCYBIDAE Kirschbaum, 1868 (type-genus *Typhlocyba* Germar, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 300.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 483)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission in September 1950 by a request from Professor W. Wagner for advice. After some correspondence between Dr. Wagner and the Secretary to the Commission, the form of an application was agreed upon. This application was sent to the printer on 7 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 191–192. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. Dr. Wagner's proposals were supported by Dr. Frej Ossiannilsson (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 84).

After the publication of Dr. Wagner's application, Mr. R. V. Melville, then Assistant Secretary to the Commission, had correspondence with Mr. Balfour-Browne concerning the name *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911. This is explained in the following Secretary's Report which was circulated to the Commission with Voting Paper (60)22 :—

" Since the proposal to suppress under the plenary powers the generic name *Promecopsis* Duméril was published, it has been discovered that that name has a junior homonym, *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911, in the Order Coleoptera. Mr. Melville sought the advice of Mr. J. Balfour-Browne (British Museum (Natural History), London) on whether or not *Promecopsis* Champion was in current use. The correspondence on this subject is given below.

" 2. *Mr. Melville* (21.iii.60)—' While I was with the Commission I completed an application on behalf of Professor Wagner of Hamburg dealing with the name *Promecopsis* in Hemiptera. It is proposed to suppress it as of Duméril, 1806, for priority but not homonymy.

' I have only just noticed that this will not have the effect of validating *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911 (*Biol. Centr.-Amer. Zool. Col.* **4**(3) : 312). This junior homonym seems already to have been replaced by *Promecodes* Marshall, 1939 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **3** : 582) and I take it that coleopterists would not like to see Champion's name revived. The question remains, however, whether it would be desirable to place *Promecodes* on the Official List and I should be most grateful if you could give or procure any advice on this point.'

" 3. *Mr. Balfour-Browne* (23.iii.60)—'As Marshall (1939, loc. cit.) expressly proposed the new name *Promecodes* for *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911, nec. Duméril, 1806, my colleagues and I are not at all anxious to have the Champion name revived.

' We, therefore, approve the proposal to suppress *Promecopsis* Duméril, 1806, for priority but not for homonymy. We also approve the suggestion that *Promecodes* Marshall, 1939, should be put on the Official List. A preliminary investigation has, however, failed to elicit any type-designation by any author either for *Promecopsis* Champion or for *Promecodes* Marshall, and since eight species were originally included by Champion it is very advisable that a type should be expressly designated.'

" 4. *Mr. Balfour-Browne* (31.iii.60)—' Further to my letter of 23rd March, we have now confirmed that no type-species has ever been selected. It is desirable that in the application to place this name on the Official List the most common and best known species *Promecops leucothyreus* Fåhraeus, 1840 [*in* Schoenherr, *Gen. et Sp. Curc.* **6**(1) : 328] should be designated as the type-species " by present selection ".'

" 5. It has since been agreed that Mr. Balfour-Browne should, at some date prior to publication of the Opinion upon this case, publish in an entomological serial a note designating *Promecops leucothyreus* Fåhraeus as the type-species of *Promecodes* Marshall. The reference to this type designation will be given in this Opinion when published.

" 6. The Commission is therefore asked to amend the proposals given on page 192 of *Bull.* **17** by the addition of the following :—

(6) to place the generic name *Promecodes* Marshall, 1939 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Balfour-Browne, *Promecops leucothyreus* Fåhraeus, 1840, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(7) to place the specific name *leucothyreus* Fåhraeus, 1840, as published in the binomen *Promecops leucothyreus* (type-species of *Promecodes* Marshall, 1939) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(8) to place the generic name *Promecopsis* Champion, 1911 (a junior homonym of *Promecopsis* Duméril, 1806) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 October 1960, Voting Paper (60)22 was circulated to the Members of the Commission with the above report. On this Voting Paper Commissioners were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 192 " and as amended in the accompanying report ". At the close of the Voting Period on 13 January 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Hering, Riley, Mayr, Prantl, do Amaral, Dymond, Lemche, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Holthuis, Uchida, Stoll, Mertens, Evans, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Brinck, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Miller, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Late affirmative votes were received from Commissioners Boschma and Hemming. On 23 October 1960, the Secretary to the Commission received the following letter from Commissioner Holthuis : " The suppression of the name *Promecopsis* Duméril, requested by Dr. Wagner seems perfectly justified to me and I gladly vote for it. I do not think, however, that the name *Promecodes* Marshall, 1939, can be placed on the Official List. It is not an available name as Marshall, when introducing it did not cite a type-species, while the generic name which it was to replace belongs to a genus for which no type-species has been indicated either. According to the Rules ' A genus-group name published after 1930 must . . . be accompanied by the definite fixation of a type-species.' The name *Promecodes* thus only becomes an available name by the action of Mr. Balfour-Browne, who evidently is the first to select a type-species for it. Consequently the name should be known as *Promecodes* Balfour-Browne, 1960."

Commissioner Holthuis is of course quite right in saying that *Promecodes* Marshall is unavailable, and this point has been corrected in the Ruling in the present Opinion.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

leucothyreus, *Promecops*, Fåhraeus, 1840, *in* Schoenherr, *Gen. Spec. Curc.* **6**(1) : 328

Promecodes Balfour-Browne, 1960, *Entomologist* **93** : 240

Promecopsis Champion, 1911, *Biol. Centr.-Amer.*, Zool. Coleopt. **4**(3) : 312

Promecopsis Duméril, 1806, *Zool. anal.* : 167
quercus, *Cicada*, Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.*, Chilonii : 298
Typhlocyba Germar, 1833, *Rev. Ent.* Silbermann **1** : 180
TYPHLOCYBIDAE Kirschbaum, 1868, *Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* **21/22** : 16

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling :
For *Typhlocyba* Germar, 1833 : Woodworth, 1899, *Psyche* **5** : 211

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper was duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 605.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *January* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME *IDOTEA* FABRICIUS, 1798, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH. Z.N.(S.) 412

(see Volume 17, pages 178–184)

By Per Brinck (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*)

Mesidotea entomon is an often quoted name in literature on glacial relics, particularly so in the countries round the Baltic (Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Sweden). In textbooks as in high school and university teaching it is a well-known species frequently dealt with as a characteristic element of certain stages or types of lakes or brackish seas in the North. It would be confusing to change the generic name of this animal for a name which has been used very rarely in this century.

Therefore, I support Dr. Lemche's proposal which means that *Mesidotea* be preserved as the generic name of *Oniscus entomon* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *NEMOURA* LATREILLE, 1796

(see this volume, pages 155–156)

By Per Brinck (*Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*)

The generic name *Nemoura* occurs frequently in literature on Plecoptera, since 1842 stabilized with *N. cinerea* Retzius, (1783) (*variegata* auct.) as the type-species. It would cause great confusion to change the name by fixation of the type-species available according to Latreille (1810).

Therefore I fully support Dr. Kimmins's application to stabilize the current use of the generic name *Nemoura*. This is in agreement with the decision of the first Symposium on Plecoptera in Lausanne, in 1956 (cf. *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **29** : 447).

OPINION 606

DENTIPES (GEN. *ALPHEUS*) GUÉRIN, 1832 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA) ; VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *variegata* Risso, 1816, as published in the binomen *Nika variegata*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *dentipes* Guérin, 1832, as published in the binomen *Alpheus dentipes*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1747.

(3) The specific name *variegata* Risso, 1816, as published in the binomen *Nika variegata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above), is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 665.

(4) The following erroneous subsequent spellings of *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Hyppolyte* Leach, 1815 (Name No. 1497) ;
(b) *Hippolytes* Risso, 1826 (Name No. 1498) ;
(c) *Hippolytus* Guérin, 1832 (Name No. 1499) ;
(d) *Hippolite* J. C. Ross, 1835 (Name No. 1500) ;
(e) *Hippolyta* Burmeister, 1837 (Name No. 1501) ;
(f) *Hippolithe* Brullé, 1839 (Name No. 1502) ;
(g) *Hyppolite* Veranyi, 1846 (Name No. 1503) ;
(h) *Hypolyte* Newcombe, 1898 (Name No. 1504) ;
(i) *Hyppolytte* Valdés Ragués, 1909 (Name No. 1505) ;
(j) *Ippolyte* Magri, 1911 (Name No. 1506) ;
(k) *Hyppolythe* Borcea, 1934 (Name No. 1507).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 643)

The present case was submitted by Dr. L. B. Holthuis to the Office of the Commission on 5 February 1952. It was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 197–198. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). Support for Dr. Holthuis's proposal was received from Dr. R. Zariquiey (Barcelona, Spain). No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)24 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 198. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Prantl, Alvarado, Key, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Late affirmative votes were returned by Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

dentipes, *Alpheus*, Guérin, 1832, *Expéd. sci. Morée*, Zool. **2** : 39
Hippolite J. C. Ross, 1835, J. Ross's *App. Narrat. 2nd Voy. N.W. Pass.* : lxxxiii
Hippolithe Brullé, 1839, *in* Webb & Berthelot, *Hist. nat. Iles Canaries* **2** (**2**, Entomol.) : 18
Hippolyta Burmeister, 1837, *Handb. Naturgesch.* **2** : 565
Hippolytes Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 78
Hippolytus Guérin, 1832, *Expéd. sci. Morée*, Zool. **2** : 41
Hypolyte Newcombe, 1898, *Cat. Coll. Prov. Mus. Brit. Columb.* : 79
Hyppolite Veranyi, 1846, *Cat. Anim. Golfo Genova* : 8
Hyppolyte Leach, 1815, *Trans. linn. Soc. London* **11** : 346
Hyppolythe Borcea, 1934, *Ann. Univ. Jassy* **29** : 405
Hyppolytte Valdés Ragués, 1909, *Mis. Trabajos Acad.* : 182
Ippolyte Magri, 1911, *Atti Accad. gioen. Sci. nat. Catania* (5) **4**(14) : 25
variegata, *Nika*, Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 86

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 606.

N. D. RILEY W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
17 *March* 1961

OPINION 607

ARCHAEOPTERYX VON MEYER, 1861 (AVES); ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Archaeopteryx lithographica* von Meyer, 1861, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1433.

(2) The specific name *lithographica* von Meyer, 1861, as published in the binomen *Archaeopteryx lithographica* (type-species of *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1748.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Griphosaurus* Wagner, (1862) (a junior objective synonym of *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) (Name No. 1508);
(b) *Griphornis* (Owen MS.) H. Woodward, 1862 (a junior objective synonym of *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) (Name No. 1509);
(c) *Archaeopterix* (Anon), 1861 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) (Name No. 1510);
(d) *Archeopteryx* Owen, 1863 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) (Name No. 1511);
(e) *Gryphosaurus* Lambrecht, 1933 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Griphosaurus* Wagner (1862)) (Name No. 1512);
(f) *Gryphornis* Lambrecht, 1933 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Griphornis* (Owen MS.) H. Woodward, 1862) (Name No. 1513).

(4) The following specific names, junior objective synonyms of *Archaeopteryx lithographica* von Meyer, 1861, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *problematicus* H. Woodward, 1862, as published in the binomen *Griphosaurus problematicus* (Name No. 666);
(b) *longicaudatus* (Owen MS.) H. Woodward, 1862, as published in the binomen *Griphornis longicaudatus* (Name No. 667);
(c) *macrurus* Owen, 1863, as published in the binomen *Archeopteryx* (sic) *macrurus* (Name No. 668);
(d) *oweni* B. Petronievics, 1921, as published in the binomen *Archaeopteryx oweni* (Name No. 669).

(5) The family name ARCHAEOPTERYGIDAE T. H. Huxley, 1871 (type-genus *Archaeopteryx* von Meyer, 1861) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 301.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1084)

The case for the addition of the generic name *Archaeopteryx* to the Official List was first put forward by Dr. W. E. Swinton in 1956. The application was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 224–226 on 8 April 1960. No objection to the proposal was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)29 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 226. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Prantl, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Key, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Archaeopterix (Anon), 1861, *Neues Jahrb. Min.* **1861** : v

ARCHAEOPTERYGIDAE T. H. Huxley, 1871, *Man. Anat. vert. Anim.* : 233

Archaeopteryx von Meyer, 1861, *Neues Jahrb. Min.* **1861** : 578

Archeopteryx Owen, 1863, *Proc. roy. Soc. London* **12** : 272

Griphornis (Owen MS.) H. Woodward, 1862, *Intellectual Observer* **2** : 317, plate.

Griphosaurus Wagner, (1862), *Sitzungsber. bayer. Akad. Wiss. München* **1861**(2) : 153

Gryphornis Lambrecht, 1933, *Handb. Paleorn.* : 80

Gryphosaurus Lambrecht, 1933, *Handb. Paleorn.* : 80

lithographica, *Archaeopteryx*, von Meyer, 1861, *Neues Jahrb. Min.* **1861** : 578

longicaudatus, *Griphornis*, (Owen MS.) H. Woodward, 1862, *Intellectual Observer* **2** : plate

macrurus, *Archeopteryx*, Owen, 1863, *Proc. roy. Soc. London* **12** : 272

oweni, *Archaeopteryx*, B. Petronievics, 1921, *Uber das Becken, den Schultergürtel und einige andere Teile der Londoner Archaeopteryx* : 10

problematicus, *Griphosaurus* H. Woodward, 1862, *Intellectual Observer* **2** : 317, plate.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 607.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *March* 1961

OPINION 608

SPATAGUS O. F. MÜLLER, 1776 (ECHINOIDEA); SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Spatagus* O. F. Müller, 1776, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) it is hereby directed that the nominal species *Spatagus flavescens* O. F. Müller, 1776, is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated by R. V. Melville, 1960.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Laganum* Link, 1807 (gender: neuter), type-species, by absolute tautonymy, *Echinodiscus laganum* Leske, 1778 (Name No. 1434);

(b) *Micraster* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1836 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Forbes, 1850, *Spatangus coranguinum* Leske, 1778 (Name No. 1435);

(c) *Peronella* Gray, 1855 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Laganum peronii* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1841 (Name No. 1436);

(d) *Maretia* Gray, 1855 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Spatangus planulatus* Lamarck, 1816 (Name No. 1437);

(e) *Metalia* Gray, 1855 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Spatangus sternalis* Lamarck, 1816 (Name No. 1438).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *flavescens* O. F. Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Spatagus flavescens*, and as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above (Name No. 1749);

(b) *laganum* Leske, 1778, as published in the binomen *Echinodiscus laganum*, (type-species of *Laganum* Link, 1807) (Name No. 1750);

(c) *coranguinum* Leske, 1778, as published in the binomen *Spatangus coranguinum* (type species of *Micraster*, J. L. R. Agassiz, 1836) (Name No. 1751);

(d) *peronii* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1841, as published in the binomen *Laganum peronii* (type-species of *Peronella* Gray, 1855) (Name No. 1752);

(e) *planulatus* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the binomen *Spatangus planulatus*, (type-species of *Maretia* Gray, 1855) (Name No. 1753);

(f) *sternalis* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the binomen *Spatangus sternalis* (type-species of *Metalia* Gray, 1855) (Name No. 1754);

(g) *spatagus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Echinus spatagus* (Name No. 1755).

(4) The generic name *Spatagus* O. F. Müller, 1776 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1514.

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) SPATANGIDAE Gray, 1825 (type-genus *Spatangus* Gray, 1825) (Name No. 302);

(b) ECHINOCARDIINAE Wythe Cooke, 1942 (type-genus *Echinocardium* Gray, 1825) (Name No. 303);

(c) MARETIINAE (correction of MARETINAE) Lambert, 1905 (type-genus *Maretia* Gray, 1855) (Name No. 304);

(d) LAGANIDAE (correction by A. Agassiz, 1873, of "Les Laganes") Desor, 1858 (type genus *Laganum* Link, 1807) (Name No. 305).

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) MARETINAE Lambert, 1905 (type-genus *Maretia* Gray, 1855), an incorrect original spelling for MARETIINAE (Name No. 334);

(b) "Les Laganes" Desor, 1858 (type-genus *Laganum* Link, 1807), an incorrect (vernacular) original spelling for LAGANIDAE (Name No. 335).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1195)

The present case was first submitted by Mr. R. V. Melville in January 1957 in response to a request by Mr. Francis Hemming, then Secretary to the Commission, for a report on the status of the name *Spatagus*. After some emendation the application was sent to the printer on 27 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 214–219. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). Support for Mr. Melville's proposals was expressed by Dr. H. Engel (Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)27, either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 218–219. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Jaczewski, Prantl, Alvarado, Key, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

coranguinum, *Spatangus*, Leske, 1778, *Addit. Kleinii nat. Disp. Ech.* : 221
ECHINOCARDIINAE Wythe Cooke, 1942, *J. Paleont.* 16 : 59
flavescens, *Spatagus*, O. F. Müller, 1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 236
LAGANIDAE Desor, 1858, *Syn. Ech. foss.* : 216–217
laganum, *Echinodiscus*, Leske, 1778, *Addit. Kleinii nat. Disp. Ech.* : 204
Laganum Link, 1807, *Beschr. Nat.-Samml. Univ. Rostock* : 161
"Les Laganes" Desor, 1858, *loc. cit.*, an incorrect original spelling for LAGANIDAE
Maretia Gray, 1855, *Cat. rec. Ech. B.M.*(1) Ech. Irreg. : 48
MARETIINAE Lambert, 1905, *in* Doncieux, *Ann. Univ. Lyon* (17) : 162
MARETINAE Lambert, 1905, *loc. cit.*, an incorrect original spelling for MARETIINAE
Metalia Gray, 1855, *Cat. rec. Ech. B.M.* (1) Ech. Irreg. : 51
Micraster J. L. R. Agassiz, 1836, *Mém. Soc. nat. Neuchâtel* **1** : 184
Peronella Gray, 1855, *Cat. rec. Ech. B.M.* (1) Ech. Irreg. : 13
peronii, *Laganum*, J. L. R. Agassiz, 1841, *Mon. Ech.* **2** : 123
planulatus, *Spatangus*, Lamarck, 1816, *Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.* **3** : 31
SPATANGIDAE Gray, 1825, *Ann. Phil.* **26** : 430
spatagus, *Echinus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 665
Spatagus O. F. Müller, 1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.* : xxix, 236
sternalis, *Spatangus*, Lamarck, 1816, *Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.* **3** : 31

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a nominal genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Micraster* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1836	Forbes, 1850, *Mem. geol. Surv. U.K.* Dec. 3 : pl. 10, p. 2

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 608.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *March* 1961

OPINION 609

LONGICORNE (*ACRYDIUM*) LATREILLE, 1804 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA); SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *longicorne* Latreille, 1804, as published in the binomen *Acrydium longicorne*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Chorthippus* Fieber, 1852 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910, *Acrydium albomarginatum* De Geer, 1773, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1439.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *albomarginatum* De Geer, 1773, as published in the binomen *Acrydium albomarginatum* (type-species of *Chorthippus* Fieber, 1852) (Name No. 1756);

(b) *parallelus* Zetterstedt, 1821, as published in the binomen *Gryllus parallelus* (Name No. 1757);

(c) *montanus* Charpentier, 1825, as published in the binomen *Gryllus montanus* (Name No. 1758).

(4) The specific name *longicorne* Latreille, 1804, as published in the binomen *Acrydium longicorne* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 670.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 675)

The case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. D. K. McE. Kevan on 5 May 1952. In 1959, after correspondence with Mr. R. V. Melville, then Assistant Secretary to the Commission, an application was prepared and was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 203–204. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serial publications. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)26 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 203–204. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Prantl, Alvarado, Key, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—one (1): Jaczewski.

Late affirmative votes were returned by Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

albomarginatum, Acrydium, De Geer, 1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **3** : 480
Chorthippus Fieber, 1852, *in* Kelch, *Grund. Orth. Oberschles.* : 1
longicorne, Acrydium, Latreille, 1804, *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **12** : 159
montanus, Gryllus, Charpentier, 1825, *Hor. Ent.* **1825** : 173
parallelus, Gryllus, Zetterstedt, 1821, *Orth. svec.* : 85

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a nominal genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Chorthippus* Fieber, 1852	Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orthopt.* **3** : 185

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 609.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *March* 1961

OPINION 610

DREPANIDIDAE AND DREPANIDAE (AVES AND INSECTA); ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Drepanis* Brisson, 1760, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by G. R. Gray, 1840, *Certhia pacifica* Gmelin, 1788 (Aves) (Name No. 1440) ;

(b) *Riparia* Forster, 1817 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves) (Name No. 1441) ;

(c) *Drepana* Schrank, 1802 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1840, *Phalaena falcataria* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Lepidoptera) (Name No. 1442).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *pacifica* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Certhia pacifica* (type-species of *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (Aves) (Name No. 1759) ;

(b) *riparia* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Hirundo riparia* (type-species of *Riparia* Forster, 1817) (Aves) (Name No. 1760) ;

(c) *falcataria* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phalaena falcataria* (type-species of *Drepana* Schrank, 1802) (Insecta, Lepidoptera) (Name No. 1761).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Drepanis* Brisson, 1760 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1515) ;

(b) *Platypteryx* Laspeyres, 1803 (a junior objective synonym of *Drepana* Schrank, 1802) (Name No. 1516) ;

(c) *Drepanis* Rafinesque, 1815 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 1517) ;

(d) *Drepania* Hübner, [1819] (an unjustified emendation of *Drepana* Schrank, 1802) (Name No. 1518) ;

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891 (type-genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (Aves) (Name No. 306) ;

(b) DREPANIDAE (correction of DREPANULIDI) Boisduval, [Nov. 1828] (type-genus *Drepana* Schrank, 1802) (Insecta, Lepidoptera) (Name No. 307).

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) DREPANIDAE Sushkin, 1929 (type-genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (an unjustified emendation of DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891) (Name No. 336);

(b) DREPANIIDAE Mayr, 1943 (type-genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (an unjustified emendation of DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891) (Name No, 337);

(c) DREPANULIDI Boisduval, [Nov. 1828] (type-genus *Drepana* Schrank, 1802) (an incorrect original spelling for DREPANIDAE) (Name No. 338);

(d) PLATYPTERICIDAE [sic] Stephens, 1829 (type-genus *Platypteryx* Laspeyres, 1803) (a junior objective synonym of DREPANIDAE) (Name No. 339).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 901)

The application for the addition to the Official List of the family names based on *Drepanis* Temminck and *Drepana* Schrank was first submitted by Dr. Dean Amadon in January 1955, Professor L. W. Grensted, Classical Adviser to the Commission, was consulted on the correct form of these family names and Dr. John Franclemont was invited to provide the necessary information about the moth name *Drepana*. A comprehensive application was eventually drafted and was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 220–223. Public notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to 12 ornithological serial publications.

Support for the majority of the proposals made in the present case was expressed by Dr. A. Wetmore (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.). Dr. Wetmore, however, objected to the proposal to suppress the "generic name *Drepanis* Brisson, 1760", on the grounds that the name in question is a name on the species level only, and has no generic significance. In a note on the Voting Paper concerned with *Drepana* and *Drepanis*, Mr. N. D. Riley, Secretary of the Commission, pointed out that "It has for some time been proposed that Opinion 37 (dealing with the availability of Brisson, 1760) be revised by the Commission as there is doubt as to which names in that work are truly generic names. Pending a decision on this matter, it is suggested that *Drepanis* Brisson be treated as a generic name and suppressed under the plenary powers."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)28 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 222–223. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Brinck, Prantl, Alvarado, Key, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Drepana Schrank, 1802, *Fauna Boica* 2(2) : 155
Drepania Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (10) : 140
DREPANIDAE Boisduval, [Nov. 1828], *Eur. Lep. Ind. meth.* : 55
DREPANIDAE Sushkin, 1928, *Verh. VI Int. Ornith. Kongr.*, Kopenhagen : 375
DREPANIIDAE Mayr, 1943, *Condor* **45** : 46
DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891, *in* S. B. Wilson & A. H. Evans, *Aves Hawaiienses* (2) : 235
Drepanis Brisson, 1760, *Ornithologie* **2** : 506
Drepanis Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nature* : 69
Drepanis Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.* (ed. 2) **1** : lxxvi
DREPANULIDI Boisduval, [Nov. 1828], an incorrect original spelling for DREPANIDAE
falcataria, Phalaena, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 519
pacifica, Certhia, Gmelin, 1788, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(1) : 470
PLATYPTERICIDAE Stephens, 1829, *Nomencl. brit. Ins.* : 45
Platypteryx Laspeyres, 1803, *N. Schrift. Ges. naturf. Freunde* **4** : 29
Riparia Forster, 1817, *Syn. Cat. brit. Birds* : 17
riparia, Hirundo, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 192

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for two genera concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820	G. R. Gray, 1840, *List Genera Birds* : 12
For *Drepana* Schrank, 1802	Westwood, 1840, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Synopsis : 104

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper was duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 610.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
22 *March* 1961

CLATHURELLA CARPENTER, 1857 (GASTROPODA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 518

By Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California*, U.S.A.)

The object of this application is to ask the Commission to designate as the type-species of the genus *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857, either *Clavatula rava* Hinds, 1843, or *Defrancia pagoda* Millet, 1826. Both these species have been designated as the type and the validity of either designation depends upon the interpretation of the original publication of the generic name *Clathurella*.

2. The genus *Defrancia* Millet, 1826 (*Mém. linn. Soc. Paris* **5** : 437) was published with a list of included species, one of which was the new species *Defrancia pagoda* (: 439, pl. 9, figs. 1a, b). No type-species was designated for this nominal genus as such until 1908, since it is a junior homonym of *Defrancia* Bronn, 1825 (*Syst. urw. Pflanz.* : 13), a name proposed to replace *Pelagia* Lamouroux, 1821 (*Exp. Méth. polyp.* : 78, in Bryozoa), the latter name being itself a junior homonym of *Pelagia* Peron & Lesueur, 1810 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **14** : 349, Scyphozoa), type-species, by designation by Meyer, 1910 (*Medusae of the World* : 570) *Medusa noctiluca* Forskal, 1775 (*Descr. Anim.* : 109), a junior subjective synonym of *Medusa pelagica* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 660). *Defrancia* Bronn, 1825 is not in use in the Bryozoa since it is a junior subjective synonym of *Apsendesia* Lamouroux, 1821 (op. cit. : 81), type-species, by monotypy, *Apsendesia cristata* Lamouroux, 1821 (op. cit. : 82, Tab. 80, figs. 12, 13, 14).

3. The genus *Clathurella* was published by Carpenter (1857, *Cat. Coll. Mazatlan Shells B.M.* : 399) in the following terms :

" Genus *Clathurella**

Defrancia, Millet, *Ann. Soc. Linn. Par.* 1826—Gray, *Fig. Mill. An.* p. 73.—*Phil. Handb. Conch.* p. 137—H. & A. Ad. *Gen.* vol. 1, p. 95—(non *Defrancia*, Mull. *Ind. Mobl. Groenl.* p. 12—*Bela* Leach :—nec *Defrancia* Bronn, 1825)

Clavatula, pars, Hinds.—The Lamarkian genus is restricted by Gray to the species which have a Purpuroid operculum. These shells are said to have none.

* This name is proposed for a convenient group of the *Mangelia* tribe ; the name *Defrancia*, previously in use, being preoccupied, v. supra. p. 6."

4. It is clear that the name *Defrancia* cannot be used for the Toxoglossate Prosobranch Gastropod to which it was applied by Millet, and Carpenter was quite correct in thinking that the name had to be replaced. If Carpenter had published nothing but the footnote following the asterisk, there would be no doubt that *Clathurella* was proposed by him as a replacement of *Defrancia*, and therefore must take the same type-species. Millet cited no type for *Defrancia* and at the time that Carpenter published *Clathurella* no type had as yet been designated for it ; the first and only type designation for *Defrancia* having been made as late as 1908 by Dall (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard

43 : 260) who designated *Defrancia pagoda* on the grounds that this species was one of the few in Millet's original list that can be recognized so that its identity is assured beyond all reasonable doubt. Since this species is mentioned in Millet's original publication the designation is legal, and Dall's choice seems to have been a wise one.

5. But Carpenter has complicated the situation by including in the synonymy of *Clathurella* not only *Defrancia* but also *Clavatula*, which he credits to Hinds. Actually this last name was published by Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 84) with *Clavatula coronata* Lamarck, 1801, as the type-species by monotypy. Hinds never described a new genus bearing the name *Clavatula* ; what he did was to describe a new species which he called *Clavatula rava*, and which he assigned to Lamarck's genus in the belief that it belonged there. Carpenter believed instead that it belonged with Millet's genus *Defrancia*, and his inclusion of *Clavatula* in the synonymy of his new generic name *Clathurella* was intended to apply only in so far as the species were inoperculate; his crediting the genus to Hinds instead of to Lamarck, and his use of the Latin word " pars " is to indicate that only the species *Clavatula rava*, and possibly related species, were included.

6. So *Clathurella* is not an exact equivalent of *Clavatula*. Neither does it appear to be an exact equivalent of *Defrancia*, although Carpenter's footnote states that it is. Carpenter, of course, thought that *Clathurella rava* was congeneric with the species listed by Millet, but today these are placed in separate genera—and by most systematic malacologists in separate subfamilies. It is clear that *Clathurella* cannot be used for both groups, a choice must be made and that choice depends largely in Carpenter's intention.

7. The first writer to designate a type-species for *Clathurella* was Cossman, 1896 (*Essai Paleont. Comp.* **2** : 121), who chose one of the two originally included species *Clavatula rava* Hinds, 1843 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 39). Since then there has been no agreement as to whether *Clathurella* should be used for the group of *Clavatula rava* or that of *Defrancia pagoda*, and the two leading malacologists of the first half of this century in the United States were on opposite sides of the controversy. Dall, 1918 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **54** : 321), stated that since *Clathurella* was proposed as a replacement name for *Defrancia* it must take the same type-species (i.e. *Defrancia pagoda*) and therefore the group to which *Clavatula rava* is now assigned must be given a new name. In this case *Clathurella* would fall as a junior objective synonym of *Pleurotomoides* Bronn, 1831 (*Ergeb. nat. Reisen* **2** : 555), an earlier replacement name for *Defrancia* Millet. That other writers have agreed with Dall is evidenced by the fact that several of them have sought to give the *Clavatula rava* group a new name. Dall considered the claims of these and rejected all of them except one on technical grounds. That one is *Philbertia* Monterosato, 1884 (*Nom. Gen. Spec. Conch. Medit.* : 132) which according to Dall must be used for the group typified by *Clavatula rava*.

8. On the other hand Pilsbury (1932, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **84** : 55) argued that since *Clavatula* was included by Carpenter in the synonymy of *Clathurella*, species of *Clavatula* cited by Carpenter are equally eligible for designation as type, and since one of these, *Clavatula rava*, was selected by

Cossman some years before Dall selected *Defrancia pagoda*, the type must be *Clavatula rava*, and the name must be used for this group.

9. Both these courses are consistent with the rules but the actual rules to be applied must be determined by Carpenter's intention. Since he contradicted himself in setting up his new generic name it is impossible to determine what his intention may have been. It would seem therefore that the only solution to this problem is a Ruling by the Commission. In my opinion it would be wiser to declare *Clathurella rava* as the type-species of *Clathurella* so that this genus may be placed on the Official List. My reason for requesting this action is that the name *Clathurella* has more often been used in this sense and less confusion will result from its retention than from its replacement. If *Defrancia pagoda* were designated the type-species of *Clathurella* that nominal genus would fall as a synonym of *Pleurotomoides* and the genus containing *Clavatula rava* would have to be known as *Philbertia*.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

- (1) to use its plenary powers, in so far as is necessary, to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Clavatula rava* Hinds, 1843, to be the type-species of that genus ;
- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  - (a) *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Clavatula rava* Hinds, 1843 ;
  - (b) *Pleurotomoides* Bronn, 1831 (gender : masculine), type-species, through *Defrancia* Millet, 1826, by designation by Dall, 1908, *Defrancia pagoda* Millet, 1826 ;
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  - (a) *rava* Hinds, 1843, as published in the binomen *Clavatula rava* (type-species of *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857) ;
  - (b) *pagoda* Millet, 1826, as published in the binomen *Defrancia pagoda* (type-species of *Pleurotomoides* Bronn, 1831) ;
- (4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  - (a) the following homonyms of *Defrancia* Bronn, 1825 :
    - (i) *Defrancia* Millet, 1826 ; (ii) *Defrancia* Möller, 1842 ;
  - (b) the following homonyms of *Pelagia* Peron & Lesueur, 1810 :
    - (i) *Pelagia* Lamouroux, 1821 ; (ii) *Pelagia* Quoy & Gaimard, (1833), *in* d'Urville, *Voy.* "*Astralabe*", Zool. **2** : 392 ; (*iii*) *Pelagia* Gumppenberg, 1890, *N. Acta. Acad. Leop. Carol.* **54** : 483 ; **58** : 237 ;
  - (c) *Philbertia* Monterosato, 1884 (a junior objective synonym of *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857).

PROPOSAL TO REPEAL THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 47 AND TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS TO STABILIZE THE GENERIC NAMES *CARCHARHINUS* BLAINVILLE, 1816, *CARCHARODON* A. SMITH, 1838, AND *ODONTASPIS* J. L. R. AGASSIZ, 1838, IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSES (CLASS PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 920

By E. I. White, Denys W. Tucker and N. B. Marshall

The " Summary " of Opinion 47 (*Smithson. Inst. Publ.* 2060, February 1912 : 108–109) states simply that " *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810, is monotypic, type *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque ". Apart from the date of the generic name, the statement is true. The " Statement of Case ", however, contains an error of fact, while the implication of the ruling, that *Carcharias* is to be used as the valid name for the largest genus, taxonomically speaking, of fossil sharks, known for over 120 years as *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, has been ignored. The names of two other genera are also involved, namely, those known respectively as *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (the largest genus, taxonomically speaking, of living sharks) and as *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838 (the man-eating shark).

2. In 1809, Rafinesque (*Caratt. alc. n. gen. e n. spec. d'animali e piante della Sicilia* : 10) established a new genus *Carcharias*, with *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1809 (*ibid.*) as the type-species, by monotypy. (The date of this work is usually given as 1810, but Fitzpatrick, 1911, *Rafinesque, Life with Bibliography*, has shown that pp. 1–69 were published in 1809, and pp. 71–105 in 1810.) In 1810 (*Indice Ittiol. Sicilia* : 44), Rafinesque referred three species to the genus, namely, *C. taurus*, *C. lamia* and *C. glaucus*. The specific name *lamia* was proposed to replace *carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Squalus*) (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 235), apparently to avoid tautonymy, but it is clear that it is invalid as a junior objective synonym, and that Rafinesque should have used the binomen *Carcharias carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758). In the case of the third species, Rafinesque merely transferred *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758 to *Carcharias*.

3. *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, is a composite species, for it combines the characters of the two species now known as *Carcharodon carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758) and as *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861) respectively. Current usage of these two names is now well established, but Rafinesque used *Carcharias lamia* (a junior objective synonym of Linnaeus's name) in the latter sense in his later works, as also did Cuvier (1817, *Règne anim.* **2** : 125), Risso (1826, *Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **3** : 119), and Müller & Henle ([1839], *Syst. Plagiost.* : 37). *Squalus* (*Carcharias*) *longimanus* Poey, 1861 (*Mem. Hist. nat. Cuba* **2** : 338) was made the type-species, by original designation, of a new genus *Pterolamia* S. Springer, 1950 (*Amer. Mus. Nov.* **1451** : 7), but this name was found to be a junior homonym of *Pterolamia* Breuning, 1942, and was accordingly replaced by *Pterolamiops* S. Springer, 1951 (*Copeia* **1951** (3): 244). There is no confusion over the interpretation of this name, but with regard to *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, we propose that the description given by

Bigelow & Schroeder (1948, *Fishes of the Western North Atlantic* : 134–145, figs. 20–21) be selected as the standard of reference for the interpretation of the specific name. It is impracticable to designate a mature specimen in a collection as neotype of so large an animal. No type-specimen exists in the Linnean Collection.

4. *Carcharias taurus* Rafinesque, 1809, is also the type-species, by original designation, of *Triglochis* Müller & Henle, 1837, which is therefore a junior objective synonym of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809 ; and both names are subjectively available for the genus long universally known as *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838 (type-species, by monotypy, *Carcharias ferox* Risso, 1826 (*Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **3** : 122) (not *C. taurus* as alleged in the " Statement of Case " in Opinion 47). It is therefore desirable that both these senior synonyms be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not of the Law of Homonymy, so as to validate *Odontaspis*.

5. The generic name *Odontaspis* was first published by Agassiz in the " Feuilleton " added as a supplement to his *Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles*, 1833–1834. The name appeared on p. 55 of the Feuilleton, which was published in 1835, according to W. H. Brown, 1890 (*in* Woodward & Sherborn, *Cat. Brit. foss. Vert.* : xxv–xxix), as " *Odontaspis rhaphiodon* Ag.—Lewes—Mastricht—" without any other data accompanying either the new generic or the new specific name, each of which is therefore a *nomen nudum*. The generic name was first made available in 1838, in *Rech. Poiss. foss.* **3** : 87, where it is mentioned as " Le genre *Odontaspis* Ag. (*Triglochis* Müller & Henle, *Carcharias ferox* Risso) " and accompanied by a brief description of the genus. It is in this passage that the type-species is indicated by monotypy, for later pages in the same volume (: 293 *et seq.*), where further species were referred to the genus, were not published until 1843 (Brown, *loc. cit.*).

6. Meanwhile, the generic name *Triglochis* had been established in a paper published twice in 1837 by Müller & Henle, namely, in *Arch. Naturg.* Jahrg. 3, **1** : 396, and in *Ber. Verh. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* **1837** : 113. The latter reference relates to the Monatsbericht reporting the meetings of July 1837, but there is no evidence that either publication appeared before the other, and for the purposes of nomenclature, both are to be dated 31 December 1837. The following words are identical in both versions : " . . . führen die Verf. 2 neue Gattungen an, *Triglochis* und *Triaenodon*. Der Typus der ersten ist *Carcharias Taurus* Raf. . . . . ". In the same papers, *Odontaspis* is mentioned (: 397, : 114) as follows : " Die Gattung *Lamna* Cuv. mit den Untergattungen *Lamna* (2 Spp.), *Odontaspis* Agass. (1 Sp.), *Oxyrhina* Agass. (1 Sp.) besitzt lange, spitze Zähne mit oder ohne Nebenzacken . . .", but no independent description, definition, or indication is given for *Odontaspis*, which therefore remains a *nomen nudum*.

7. Since the respective nominal type-species of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809, and *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, are congeneric, it is the latter name which is threatened by the former. It has always been held, however, that Rafinesque's taxonomic intention in proposing his new name was to provide a new genus for *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, and since that species has in the past been interpreted in two different ways, *Carcharias* has been

held to be a senior synonym both of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838, and of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816. This dilemma is confusedly set forth in the "Statement of Case" in Opinion 47, and it is now necessary to consider the status and circumstances of these two generic names.

8. *Carcharodon* was first published, with a brief description, in Müller & Henle, 1838, *Mag. nat. Hist.* (n.s.) **2** : 37, and was attributed to Andrew Smith. The genus was stated to contain one species, but none was mentioned by name. The first author to refer any species to the genus was Bonaparte, 1839 (*Faun. Ital.* (24) punt. 126, 126*, pl. 135), who cited *Carcharodon lamia*, with *Squalus carcharias* Risso (1810, *Ichth. Nice* : 25) and *Carcharias lamia* Risso (1826, *loc. supra cit.*) in the synonymy. The nominal species in question must be taken to be *Carcharias lamia* Rafinesque, 1810, which is, as has been seen, a junior objective synonym of *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758. This is therefore the valid name of the type-species of *Carcharodon.* In [1839], Müller & Henle (*Syst. Beschr. Plagiost.* (2) : 70) referred the single species *Carcharodon Rondeleti* to the genus, citing *Carcharodon lamia* Bonaparte, 1839, among the synonyms. It follows that their work must be assumed to have been published later than Bonaparte's, and that *Carcharodon rondeleti* is another junior objective synonym of *Carcharodon carcharias* (Linnaeus, 1758). This fact is well known.

9. *Carcharias*, as used by several authors subsequent to Rafinesque, 1809, seems to have been proposed deliberately as a new (and homonymous) generic name rather than as a citation of Rafinesque's name. Cuvier (1817, *Règne anim.* **2** : 125) included three species in the genus, one of which was cited as "*Squalus carcharias*" (to be read as of Linnaeus, 1758), and is therefore the type-species by absolute tautonymy. *Carcharias* Risso, 1826 (*Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **3** : 119) included five species, one of which was *C. lamia* : *Squalus carcharias* is therefore also the type-species of this genus. *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, [1839] (*Syst. Beschr. Plagiost.* : 37) was divided into five subgenera, none of which was given the generic name as its own. The subgenus *Prionodon*, however, contains "*Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *lamia* Risso" of which "*Squalus carcharias* Risso" is cited as a synonym. Under the Rules, therefore, *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type-species of *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, [1839], and *Prionodon* of those authors becomes the nominate subgenus. Thus there is no difference in the nomenclatorial status of any of these uses of the generic name *Carcharias* subsequent to Rafinesque, 1809. They all apply to a genus other than that to which the original monotypical type-species of *Carcharias* Rafinesque belongs, and they all rank as senior objective synonyms of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838. For this reason, *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809 (which itself threatens *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838), must be suppressed only for the purposes of the Law of Priority, while retaining its rights under the Law of Homonymy, so as to prevent any of the junior homonyms cited above from displacing *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838.

10. *Prionodon* Müller & Henle, [1839], is automatically invalidated as a junior homonym of *Prionodon* Horsfield, 1822 (Mammalia) ; and it has in fact been expressly replaced by *Prionace* Cantor, 1850 (*J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* **18**(2) : 1381. The type-species of *Prionace* must, therefore, be that of

Prionodon, namely, *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, so that the name falls as a junior objective synonym of *Carcharodon*. The name is, however, in well-established use for a different genus, that which contains the Blue Shark, *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758 ; and this species, which is one of those originally included in *Prionodon* Müller & Henle, was designated as type-species of *Prionace* by Jordan in 1919 (*Genera of Fishes* (Stanford Univ. Publ., Univ. Series) (2) : 242). Stability of nomenclature would be seriously damaged by the strict application of the Rules in this case, and we therefore ask that the plenary powers be used to designate *S. glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Prionace*.

11. *Carcharhinus* was first published by Blainville in August 1816 (*Bull. sci. Soc. philomath. Paris* **1816** : 121), and later in the same year in *J. Phys.* **83** : 264. Fourteen species were cited as belonging to the genus, but nine of these (including *C. commersonii*, the first species) are based only on *nomina nuda*. The other five nominal species are : *Carcharias lamia* Rafinesque, 1810, *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Squalus cornubicus* Gmelin, 1789, *Squalus monensis* Shaw, 1804, and *Squalus vulpes* Gmelin, 1789. No type-species was designated or indicated.

12. Bosc (1816, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **5** : 277) said of *Carcharhinus* : " Le Squale-Requin ou Lamie. *Squalus carcharias* lui sert de type ". Since this must be taken to mean *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, which is a senior objective synonym of *Carcharias lamia* Rafinesque, 1810 (which was one of the nominal species originally included in *Carcharhinus*), Bosc's designation of the type-species is valid under Declarations 21 and 25. *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, thus becomes itself a senior objective synonym of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838. Bosc's designation has, however, never been adopted. Jordan & Gilbert (1883, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **16** : 22) designated *C. commersonii* as type-species of *Carcharhinus*, but this specific name was not available at the time when the genus was established. It was not in fact validated until 1825 (Blainville *in* Vieillot, *Faune de France* : 90), where it was said to be based on Lacépède, 1798, *Hist. nat. Poissons* **1** : 169, pl. 5, fig. 1. The reference is clearly erroneous, for the figure illustrates a skate and not a shark. Assuming, on grounds of probability, that pl. 8, fig 1 was meant, there is still uncertainty as to the meaning of the specific name, for neither the figure (although it certainly represents a species of *Carcharhinus* as generally understood) nor the measurements given with it enable the species to be identified. Thus *Carcharhinus commersonii* Blainville, 1825, even if eligible, would not be a suitable type-species for the genus.

13. If *Carcharhinus* is to be stabilized in accordance with current usage, it is clear that Bosc's valid type-designation must be set aside. In looking for a suitable substitute type-species, it is necessary first to ignore the other four nominal species originally included in the genus, since these are distributed among other genera whose names are in general use. Two of these genera are junior to *Carcharhinus* and one is senior. In any case, the designation of any of the four species concerned as the type-species of *Carcharhinus* would have disastrous effects on the stability of the generic names involved. In searching elsewhere for a suitable species, we consulted Dr. W. C. Schroeder (Woods

Hole Oceanographic Institution, Mass., U.S.A.), who is co-author with Dr. H. B. Bigelow of the standard work in English bearing on the present issue (Bigelow & Schroeder, 1948, *Fishes of the western North Atlantic*, Sears Found. Publ.1). Dr. Schroeder replied : " Dr. Bigelow and I agree with you that stabilization of the genus name *Carcharhinus* is most desirable, not only because its nomenclatural history is confused but because it includes a larger number of closely related species than does any other genus of modern sharks and many of the most familiar of the large sharks of temperate and warm seas. In our opinion, Jordan & Gilbert's designation of *C. commersonii* Blainville, 1816, was valid on nomenclatural grounds. But the type-specimen of *commersonii* is not in existence. And while Lacépède's illustration of it, with the accompanying measurements, seems certainly to have been based on a member of the genus as subsequently understood, they are not sufficiently detailed to place it in any particular species in the light of later knowledge. Since no acceptable revision of Blainville's species (many of them only nominal) has appeared, and since Garman does not help us at all, we believe the most promising solution to the dilemma is to follow the suggestion in paragraph 3 of your letter, i.e. to propose as the type of *Carcharhinus* some species which is not only clearly congeneric with the illustration on which Blainville based the genus, but the type-specimen of which is available for study in some well-established museum. In our opinion, the most suitable species for this purpose (perhaps the only suitable species) is *Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *milberti* Müller & Henle, [1839] (*Syst. Beschr. Plagiost.* : 38–39), which was based on a specimen in the Paris Museum, from New York, collected by Milbert, combined with one in Berlin and a third in Leiden. Since the Berlin specimen may not be in existence still and since the number of teeth in the Leyden specimen was different from that in the Berlin and Paris specimens, would it not be in order to designate the Paris specimen as the type of the species ? There are specimens of *milberti* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in the U.S. National Museum and doubtless in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia."

14. The above suggestion provides by far the most certain and effective solution to the problem of the type-species of *Carcharhinus*, and we are glad to adopt it, with grateful acknowledgments to Dr. Schroeder and Dr. Bigelow. We next proceeded to enquire as to the suitability of the Paris specimen of *Carcharhinus milberti* referrred to. Dr. J. Guibé (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) kindly provided the particulars of this specimen, which we here select as lectotype of the species, given in the Appendix.

15. Three family-group names are involved in the present case. Müller & Henle (*op. cit.* [1839] : xvii) proposed a family CARCHARIAE, based on *Carcharias*, but this name is to be automatically rejected upon the suppression under the plenary powers of the name of its type-genus. Its place is taken by ODONTASPIDES (an incorrect original spelling of ODONTASPIDIDAE) Müller & Henle, [1839], *ibid.* The name CARCHARHINIDAE Garman, 1913, *The Plagiostoma* : 106, is based on *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816. The two latter names should be placed on the Official List.

16. We therefore propose that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :

(1) repeal the ruling given in Opinion 47 ;

(2) use its plenary powers:
  (i) to suppress the generic name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
  (ii) to suppress the generic name *Triglochis* Müller & Henle, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
  (iii) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, made prior to the ruling now asked for, and to designate *Squalus* (*Carcharias*) *milberti* Müller & Henle, [1839], as the type-species of that genus;
  (iv) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Prionace* Cantor, 1850, made prior to the ruling now asked for, and to designate *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of that genus;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2)(iii) above, *Squalus* (*Carcharias*) *milberti* Müller & Henle, [1839];
  (b) *Carcharodon* A. Smith *in* Müller & Henle, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through *Carcharias lamia* Rafinesque, 1810, *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758;
  (c) *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838, (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Carcharias ferox* Risso, 1826;
  (d) *Prionace* Cantor, 1850 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2)(iv) above, *Squalus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758;
  (c) *Pterolamiops* S. Springer, 1951 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, through *Pterolamia* S. Springer, 1950, *squalus* (*Carcharias*) *longimanus* Poey, 1861;

(4) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *milberti* Müller & Henle, [1839], as published in the binomen *Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *milberti* and as defined by the lectotype selected in the present application (type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816);
  (b) *carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Squalus carcharias*, and as interpreted by Bigelow and Schroeder, 1948, *Fishes of the western North Atlantic*: 134–135, figs. 20–21 (type-species of *Carcharodon* A. Smith *in* Müller & Henle, 1838);
  (c) *ferox* Risso, 1826, as published in the binomen *Carcharias ferox* (type-species of *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838);
  (d) *glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Squalus glaucus* (type-species of *Prionace* Cantor, 1850);
  (e) *longimanus* Poey, 1861, as published in the combination *Squalus*

(*Carcharias*) *longimanus* Poey, 1861 (type-species of *Pterolamiops* S. Springer, 1951);

(5) place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(i) above);
  (b) *Triglochis* Müller & Henle, 1837 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (2)(ii) above);
  (b) the following junior homonyms of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809:
    (i) *Carcharias* Cuvier, 1817;
    (ii) *Carcharias* Risso, 1826;
    (iii) *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, [1839];
  (c) *Prionodon* Müller & Henle, [1839] (a junior homonym of *Prionodon* Horsfield, 1822);
  (d) *Pterolamia* S. Springer, 1950 (a junior homonym of *Pterolamia* Breuning, 1942);

(6) place the following specific name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Species Names in Zoology:
  lamia Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Carcharias lamia* (a junior objective synonym of *carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Squalus carcharias*);

(7) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology:
  (a) ODONTASPIDIDAE (correction of ODONTASPIDES) Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838);
  (b) CARCHARHINIDAE Garman, 1913 (type-genus *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816);

(8) place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-group Names in Zoology:
  (a) CARCHARIAE Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809 (invalid through the suppression under the plenary powers in (2) (i) above of the name of the type-genus);
  (b) ODONTASPIDES Müller & Henle, [1839] (type-genus *Odontaspis* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1838) (an incorrect original spelling of ODONTASPIDIDAE).

APPENDIX

The following are the particulars of the lectotype chosen in the present application (Paragraph 14) for *Carcharias* (*Prionodon*) *milberti* Müller & Henle, [1839] supplied by Dr. J. Guibé:

"Un specimen ♂, numéro 1142 Coll. Mus. Paris. Provenant de la côte de l'Etat de New York; récolté par Milbert; conservé en alcool; en bon état.

	millimètres
Longueur totale	605
Hauteur du tronc	75

Epaisseur du tronc	65
Long, de la tête (de l'extrémité du museau á la première fente branchiale)	125
Largeur de la tête	68
Diamètre oculaire	16.5
Espace préorbitaire	45.5
Espace interorbitaire	65.5
Longueur de la narine	11.5
Espace internasal (pris à l'angle interne des narines) ..	36
Longueur du rostre (à partit de la machoire supérieure)	47
Largeur de la bouche	49
Longueur de la caudale (prise à l'aplomb du lobe inférieur)	17.5
Idem (prise à l'aplomb du lobe supérieur)	16.5
Longueur de la pectorale	101
Longueur museau-première dorsale	180
Longueur museau-deuxième dorsale	371
Longueur museau-anale	440
Longueur museau-pectorale	150
Longueur museau-pelvienne	294

Nombre de dents à la machoire supérieure : 29
à la machoire inférieure : 29

Il est difficile de dénombrer avec exactitude le nombre des dents, toutefois le nombre ci-dessus ne comporte pas une erreur de plus de une ou deux unités."

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *PERLA* GEOFFROY, 1762

(see this volume, pages 87–89)

By Otto Winkler (*Prague, Czechoslovakia*)

The proposal made by Mr. Kimmins is doubtless very right and useful. The fundamental aim of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is to do away with nomenclatorial difficulties ; the rigorous application of the Rules would be harmful in this case, because it would produce a lot of new confusion and complication in the future. Therefore I agree with all items of Mr. Kimmins's proposal.

LYGUS HAHN, 1833 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA) ; PROPOSED DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE. Z.N.(S.) 1062

By José C. M. Carvalho (*Museum Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil*), H. H. Knight (*Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A.*), and R. L. Usinger (*University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

Because of their economic importance " Lygus bugs " have attracted considerable attention throughout the world and a great deal has been published on their biology and control. Taxonomically, the group is complex, with upwards of 350 described species, which have been referred to seven subgenera. Until recently, the problem of type designation was largely academic because the name *Lygus* was applicable regardless of which subgenus proved to be the " typical " one. However, in 1941 Knight (*Bull. Ill. nat. Hist. Surv.* **22**(1) : 154) raised his subgenus *Neolygus* (1917) to full generic rank and the "*pratensis* group ", for which Wagner (1949) proposed the subgeneric name *Exolygus*, has been elevated (Kelton, 1955, *Canad. Ent.* **87** : 277–301) under the name *Liocoris* Fieber, 1858. It is this last change that precipitates the question of type designation and changes the generic name of the tarnished plant bug and several other important pests of agricultural crops in Europe and North America. In the present application the Commission is requested to act under its plenary powers in order to preserve as far as is possible the accustomed usage of generic names within this group. Pertinent data are given below.

2. The genus *Lygus* was proposed by Hahn, 1833 (*Die Wanzenartigen Insecten* **1** : 147–148) with nine species—*pabulinus* Linnaeus, *icterocephalus* Hahn, *contaminatus* Fallén, *limbatus* Fallén, *nassatus* Fabricius, *melanocephalus* Linnaeus, *rubricatus* Fallén, *floralis* Hahn, and *tenellus* Fallén.

3. Reuter, 1875 (*Bih. svensk.-Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* 3(1) : 16–18) recognized three subgenera : *Lygus* for eleven species including *limbatus* and *pratensis* ; *Lygocoris* for three species including *pabulinus* ; and *Orthops* for four species. No types were designated for these subgenera. This classification was generally followed by subsequent workers and was not seriously questioned for sixty-six years.

4. As shown by China, 1941 (*Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond.* (B)**10** : 60) the first valid type selection for *Lygus* was *Cimex pabulinus* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 253) by Distant, 1904 (*Fauna Brit. India, Rynch.* **2** : 454). Distant's type-selection was rejected by Kirkaldy, 1906 (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **32** : 139) with the statement that " Distant . . . falsely cites *pabulinus* as type, this species not belonging to the typical subgenus ". Presumably, Kirkaldy was referring to Reuter's subgeneric classification though, as pointed out above, types were not designated by Reuter. Kirkaldy (*loc. cit.*) designated *Phytocoris limbatus* Fallén, 1829 (*Hemipt. svec.* : 92), as the type-species of *Lygus* and in this he was followed by the two leading cataloguers of Europe and North America—Oshanin, 1912 (*Kat. pal. Hemipt.* : 64) and Van Duzee,

1917 (*Cat. Hemipt. America N. Mexico* : 339) and by all later workers, until China's (*loc. cit.*) paper appeared in 1941.

5. China, 1941, accepting the consequences of the long ignored type designation by Distant, synonymized *Lygocoris* Reuter, 1875, with *Cimex pabulinus* as type, under *Lygus* Hahn, 1833, and proposed the new name, *Apolygus*, for *Lygus* of Oshanin, Van Duzee and others with *Phytocoris limbatus* Fallén, 1829, as its type. China followed Kirkaldy, Oshanin, Van Duzee, and others in assuming that *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 448) and *limbatus* Fallén belonged to the same subgenus and, therefore, that fixation of *limbatus* Fallén as type in effect provided a name for the "*pratensis* group". Unfortunately for the stability of the names of our commonest economic species, this is not the case.

6. In 1949, Wagner (*Verh. Ver. naturw. Heimatf. Hamburg* **30** : 26–40) showed that *limbatus* Fallén and *pratensis* Linnaeus, belong to different subgenera and proposed the subgeneric name *Exolygus* with *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus as its type.

7. Leston, 1952 (*Entom. Gaz.* **3** : 214–215) showed that *limbatus* Fallén is actually very close to *Neolygus* Knight so that *Apolygus* China fell in synonymy under Knight's genus, but recent studies (Kelton, 1955) indicate that *Apolygus* and *Neolygus* Knight can be maintained as distinct subgenera of *Lygus* (=*Lygocoris*) teste Kelton or of *Neolygus* teste Leston. With the removal of *Lygus* (*Apolygus*) *limbatus* (Fallén) from the "*pratensis* group", *Exolygus* Wagner, 1949, became the valid subgeneric name for *pratensis* and its allies.

8. Leston, 1955 (*Entomologist* **88** : 114–115) has settled the question of the type-specimen of *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus, designating one of the original specimens in the Linnean Collection as lectotype. This specimen is stated to agree in all characters that are apparent with the current understanding of this species (Wagner, 1949).

9. Kelton (1955) published a world-wide revision of the "*Lygus* complex" and gave a key to genera and subgenera. In this work most of the subgenera are raised to generic rank, the "*pratensis* group" is called *Liocoris* Fieber, 1858 (*Wien ent. Monatschr.* **2** : 309) (=*Exolygus* Wagner) and the important economic pests of Africa (subgenus *Taylorilygus* Leston) are raised to generic rank. In a footnote, reference is made to the present petition and the names that would result if the petition receives favourable action.

10. The case presented above seems perfectly clear and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the name of the tarnished plant bug and its allies will have to be changed from *Lygus* to *Liocoris*. *Lygus s. str.* applies only to one species, the green plant bug, *Lygus pabulinus* Linnaeus, which is a common and widespread species but with only a fraction of the economic literature that exists for the members of the "*pratensis* group". We accordingly recommend that the International Commission designate, under its plenary powers, the species *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of *Lygus* Hahn, 1833.

11. Favourable action on the above recommendation will have the following results. The name *Lygus* will be retained for the European *Lygus pratensis* (Linnaeus), *L. rugulipennis* Poppius, the North American *L. lineolaris* Palisot de Beauvois (=*oblineatus* Say), *L. hesperus* Knight, and 42 other species,

several of which are of economic importance. There are over 100 classical taxonomic citations to *Lygus pratensis* Linnaeus alone and many hundreds of references in the economic literature. Furthermore, the generic name has been generally adopted by economic entomologists and farmers in many parts of North America as part of the common name " Lygus bugs ". The name *Liocoris* Fieber, 1858, having been used only once (Kelton, 1955) for " Lygus bugs " will become a subjective synonym of *Lygus*. The name *Exolygus* Wagner, 1949, never having been used above the subgeneric level, will become an objective synonym of *Lygus*, the two names having the same type-species.

12. The name *Lygocoris* Reuter (1875) previously used in a subgeneric sense will still be associated with *pabulinus* Linnaeus, but will be raised to generic rank. This group in the strict sense is monotypic but is so closely related to Knight's (1917) *Neolygus* and China's *Apolygus* that Kelton considers them as subgenera (*Neolygus* is considered as a distinct genus by Knight and Leston). The subgenera *Agnocoris* Reuter (1875), *Orthops* Fieber (1858) and *Taylorilygus* Leston (1952) are recognized as full genera (Kelton, 1955). Related genera such as *Plesiocoris* Fieber, *Dagbertus* Distant, *Cyphodema* Fieber, *Sabactus* Distant, *Proba* Distant, contain certain species formerly included in *Lygus*, but these have no bearing on the present petition.

13. The one negative result of the present petition will be the unfortunate change in the generic name of one important species, *Lygus pabulinus* (Linnaeus), though the change would not involve a switch in names but only the elevation of a long accepted subgeneric name. In addition, 40 names in *Neolygus* and *Apolygus* would be changed to *Lygocoris* (unless they are maintained as separate genera). Also, the names of 22 species of *Taylorilygus* must be changed, but the change is required not for nomenclatorial reasons but because *Taylorilygus* has been raised from subgenus to genus (Kelton, 1955). Carvalho and China have reasons to suspect that a further change will be necessary when the type-species of *Gutrida* Kirkaldy (1902) and *Taylorilygus* Leston are compared.

14. From the foregoing it is clear that some name changes are inevitable whether or not this petition is approved. However, the weight of opinion appears to be in favour of fixing *Lygus* in the sense in which it was first restricted by Reuter 80 years ago. If this is done, the name *Lygus* will be retained for by far the most important economic species of Europe and North America and, as shown above, many other economic species, including the important African pests of coffee and cotton, will have to be changed in any case. Numerous economic entomologists have been consulted and have given their informal approval to the recommendations now put before the Commission. In addition, all of the known specialists in the taxonomy of *Lygus* have read the present petition in manuscript form and have made valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in the final copy. Moreover the preparation of this petition has done much to further the knowledge of the heretofore confused taxonomy of *Lygus* through personal conferences in London, Ottawa, Washington, D.C., Storrs, Connecticut, Gainesville, Fla., and Berkeley, Calif. The result is a petition which has the unanimous support of the following specialists: W. E. China (British Museum (Nat. Hist.) London, S.W.7); R. H. Cobben (Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen, Netherlands); L. Hoberlandt

(Národní Museum, Praha, Czechoslovakia); Roland F. Hussey (University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.); L. A. Kelton (Canadian National Museum, Ottawa, Canada); Dennis Leston (44 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8, England); R. I. Sailer (U.S.National Museum, Washington 25, D.C.); J. A. Slater (University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., U.S.A.); T. R. E. Southwood (Imperial College of Sci. and Tech., London, S.W.7, England); E. Wagner (Hamburg-Lgh. 1, Moorreyhe 103, West Germany).

15. The International Commission is therefore requested :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Lygus* Hahn, 1833, made prior to the ruling now requested, and, having done so to designate *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :

  (a) *Lygus* Hahn, 1833 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cimex pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758;

  (b) *Apolygus* China, 1941 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Phytocoris limbatus* Fallén, 1829;

  (c) *Lygocoris* Reuter, 1875 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Kirkaldy, 1906 (*Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* 32 : 139), *Cimex pabulinus* Linnaeus, 1761;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

  (a) *pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex pratensis* (type-species of *Lygus* Hahn, 1833);

  (b) *limbatus* Fallén, 1829, as published in the binomen *Phytocoris limbatus* (type-species of *Apolygus* China, 1941);

  (c) *pabulinus* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Cimex pabulinus* (type-species of *Lygocoris* Reuter, 1875);

(4) to place the generic name *Exolygus* Wagner, 1949 (a junior objective synonym of *Lygus* Hahn, 1833) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

TRITONIA CUVIER, [1797] (GASTROPODA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1215

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The generic name *Tritonia* was first proposed by Cuvier ([1797], *Tabl. elem.* : 387) with a very clear diagnosis : " qui ont, comme les limaces, le corps rampant et convexe sur le dos. Le nombre des tentacules qui entourent la bouche varie de deux à huit : les organes de la respiration sont des espèces de panaches portés par les pédicules, ou des faisceaux de fibre régnant tout le long du dos ". There cannot be the slightest doubt as to what genus was intended but since no species were cited the genus was left without a type until Lamarck (1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 65) cited as the sole example of the genus the species *Doris clavigera* Müller, 1776 (*Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 229). This species does not conform to the original description of the genus and is now referred to the genus *Limacia* Müller, 1781 (*Zool. Dan.* (ed. 2) 1 (Danish text) : 65).

2. In 1803 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **1** : 483) Cuvier again used the generic name *Tritonia*, including only one species, *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803 (*loc. cit.*) This species was universally accepted as the type-species of *Tritonia* Cuvier, and that genus was in general use until 1918, when Iredale (*Proc. malac. Soc. London* **13** : 29) rejected *Tritonia* Cuvier on the grounds that it was a junior homonym of *Tritonium* Müller, 1776 (*Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 243). In 1923 Iredale and O'Donoghue (*Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 229) rejected *Tritonia* Cuvier on the grounds that it was not available since there were no species included by Cuvier. On this occasion these authors adopted instead the generic name *Sphaerostoma* McGillivray, 1843 (*Hist. Moll. Anim. Aber.* : 335), of which the type-species by monotypy is *Sphaerostoma jamesonii* Macgillivray, 1843 (*ibid.* : 336)—undoubtedly a junior subjective synonym of *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803. According to Iredale and O'Donoghue, 1923, there are two other later synonyms of *Tritonia*, namely, *Necromantes* Gistl, [1847] (*Naturgesch. Thierr. Schulen* : XI), as replacement name for *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1803, and *Liriope* Gistl, [1847] (*ibid.* : 171), type by monotypy *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803. The last name is one of three junior homonyms of *Liriope* Lesson, 1837—a name in use in the Class Scyphozoa (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 40 and 44, where it is proposed that *Liriope* Gistl be placed on the Official Index).

3. After the rejection of *Tritonia* in 1923 by Iredale and O'Donoghue most authors changed to other names. Some, however, were reluctant to change. Pruvot-Fol (1954, *Faune de France* **58** : 346) still uses *Tritonia*, and the late R. Winckworth was of the opinion that *Tritonia* ought to be protected and intended to ask the Commission to place *Tritonia* on the Official List of Generic Names (in litt. 15.iii.49).

4. The present position is therefore that the generic name *Tritonia* has been used for many years with *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, as the type-species, whereas the true type by subsequent monotypy is *Doris clavigera* Müller, and

has finally been rejected for an invalid reason. *Tritonia* is used in almost all the literature up to 1923, and some modern authors stick to it, and there are several generic names derived from it. There is, moreover, a family-group name based on *Tritonia* Cuvier, namely, TRITONIIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1858 (*Gen. rec. Moll.* 2 : 62), later misspelt TRITONIADAE by Bergh, 1884 (*Semp. Reis. Philip* II, *Malac. Unters.* III (15) : 698).

5. There are three junior homonyms of *Tritonia* Cuvier, the first being *Tritonia* Meigen, 1800, proposed to be placed on the Official Index in the application dealing with the names of Meigen, 1800 (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 25). In the same application (*ibid.* : 48) it is also proposed that *Tritonia* Turton, 1825, and *Tritonia* Geyer, 1832, be placed on the Official Index.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797], and having done so, to designate *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797], (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *hombergii* Cuvier, 1803, as published in the binomen *Tritonia hombergii* (type-species of *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797]), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Necromantes* Gistl, [1847] (a junior objective synonym of *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797]), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the name TRITONIIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1858 (type-genus *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797]) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(6) to place the name TRITONIADAE Bergh, 1884 (type-genus *Tritonia* Cuvier, [1797]) (an incorrect spelling of TRITONIIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1858), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

MYODOCHA LATREILLE, 1807 (HEMIPTERA) ; PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1431

By James A. Slater (*University of Connecticut*), the late Harry G. Barber and Reece I. Sailer (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.*)

The correct use of the generic name *Myodocha* Latreille has been the subject of controversy for many years even though it is well established as the name of a genus of LYGAEIDAE. There has been good reason to question the current use of the name. It is evident that strict compliance with the International Rules would make the generic name *Myodocha* available for use either in the family COREIDAE or in the lygaeid subfamily BLISSINAE, but that it could not be retained for use in its current sense. The pertinent nomenclatorial data are as follows :—

1. Latreille (1807, p. 126) founded *Myodocha* to include three species, *Cimex tipuloides* De Geer, *Cimex trispinosa* De Geer and *Cimex fulvipes* De Geer.

2. The generic diagnosis does not agree well with any of these species and most subsequent authors have agreed that the manuscript was probably mixed. This seems likely, since Latreille himself in 1810 (pp. 255, 433) named a lygaeid, *Myodocha serripes*, as type-species. This is, of course, an invalid fixation as *serripes* was not an originally included species and in fact had not then been described.

3. Olivier (1811, pp. 104, 106) redescribed Latreille's genus *Myodocha* as *Myodochus* (an unwarranted emendation), included the three originally included species noted above and in addition described *Myodochus serripes*.

4. Kirkaldy (1900, p. 264) stated that Leach (1815, p. 122) had fixed the type of *Myodocha* as *Cimex tipuloides* De Geer. If true this would have caused *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807, to replace *Leptocorixa* Berthold, 1827, as the name for an economically important genus of rice bugs in the family COREIDAE. However, Leach did not validly fix the type under the rules but only cited *tipuloides* as an example, thus not fulfilling the " rigidly construed " interpretation of the rules relative to type fixation.

5. Since *Myodochus serripes* Olivier is not an originally included species the genus *Myodocha* Latreille appears not to have a valid type-species fixation to date.

6. Slater, Barber and Sailer (1959) in a discussion of a proposed petition to the Commission fell into two serious errors. First, they stated that *Myodochus* Olivier was monobasic whereas the actual situation is as noted above. Second, they accepted Kirkaldy's statement that Leach had validly fixed the type of *Myodocha* Latreille as *Cimex tipuloides* De Geer. The substance of error in these inaccuracies is that *Myodochus* Olivier is not available for the taxon in the LYGAEIDAE now known as *Myodocha* Latreille (*sensu serripes*) and that *Myodocha* Latreille need not supersede *Leptocorixa* Berthold for the insects now known as " rice bugs " in the family COREIDAE.

7. Since the fixation of any one of the three species originally included in *Myodocha* by Latreille would cause well-established names to be superseded

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by a name (*Myodocha*) used for 150 years in an entirely different context it seems necessary to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to settle the nomenclatorial status of this name. We therefore request the Commission to take the following action as best suited to the interests of stability and uniformity in nomenclature.

(1) To use its plenary powers:
  (a) suppress all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807, made prior to the ruling now asked for;
  (b) having done so, to designate the nominal species *Myodochus serripes* Olivier, 1811, as the type-species of that nominal genus;
(2) to place the generic name *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807 (gender: feminine) with type-species *Myodochus serripes* Olivier, 1811, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
(3) to place the specific name *serripes* Olivier, 1811, as published in the binomen *Myodochus serripes* (type-species of *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807, under the plenary powers) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
(4) to place the generic name *Myodochus* Olivier, 1811 (gender: masculine) (an unjustified emendation of *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
(5) to place the family-group name MYODOCHINI Stål, 1872 (*Ofvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **29**(7) : 51) correction of MYODOCHARIA Stål (by Van Duzee, 1916, *Checklist Hemiptera North of Mexico* : 21), type-genus *Myodocha* Latreille, 1807, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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Printed in England by Metcalfe & Cooper Limited, 10-24 Scrutton St., London E C 2

Volume 18. Part 5. 10*th November*, 1961
pp. 289–352, 1 pl.

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

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LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
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Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1
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Professor Dr. Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. D. V. OBRUCHEV (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, USSR*) (5 November 1958)

Professor Tohru UCHIDA (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)

Professor Dr. Rafael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. Gwilym Owen EVANS (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. E. G. MUNROE, (*Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June, 1961)

DEC 1961
PURCHASED

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 5 (pp. 289–352) *10th November*, 1961

The Code

Zoologists will be interested to learn that the text of the new Code of Nomenclature was finally passed for press on September 20th. If no further delays occur, copies should be on sale by early November at a price of £1 0s. 0d. post free.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE REPORT FOR 1960

The Income and Expenditure Account for 1960 shows a picture rather better than was anticipated in the estimates for the year. On the income side receipts from sales of publications are £4,597 compared with £3,020 estimated and an actual of £3,512 in 1959. Interest on investments, as was anticipated, is increased and is a little higher at £434 against the estimate of £412 and an actual for 1959 of £316. The grant from UNESCO at £357 is in accordance with the estimate and donations of £18 completes the total at £5,406.

On the expenditure side administrative expenses are a little higher than anticipated at £3,388 against the estimate of £3,034 and an actual in 1959 of £4,916. The cost of publications is almost exactly as estimated at £1,179 against the estimate of £1,200 and a total of £1,849 in 1959.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year is £810 against the deficit of £2,576 in 1959.

During 1960 Parts 6 to 11 of Volume 17 were published and Part 1 of Volume 18. The completion of Part 12 of Volume 17 containing the Title Page and Index was unfortunately delayed and in fact appeared in January 1961.

As a result of the great efforts to increase the number of subscribers to the publications of the Trust it is pleasant to report that the number of orders in hand at 238 is an all time high record.

During 1960, 6 complete sets of the *Bulletin* and 2 complete sets of the Opinions were sold. In addition a large number of copies of back parts were sold.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST O

Incorporated under the Comp

Balance Sh

1959 £	£		£	s.	d.	£
		Revenue Reserves (as per separate accounts)—				
	2,262	"Official List" Suspense Account	2,730	19	3	
	8,083	Income and Expenditure Account	8,893	3	4	
10,345						11,624
1,200		*Special Donation unappropriated*				1,200
		Current Liabilities—				
1,346		Sundry Creditors				1,183
£12,891						£14,007

REPORT

We have obtained the information and explanations which we considered necessary, and in our opinion

(1) The above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fair view ended on that date.

(2) Proper books have been kept and the accounts are in agreement therewith and give, in the prescri

Finsbury Circus House,
Blomfield Street,
London, E.C.2.
27th March, 1961.

LOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31 December, 1960

1959 £	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Fixed Assets—			
			Office Equipment—			
	627		Book Value at 1st July 1948 and additions since at cost ...		626 18 7	
	337		*Less* Depreciation and amount written off		365 18 7	
290						261 0 0
			Current Assets—			
		£850	Amounts due for Publications, at valuation	900 0 0		
		124	Sundry Amounts prepaid	14 8 0		
		87	Income Tax Recoverable	58 12 1		
	1,061				973 0 1	
			Investments at cost—			
		2,078	£2,500 2½% Savings Bonds 1964/67 ...	2,078 10 6		
		2,249	£2,500 3% Savings Bonds 1955/65 ...	2,248 16 9		
			(Market Value at date £4,337)			
			(Ditto 1959 £4,438)			
		4,327		4,327 7 3		
		3,000	County Borough of Preston 5½% Mortgage	3,000 0 0		
	7,327				7,327 7 3	
			Balances at Bank—			
		3,500	Deposit Account	4,500 0 0		
		676	Current Account	911 17 7		
	4,176				5,411 17 7	
	37		Cash in Hand		34 3 1	
12,601						13,746 8 0
£12,891						£14,007 8 0

(NOTE—The Stock of Publications has not been valued.)

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN }
N. D. RILEY } Members of the Committee of Management

THE AUDITORS

the state of the Trust's affairs at 31st December, 1960 and of the excess of income over expenditure for the year

manner, the information required by the Companies Act, 1948.

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Income and Expenditure Accou

EXPENDITURE

1959 £	1959 £		£	s.	d.	£	
		Administration Expenses—					
	3,677	Salaries and National Insurance	2,328	18	2		
	1,178	Office Expenses	1,021	6	5		
	53	Audit Fee	52	10	0		
	4,908		3,402	14	7		
	25	*Less*: Proportion allocated to " Official List "	15	0	0		
4,883						3,387	1
33		Depreciation of Office Equipment				29	
		Cost of Publications—					
	1,138	Opinions and Declarations	–	–	–		
	711	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	1,178	17	11		
1,849						1,178	1
6,765						4,595	1
—		Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year, carried down				810	2
£6,765						£5,405	15
2,576		Balance brought down				–	–
8,083		Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet				8,893	3
£10,659						£8,893	3

" Official Lis

for the year en

1959 £		£	s.
25	Proportion of Administration Expenses	15	0
2,262	Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet	2,730	19
£2,287		£2,745	19

l year ended 31st December, 1960

INCOME

1959								
£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Sales of Publications—						
	2,016	Opinions and Declarations	879	8	5			
	1,482	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	3,697	14	5			
	14	Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature ...	20	5	10			
3,512						4,597	8	8
4		Donations				17	9	1
222		Interest received on Investments (gross)				302	10	0
94		Interest on Bank Deposit				131	4	10
357		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per The International Union of Biological Sciences				357	2	10
4,189						5,405	15	5
2,576		Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year, carried down				–	–	–
£6,765						£5,405	15	5
10,659		Balance brought forward from 1959				8,083	0	5
—		Balance brought down				810	2	11
:10,659						£8,893	3	4

uspense Account

1st December, 1960

1959				
£		£	s.	d.
1,474	Balance brought forward from 1959	2,261	15	8
813	Sales of Publications	484	3	7
£2,287		£2,745	19	3

Personnel of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Resignation

Commissioners will learn with regret that Professor J. R. Dymond has submitted his resignation, and that this has been accepted by the Executive Committee. Professor Dymond was elected a Commissioner for Canada in 1939 following the death of Professor Fantham. As long ago as 1956 he expressed a wish to be relieved of his Duties, but, under persuasion consented to carry on until after the Zoological Congress of 1958 and until such time as a successor should have been chosen. Professor Dymond's resignation accordingly became effective on June 9, 1961.

Election of a New Commissioner

The following new member has been elected to the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down by the International Congress of Zoology, with effect from the date shown :—

Dr. Eugene Gordon Munroe, Research Officer, Entomology Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. (9 June 1961.) Nominated by the National Research Council and the Royal Society of Canada.

N. D. RILEY

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin :—

(1) Emendation to *Scatophaga* of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 191.
(2) Validation of GARIDAE Stoliczka, 1870 (Mollusca, Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1461.
(3) Validation of *andersoni* (*Dermacentor*) Stiles, 1908 (Acarina). Z.N.(S.) 260.
(4) Designation of a type-species for *Dendroctonus* Erichson, 1836 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 467.
(5) Validation of *Lebbeus* White, 1847, and *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 618.
(6) Emendation to *Jousseaumea* of *Jousseaumia* Sacco, 1894 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 624.

(7) Validation of *germanica* (*Blatta*) Linnaeus, 1767 (Insecta, Dictyoptera). Z.N.(S.) 680.
(8) Designation of a type-species for *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924 (Trilobita). Z.N.(S.) 914.
(9) Validation of *Acropora* Oken, 1815 (Anthozoa, Madreporaria). Z.N.(S.) 1036.
(10) Suppression of four Gastropoda family-group names. Z.N.(S.) 1212.
(11) Validation of *bicinctus* (*Crabro*) Rossi, 1794 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1440.
(12) Validation of *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.)1469.
(13 Designation of a type-species for *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1471.
(14) Validation of HETEROGASTRINAE Stål, 1872 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1474.
(15) Validation of *Scolopostethus* Fieber, [1860] (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1475.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
12 *September* 1961.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT ON C. W. SABROSKY'S PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF MEIGEN'S " NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION ", 1800. Z.N.(S.) 191

(see present volume, pages 9–64)

By J. R. Vockeroth (*Entomology Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa*)

I would request that if the generic name *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 (No. 73 in Appendix V, Part A of the above-mentioned report, p. 29) be included in the Official List under the plenary powers that the emended form *Scatophaga* be substituted for the original spelling *Scathophaga*.

To the best of my knowledge the spelling *Scathophaga* has not been used since its original publication. The following is a list of the more important works in which the spelling *Scatophaga* was used :

Meigen, J. W. 1826. *Syst. Beschr.* **5**. Hamm
Becker, T. 1894. Dipterologische Studien. I. Scatomyzidae. *Berl. ent. Z.* **39** : 77–196
Becker, T. 1905. *Katal. Pal. Dipt.* **4**. Budapest
Aldrich, J. M. 1905. Catal. N.A. Dipt. *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **46** : 1–680
Séguy, E. 1934. Dipteres, Muscidae acalypterae et Scatophagidae. *Faune Fr.* **28** : 1–832
Malloch, J. R. 1935. Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera).—XXXVIII. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist* **10**(15) : 242–266
Hackman, W. 1956. The Scatophagidae (Dipt.) of eastern Fennoscandia. *Fauna Fenn.* **2** : 1–67
Collin, J. E. 1958. A short synopsis of the British Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.* **13** : 37–56

The genus concerned has approximately 50 species, several of which are conspicuous and well known. It occurs throughout the Holarctic Region and has a few species in the Ethiopian and Neotropical Regions. The International Commission is asked :

(1) to validate under the plenary powers the emendation to *Scatophaga* of the generic name *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 ;
(2) to place the generic name *Scatophaga* (emend. of *Scathophaga*) Meigen, 1803 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius, 1794, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
(3) to place the generic name *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 (an invalid original spelling for *Scatophaga*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

By H. H. Ross (*Illinois State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

I would like to support the proposal for the suspension of 56 generic names published by Meigen, in 1800 (Insecta, Diptera). The literature in regard to these names is exasperating, to say the least. The specialists in Diptera have advocated using both the 1800 names and the later ones. Textbooks and books dealing with insects as a whole almost uniformly retain the later names which came into universal usage before the exhumation of the 1800 group.

It is obvious that the suspension of the 1800 Meigen names would be a far-reaching step toward making scientific names as stable as common names and would bring an end to several decades of controversy and confusion.

I strongly recommend the suspension of the Meigen, 1800, names as outlined in Z.N.(S.) 191.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER, 1817, ON THE OFFICIAL LIST UNEMENDED. Z.N.(S.) 1461

(see this volume, pages 90–96)

By Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

With Dr. L. R. Cox's basic proposal I am in full agreement, and it is only with his request for the designation of a Neotype for *Tellina gari* Linnaeus that I differ.

To the point raised in paragraph 4, namely, that many leading authorities on Mollusca have used *Gari* as a generic name, I would add that a check of the Zoological Record over the last thirty years, as well as a careful survey of all books on the shelves of the library of the Division of Mollusks of the U.S. National Museum, reveals the fact that a majority of the authors, 34 in number, have used *Gari* as a valid name for the group that, as explained below, should be called *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, while 29 have used Lamarck's name. I mention this because there have been statements made that a majority of recent workers on mollusks have preferred *Psammobia* over *Gari*.

It is only on the question of the identity of the type-species of *Gari*, *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, 1758, that I must differ from him. Furthermore, the genus *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, with the type-species *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, is in my opinion a distinct taxon, subgenerically, and possibly even generically, different from *Gari*.

The original diagnosis of *Tellina gari* in 1758 is admittedly brief and inconclusive, Linnaeus describing the shell as oval with transverse recurved striae and obsolete laterals. From his diagnoses of other well-established species we see that "*striis transversis recurvatis*" refers to the growth lines, or striae, curving upwards at the posterior end. If the shell had possessed oblique striae running across the shell (as in Cox's proposed neotype) Linnaeus would surely have mentioned the fact, as he did for *Tellina carnaria* ("oblique striata") or *T. digitaria* ("*striis obliquis uniformibus*").

Of the two figures cited by Linnaeus, that of Argenville, pl. 25, fig. I, although fairly crude, matches certain specimens of *Psammobia vespertina* Gmelin, as Hanley (*Ipsa Linnaei Conchylia*, 1855, p. 34) has pointed out, and the descriptive phrase given by Argenville—streaked with white and purple—does no great violence to this assignation. No locality is mentioned by this author.

The other reference, to Rumphius, pl. 45, fig. D, is much more pertinent, for not only did Linnaeus borrow the binomen of his species bodily from Rumphius's work, as well as the cited locality, but the description in Rumphius is much more extensive, and the figure, though crude, is readily recognizable when studied in conjunction with the description in the text; in the collection of the U.S. National Museum we have a specimen, probably from Samoa, that matches this figure almost exactly. As Linnaeus did not possess a specimen of this species (Hanley, *op. cit.*, p. 35), we must have recourse to the reference cited by him, and for the reasons outlined above it is logical that the name be restricted to the species described and figured by Rumphius.

Many authors have identified Rumphius's species with what Lamarck in 1818 described as *Psammotaea violacea* and *P. serotina* (Hanley, op. cit., p. 34; Martens, 1897, *Ergebn. Reise Nied. Ost Indien*, vol. 4, p. 239; Dall, 1900, *Trans. Wagner Inst. Sci. Philadelphia*, v. 3, p. 970; Martens, 1902, *Rumphius Gedenkboek*, p. 127; Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1914, *Jour. de Conch.*, v. 61, p. 222; van Bentham Jutting *in litt.* fide Cox, 1960, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, v. 18, p. 91). Some of these authors, although admitting the identity of Linnaeus's species with Lamarck's *violacea*, have advocated the abandonment of the Linnean name because of the confusion brought about by the varying concepts of Linnaeus's *Tellina gari* published by subsequent workers like Spengler, Chemnitz, Born, Schumacher, and Lamarck. A factor that added to, and probably originated much of this confusion, is that Linnaeus in 1764, in the *Museum Ulricae*, p. 478, gave an amplified description under the name *Tellina gari* of a species with oblique striations on the median part of the valves. This is so at variance with the description and references given by Linnaeus in 1758, that it is obvious that it represents a different species. An examination of a photograph of the shell in the Museum Ulricae collection, now housed at the University of Uppsala, shows it to bear a resemblance to the Mediterranean *Psammobia intermedia* Deshayes; Dr. Odhner has identified it doubtfully with *P. corrugata* Desh.

Regardless of this confusion, I feel, as I have already stated above, that the Linnean name *Tellina gari* should be restricted to the species represented by Rumphius's *Tellina gari*, which is, as I believe I have been able to show, a readily recognizable species. There is therefore no need for the designation of a neotype, especially one so at variance with the original description and references given by Linnaeus in 1758. This Western Pacific species will therefore bear the name *Gari gari* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 5. November, 1961.

I feel that the conclusion reached above may be the more acceptable because a careful examination of shells of *Gari gari* and " *Tellina* " *fervensis* Gmelin, the type-species of *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, leads me to believe that we are dealing with two different groups. The latter species, and those related to it, have not only more compressed shells but also a pallial sinus with a smooth surface and with the ventral border confluent throughout almost all its length with the pallial line. *Gari gari*, on the other hand, has a pallial line for only 1/2 to 3/5 of its length ; the surface of the pallial sinus is noticeably striated. The levator pedis muscle scars under the hinge line consist in the species grouped around *Psammobia fervensis*, of a conspicuous, irregularly oval scar anterior to the cardinal teeth, and one, or occasionally two, small scars posterior to the cardinal teeth. In *Gari gari*, these muscle scars consist of a series of smaller, irregular, more or less separated scars anterior to the teeth. All these differences, which may very likely be accompanied by other differences in the soft parts, appear to be sufficient to allow us to recognize two groups of subgeneric, and possibly generic rank, *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, and *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818.

The summary of Dr. Cox's case, as outlined in his paragraph 10, should be approved in all its parts, except that in (3)(a) the last three lines, following " *Tellina gari* ", should be replaced by the words : " as interpreted by the reference to Rumphius cited by Linnaeus, 1758 ".

The application for the designation of a Neotype for *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, 1758, as outlined in the Appendix to Dr. Cox's proposal, should be turned down.

By Joseph P. E. Morrison (*Associate Curator, Division of Mollusks, U.S. National Museum*)

I have read the comments by Dr. Rehder and am in complete agreement with the views expressed therein and the conclusions reached.

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.A.S.*)

I agree with Dr. Cox that a decision should be made whether to accept the name *Gari* Schumacher or *Psammobia* Lamarck for a group of bivalves to which both of these names have been applied. However, for a series of reasons, I have come to the conclusion that the stability and universality of nomenclature is far better served by placing the name *Gari* on the Index of Rejected Names.

Cox implies that the reason why the name *Gari* has been rejected by the majority of authors is that these zoologists objected to its genitive form. My own studies have convinced me that the name has been rejected primarily owing to its uncertainty. *Gari* Schumacher is based by tautonymy on *Tellina gari* of Linnaeus and the identification of *Gari* depends upon the identification of the Linnean species. The illustration of Rumphius's *Tellina gari*, to which Linnaeus refers, shows a smooth shelled species. The verbal description of Linnaeus refers to a species covered with grooves or ribs. The additional reference to Argenville sheds no additional light on the situation. Subsequent authors have identified Linnaeus's dubious *T. gari* either with *Psammobia serotina* of Lamarck, or with *Psammotaea violacea* Lamarck, and possibly even with *P. feroensis*. A glance through the modern literature indicates that few, if any, of the authors have adopted *Tellina gari* Linnaeus. The last thorough discussion of this species is that of Dautzenberg and Fischer, 1914, ' Journal de Conchyliologie ', vol. 61, p. 223, who come to the conclusion : " il nous semble necessaire d'abandonner le nom Gari comme étant tout-a-fait incertain ". They use *Psammobia pulchella* Lamarck for the species which they might have otherwise called *gari*. From all this, two facts are apparent. (1) That Linnaeus's species is unidentifiable, and (2) that it does not at all qualify as a species eligible for a neotype designation. As clearly stated in Decision 34, paragraph 3 of the Copenhagen Decisions, " in particular, neotypes are not to be established for nominal species, the names of which are not in general use ".

The matter is, however, more serious than that. Consultation of the malacological literature has clearly established that the name *Psammobia* is used by far more authorities, monographs and textbooks than the name *Gari*. Designating a neotype for the otherwise unidentifiable species *Tellina gari* would have precisely the opposite effect of that for which the neotype ruling was adopted at Copenhagen, namely to serve the principles of stability and universality. I might add that there are two further reasons why the resuscitation of the name *Gari* would be unfortunate. The first one is that a genus *Garum* was proposed by Dall in 1900 for some of the species included by previous authors in *Gari*. To have two such similar names as *Gari* and *Garum* in the same major taxon can only lead to confusion. The second reason is that the widely accepted name *Psammobia* has given its name to the family PSAMMOBIIDAE and that the restoration of *Gari* would result in an unnecessary and disturbing discordance between the family name and the name of its type genus.

It is for all these reasons that I propose that Dr. Cox's application be emended to place the names *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 and *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, 1758 on the Official Index of Rejected Names and to place the genus *Psammobia* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

By Sieman Wm. Muller (*Stanford, California*)

I wish to urge you that the recent proposal by Dr. Cox be given favourable consideration to place the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 on the Official List of Names in Zoology, with the appropriate selection of a neotype for the species, to clarify our concept of this name taxon.

I also wish to suggest that the family name should be fixed as GARIDAE rather than as PSAMMOBIIDAE which, according to Dr. Cox, has the priority. I hope the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will give this request a favourable consideration.

By R. Stohler (*Dept. of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., U.S.A.*)

There is before the Commission on Nomenclature a petition by Dr. L. R. Cox to place the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, on the Official List of Names in Zoology, with the selection of a neotype.

It is well known that *Gari* has priority over *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818. From this point alone the petition of Dr. Cox has great merit. However, additionally, *Gari* has been used extensively during the past number of years and it would add unnecessary confusion to the literature—which, admittedly, is confused and confusing enough—if the Lamarckian name were re-activated.

I should like, therefore, to add my strongest possible support to the petition of Dr. Cox.

But further, I should like to add a request that the family name be stabilized as GARIDAE, rather than as PSAMMOBIIDAE, even though the latter has priority. It would seem only logical to remove the latter name, since the type-genus should be *Gari* and the name *Psammobia* is to be relegated to synonymy ; to preserve a family name based on a genus name in synonymy just seems to make not very good sense.

By Leo G. Hertein (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco* 18, *California, U.S.A.*)

I understand that the question of accepting or rejecting the genus name *Gari* Schumacher and the family name GARIDAE will come before the I.C.Z.N.

I would like to state that in my opinion the only certain way to attain stability in biological nomenclature is to adhere to strict priority as to date, page and line. If *Gari* be acceptable in place of *Psammobia* then it would logically follow that GARIDAE should replace PSAMMOBIIDAE.

There are usually differences of opinion concerning the acceptance of such names but, except in rare cases, my plea is simply for strict adherence to priority.

By Kenneth Jay Boss (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

With reference to the proposal of Cox (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(1) : 90–96) to adopt the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, I submit that such an action is undesirable on the grounds that the junior subjective synonym, *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, is presently in far greater usage among taxonomists. Since the name *Garum* Dall, 1900, has assumed generic standing for a different taxon, the use of the genitive of the same stem for another genus maintains an unnecessary source of complications in the future. Cossman (1886) used not only the genus *Gari* but employed *Psammobia* as well ; the former included four species of which one, *dutemplei* Deshayes has since become the type-species of *Garum* Dall by original designation ; the three other species, *edwardsi*, *consobrina*, and *rudis*, included in Cossman (1886) under *Gari* have also since been included in *Garum* Dall. A cursory unbiased search through about twenty systematic and monographic accounts of pelecypod mollusks has shown that the great majority of authors utilize Lamarck's name, *Psammobia* ; such acknowledged and oft-used works as those by Thiele, Dall, Chenu, Carpenter, Reeve, Sowerby, etc., present ample evidence that *Psammobia* should remain in current usage and be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

Replacing the currently and widely used name *Psammobia* by *Gari* would have the further unfortunate consequence that *Gari* would displace *Psammobia* as the name of the type-genus of the valid family PSAMMOBIIDAE. Although valid under the Code, such incongruence should be avoided as often as possible to minimise the complexities of our nomenclature.

To the other applications of Cox I hold no objection.

By Ruth D. Turner (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

The use of the name *Gari* is undesirable for three reasons :

(a) It has been shown that the type-species of *Gari* is so unrecognizable that it is necessary to select a neotype in order to establish the species and to place the genus on a firm basis and this, I believe, is in violation of the neotype rules.

(b) *Psammobia* should be preserved for the sake of stability. Dr. Cox states that " it is probable that every taxonomist would include *Psammobia* . . . in the same zoological genus, namely *Gari* Schumacher " and a check of the recent literature (i.e. since 1918) has shown that *Psammobia* is used more often than *Gari*.

(c) *Psammobia* should be preserved to go with a well established family name—PSAMMOBIIDAE. There would be a most unfortunate conflict of names should *Gari* be resurrected.

The type-species of *Psammobia* is clearly defined, only the spelling of the name being a problem. However, being a firm believer in original spellings (right or wrong from the classical point of view) unless the author himself corrects it, I feel that the name of the type-species of *Psammobia* should be written *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin.

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

I write in support of the petition by Dr. Cox to place the name *Gari* on the Official List.

On one point, however, I am at variance. I should prefer to see the family name GARIDAE placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names, rather than PSAMMOBIIDAE, which has fallen into disuse for the past several years. It would therefore be a step backward to reinstate this name.

It is my understanding that a general petition covering a large number of pelecypod family-group names may be drawn up when the manuscripts of the " Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology " are completed a few months hence. This would enable the preservation of many currently used family-group names that would have to be abandoned in favour of long-disused earlier names were a literal interpretation of family-group provisions in the new Code maintained. In view of the possibility of such a petition, it would be unfortunate if one name, such as PSAMMOBIIDAE, were already a *fait accompli*. Therefore, I urge that this part of the present petition be held in abeyance pending further action.

By Katherine V. W. Palmer (*Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

I am writing in defence of the petition of Dr. L. R. Cox, Z.N.(S.) 1461 to clarify the position of *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 (*Essais Nouv. Syst. Habit. Vers Test.*, pp. 44, 131, pl. IX, fig. 2) Mollusca, Pelecypoda. The type-species by tautonymy *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, 1817 = *Tellina gari* Linné,—Spengler—and Chemnitz. *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, 1817 = *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, p. 3235, the type-species of *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818 (*Hist. Nat. Animaux sans Vert.*, vol. 5, p. 511) so that *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 has priority over *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818. The name *Gari* has now become established in molluscan literature. Therefore, *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, should be retained in usage because of priority of naming and because to revert to the name *Psammobia*, once in usage but not at present, is contrary to the principle of stability.

By Professor R. Tucker Abbott (*Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*)

I support Cox's application in part in that I believe the name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817 should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

1. *Usage of the name.* Contrary to what others might state, the name *Gari* is employed much more frequently and by more workers than *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818. A thorough search of the literature reveals the following:

(a) The following professional malacologists have in their publications been using *Gari* for the last 15 years: Altena (Holland), Abbott (U.S.), Myra Keen (U.S.), Rehder (U.S.), K. Palmer (U.S.), Frizzel (U.S.), Habe (Japan), Kuroda (Japan), Oyama (Japan), Powell (N.Z.), Merkel (U.S.S.R.), Fleming (N.Z.), P. H. Fischer (France), R. K. Dell (N.Z.), Soot-Ryen (Norway), L. King (N.Z.), J. Marwick (N.Z.), L. R. Cox (U.K.), W. K. Emerson (U.S.), F. Haas (U.S.). Those workers using *Psammobia* within the last 15 years are Barnard (South Africa), Nickles (Africa), Papp, Madsen (Iceland), Macpherson (Australia), Cotton (Australia), Viader (Mauritius), Carcelles (Argentina), Malaroda, and Van Bruggen. Clearly, the vast majority of the more active workers are currently using *Gari*.

(b) The majority and the most "influential" handbooks and reference books are using *Gari*: Grassé's 'Traite de Zoologie' (1960), Grimpe and Wagler's 'Die Tierwelt der Nord-und Ostsee' (1940), Winckworth's 1932 'British Marine Mollusca', Habe's (1951) 'Genera of Japanese Shells', Haas in Bronn's 'Klassen', *all* Japanese handbooks by Kira, Hirase, Kuroda, Habe, etc., *all* American handbooks (Abbott, Keen, Morris, C. W. Johnson, etc.), *all* New Zealand handbooks (Powell, Dell, etc.). Those using *Psammobia* are: Thiele's 'Handbuch' (1934, which also contains many generic names now abandoned, such as *Alvodes, Tyndaria, Brachyodontes, Dolium, Pirula, Galeodes, Pterocera, Scala*, etc.); Cotton and Godfrey's 1938 'Mollusks of South Africa'; Barnard's 1950 'Beginner's Guide to South African Shells' and Jutting's 1943 'Fauna van Nederland'.

(c) Historically speaking, *Psammobia* was used by most workers until 1917. Dautzenberg, once an advocate for *Psammobia*, began using *Gari* in 1917, 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1929. Lamy switched to *Gari* in 1918, Fischer in 1921, Bartsch in 1938, Tomlin in 1915. Among those making a critical review of the subject (R. Stewart, 1930; Grant and Gale, 1931 and Palmer, 1958) all chose *Gari*. Acceptance of the name *Gari* began appearing in non-taxonomic literature in the 1940's (C. M. Yonge, 1949; J. Lucas, 1956; J. Brouwer, 1945, etc.). *Psammobia* rarely appears nowadays and then only by those who rely solely upon Thiele's Handbuch.

2. I cannot accept Cox's argument that *gari* Linné is the type of *Gari* by tautonymy. I agree with Ralph Stewart (1930, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, Spec. Publ. **3**, 281) and Grant and Gale (1931) that *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher is validated by his own figured specimen and supplemented by references to Spengler's *gari* (not Linné) and to Chemnitz's figures 92 and 93. See *C.D.Z.N.*, pp. 68–69, par. 128(1); amending *B.Z.N.*, pp. 158–159, Concl. 38: ". . . type species is not to be the nominal species cited . . . but rather the species intended by him . . ." In fact, Cox's "neotype" of *gari* Linné is not *gari* "Linne" Spengler, but is variety B of Spengler (Chemnitz, fig. 92). *G. vulgaris* Schumacher is a junior synonym of *G. fervensis* Gmelin, 1791.

3. I agree with Cox's choice of the neotype specimen of *gari* Linné. Schröter, 1784, p. 644 and Dillwyn, 1817, vol. 1, p. 77 had already come to this same choice, and are being followed by Iredale and Allan, the latter using *Gari gari* Linné in 1959.

4. Because the family name PSAMMOBIIDAE has been abandoned by many workers (Stewart, 1930; K. Palmer, 1958; C. W. Johnson, 1934; Dall, Bartsch and Rehder, 1938; Keen, 1958; Habe, 1951; Aguayo, 1948; Kuroda; Abbott, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1961; R. A. McLean, 1951; David Nicol, 1958), and because GARIDAE has been used by some of these, I apply hereby to the Commission, as an amendment to Cox's application, that the following family-group name be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology: GARIDAE Stoliczka, 1870 (ex GARINAE).

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*)

I wish to record my support for Cox's proposal to place the generic name *Gari* Schumacher, 1817, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and to place the name *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, on the Official List of Invalid and Rejected Generic Names. However, I oppose Cox's proposal to adopt the name PSAMMOBIIDAE for the family.

Five names have been proposed for the family. Only two of these ("PSAMMOBIADAE" Fleming, 1828, and "GARINAE" Stoliczka, 1870) are mentioned by Cox. The other three names were proposed, so far as I can determine, in the following order:

SOLECURTIDAE A. d'Orbigny, 1846, *Voy. Amer. Mérid.* **5**(3): 522

SANGUINOLARIIDAE U.S. Grant, IV, & H. R. Gale, 1931, *Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1 : 381

ASAPHIDAE R. Winckworth, 1932, *Journ. Conchol.* **19**(7) : 245.

Four names currently are in wide and indiscriminate use : PSAMMOBIIDAE, GARIDAE, ASAPHIDAE, and SANGUINOLARIIDAE. I favour the validation of GARIDAE if the Commission rejects, as I think it should, *Psammobia*.

Unfortunately, many of the molluscan names in wide use during the nineteenth century were rejected in favour of older names between about 1900 and 1930. Most of the then unfamiliar older names are now in wide use. I strongly oppose adding to the confusion by attempting, at this late date, to revert to nineteenth century nomenclature one generic name at a time.

The generic name *Psammobia* was widely used in the nineteenth century but has gradually been rejected during the present century by specialists on bivalves, who have replaced it by the older name *Gari*. Some workers even used *Gari* in the nineteenth century. Those who argue that *Psammobia* is more widely used than *Gari* make no distinction between the old and the new literature. Even though the name *Psammobia* is still used by a few people, most present-day bivalve taxonomists use the name *Gari*. As a result, *Gari* is used in most of the recent manuals. For documentation of these facts see letter dated May 23, 1961, to the Commission from Dr. R. Tucker Abbott.

Cox's designation of a neotype of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus appears unwise to me. The type-species of *Gari* is *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, 1817, by tautonymy, because " *Tellina Gari* Lin. Spengler . . . Chemnitz " was cited as a synonym. Schumacher's figure represents *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin, 1791. (Grant & Gale, loc. cit., interpreted this figure wrongly.) Spengler, Chemnitz, Schumacher, and subsequent authors have interpreted *Tellina gari* Linnaeus variously; clearly it is a *nomen dubium*. However, the identification of the generic name *Gari* does *not* depend on the identification of the Linnean species. It depends solely on the shell Schumacher named *Gari vulgaris* when he described and named *Gari*. The fact that his synonymy is questionable is irrelevant. Unfortunately, Cox did not refer in this connection to the excellent discussion of Stewart (1930, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Spec. Publ. 3, pp. 280–281).

By Kenneth L. Edwards and 11 other members of a Seminar in Paleontology (*Stanford University, California, U.S.A.*)

We, the undersigned members of a Seminar in Paleontology and Stratigraphy at Stanford University, having considered the case of *Gari* Schumacher, 1817—as discussed in a petition by Dr. L. R. Cox (Z.N.[S.] 1461)—wish to go on record as favouring the continued use of the name *Gari* in its accustomed sense as a Latin noun, unemended. We would urge, however, that the plenary powers be invoked for preservation of the family-group name based on *Gari* rather than the prior PSAMMOBIIDAE, based upon a junior synonym.

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The proposal presented by Dr. Cox of exchanging the earlier well-established name *Psammobia* Lamarck for the more recently accepted *Gari* Schumacher has raised strong adverse feelings in me, even though the facts as presented are quite correct.

The decision between these two names depends on two different, conflicting viewpoints, and our decision seems to hang on the relative values to be given to each view.

(1) In principle, it is important that the interpretation of Linnaeus's species *Tellina gari*, and the subsequent use of this name by other early authors, is very far from being unequivocal. This fact is illustrated by the need for a neotype to create a clear species concept for the type of *Gari* Schumacher.

I agree with Commissioner Mayr that it is very unhappy to introduce neotypes for species such as *Tellina gari* with the only purpose of securing a legal basis for a name which has for a long time been rejected because undefinable.

We are now told that we shall accept two genera, *Gari*, and *Garum* within the same family, although in some cases *Gari* has been corrected to *Garum* for linguistic reasons (see Cox—par. 4).

The family name is proposed to continue as PSAMMOBIIDAE (see Cox—par. 8).

All in all, there has been very strong reason for so many authors to reject the name *Gari* in the past. It is surprising—and most disheartening—to find that authors of Handbooks in general do not care for such uncertainties.

(2) In practice, the question is how matters look today. In order to get an objective impression of this problem, I have made quite a census through the literature, omitting all works older than 1930 (all of which will have used *Psammobia*).

Of *Psammobia*, use has been made by Danmarks Fauna **40** : 145, 1934 ; Fauna van Nederland **12** : 308, 1943 ; and Thiele, Handb. d. Mollk. **2** : 909, 1935.

Gari has been used much more widely : Plymouth List : 224, 1931 ; Moore, Mar. Fauna of Man : 163, 1937 ; M. Smith, East Coast Mar. Shells : 63, 1937 ; J. Allan, Austr. Shells : 340, 1950 ; Hirase & Taki, Ill. Handb. Shells pl. 46, 1954 ; R. Tucker Abbott, Amer. Sea Shells : 441, 1954 ; A. Myra Keen, Sea Shells Trop. W. Amer. : 190, 1958 ; A. Franc, Traité Zool. *V*.2 : 3114, 1960.

My conclusion is that the name *Gari* should never have been allowed to replace *Psammobia*, but that it is too late now to interfere. Under these circumstances, however, I see no point in retaining the family name PSAMMOBIIDAE, the use of which has never been general. The family has been cited under quite a number of different names, so that I hereby propose the family name PSAMMOBIIDAE be suppressed under the plenary powers, and GARIDAE accepted and placed on the Official List.

By Joseph Rosewater (*Division of Mollusks, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington* 25, *D.C., U.S.A.*)

I wish to express my disapproval of certain portions of the proposal by L. R. Cox concerning the genus *Gari* Schumacher and the Appendix thereto.

Linnaeus's (1758) reference to Rumphius, pl. 45, fig. D is, I believe, a clear one. The species, *Tellina gari* L., is recognizable, as suggested by Jutting, Hanley and Martens (par. 6) under the synonyms *serotina* and *violacea* Lamarck. The description by Linnaeus, though short, does not indicate any other species, and, in contradiction to Cox's statement (Appendix, par.1) does not disagree with the figure of Rumphius. The term " striis transversis recurvatis " was used three times by Linnaeus on page 674 to indicate the condition of the concentric sculpture, or growth lines, where the posterior slope meets the disc. It is a general term which fits several species of the families PSAMMOBIIDAE and TELLINIDAE. Therefore, I contend that *T. gari* is recognizable on the basis of the reference to Rumphius and that the species must be limited to that reference and the D'Argenville figure may be considered unrecognizable. All subsequent references to *Tellina gari* L. must be disregarded in order that the species may be validly construed on the basis of the original description or indication.

As stated by Cox (par. 2) the genus *Gari* Schumacher must have as its type, by tautonymy, *Tellina gari* (L.). If this is the species portrayed by Rumphius and accepted by several workers under the synonyms *serotina* and *violacea* Lamarck, then the designation of Neotype and proposal of interpretation of the type-species of *Gari* presented by Cox are, in effect, incorrect. It is suggested that this is the case and that these portions of the proposal be deleted or changed. The figure of the neotype of *Gari gari* (L.) proposed by Cox represents the species usually called *Psammobia caerulescens* Lam.

The species *Psammobia fervensis* (Gmelin), type of *Psammobia* Lam., evidences differences from *Gari gari* (L.) sufficient to indicate the possible distinctness of these genera. These differences are evident in such features as the sculpture of the posterior slope, the dentition, the muscle scars, and the pallial sinus. Therefore, the statement of Cox (par. 5) to the effect that *P. fervensis* and the species figured by Chemnitz, vol. 6, pl. 10, figs. 92 [*Gari* ? *caerulescens* (Lam.)], 93 [=*Gari gari* (L.) (=*G. amethystus* (Wood)] are congeneric may be tentatively questioned.

In summary, it is suggested that the following parts be deleted or changed in Z.N.(S.) 1461 :

1. Amend : Par. 10 Summary. (3)(a) to read : " *gari* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Tellina gari* " (deleting last three lines).

2. Delete : Appendix. Designation of Neotype, etc. . . . in preference to accepting a possibly incorrect neotype designation where the original interpretation of the type-species of the genus *Gari* appears sufficiently clear to enable its identification.

REPLY TO COMMENTS ON MY PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER. (Z.N.(S.) 1461)

By L. R. Cox

I have read with interest the comments on my proposals relating to the generic name *Gari* Schumacher and incidental matters. The primary object of my petition was to prevent the automatic emendation of the name *Gari* to the nominative form *Garum*, as required by the existing Rules. It should be noted, therefore, that not one of those who have written about the case has maintained that this emendation should be made ; nor has there been any support for the emendation of Gmelin's specific name *fervensis* to *faeroeensis* or any of the other three attempted corrections listed on p. 93 of my application. Those who have mentioned this species have acquiesced in the acceptance of the name *fervensis* by using it themselves.

The various comments on my proposals relate to five matters, (a) whether the name *Gari* or its junior subjective synonym *Psammobia* has been the more widely used in the literature ; (b) whether the family name should be GARIDAE or PSAMMOBIIDAE if the generic name *Gari* is accepted ; (c) the type-species of *Gari* ; (d) the identity of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus ; (e) the propriety of my selection of a neotype for *Tellina gari*. I will deal with these in turn.

(a) While one or two of those who have written criticising my proposals have maintained that *Gari* should be suppressed on the ground that the use of *Psammobia* has been more widespread, it is evident that they have had the older literature more in mind. The data assembled in the letters of R. Tucker Abbott and H. A. Rehder indicate that *Gari* is the name more widely used by living specialists.

(b) The application for establishment of PSAMMOBIIDAE as the family name was the result of unwilling compliance with the Copenhagen decision that the choice of a family name should be decided by priority even when the generic name on which it is based has been abandoned as a junior synonym. The comments in the various letters received show how strongly workers on Mollusca are opposed to this decision. I should, therefore, like to withdraw the request for the name PSAMMOBIIDAE to be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names, and to say that I support the alternative proposal that the name GARIDAE should be placed on that list by use of the plenary powers.

(c) Schumacher referred two nominal species to his genus *Gari* and gave the following citation in the synonymy of the first of these, his *Gari vulgaris* :—" *Tellina Gari* Lin. Spengl. l.c.4.H.2. pag.70. No. 1. Chemn. 6, pag. 100 Tab. 10. fig. 92. 93.". The tautonymy rule, therefore, fixes *Gari vulgaris* as the type-species of *Gari*, since *Tellina Gari* is included in its synonymy. As I and (I think) most workers would interpret Schumacher, the species *Gari vulgaris* was intended to be identical with *Tellina gari* as understood by Spengler and Chemnitz, the new specific name (*vulgaris*) being assigned to it to avoid the use of the tautonymous binomen *Gari gari*. We must not, however, ignore the fact that Schumacher, besides citing the references mentioned, illustrated in his Pl. IX, figs. 2*a*, *b* the interiors of two valves of a shell stated on the plate itself to be *Gari vulgaris*. It has been asserted (Stewart, 1930, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Spec. Publ.* **3** : 280) that Schumacher's figures " evidently represent *Tellina faeroensis* ", that the identity of *Gari vulgaris* should be determined by these figures rather than by the references cited, and therefore that *Tellina fervensis* Gmelin (to use the original spelling of the specific name) must be accepted as type-species of *Gari*. This is the conclusion accepted in R. Tucker Abbott's letter.

In my opinion, however, the specific identity of the two valves figured by Schumacher is far from evident. For specific determination in *Gari*, as in most bivalve genera, it is essential to see the external characters of the shell. Schumacher's figures merely illustrate the interior and are so poor that they do not even show the pallial line. The hinge-teeth which they show are much larger than in specimens of *T. fervensis* which I have examined or in those represented in the figures of Bucquoy, Dautzenberg and Dollfus (1887–98, *Mollusques marins du Roussillon*, pl. 70, figs. 12, 13) cited by Stewart in support of his identification. Schumacher's figures must be dismissed as poor representations, in which the size of the hinge-teeth is much exaggerated, of an indeterminate *Gari*, and the shell illustrated could equally well have belonged to *T. gari* in the sense of Chemnitz as to *T. fervensis*.

Gari vulgaris must, therefore, be interpreted by the relatively good figures of the exteriors of two shells represented in the figures of Chemnitz cited by Schumacher, and, since these two shells are now considered to belong to distinct species, I take the present opportunity to place the interpretation of *Gari vulgaris* on an objective basis by designating one of them, (Chemnitz, 1767, *Conch. Cab.* **6** : pl. 10, fig. 92) as lectotype of this nominal species. This shell, which

Chemnitz stated was in Spengler's collection, belonged to the same species as my proposed neotype of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus (see the synonymy on p. 95 of my application).

(d) In discussing the identity of the original *Tellina gari* of Linnaeus we are faced with the initial difficulty of not knowing if Linnaeus founded this species solely on the basis of the poor figures of Rumphius and Argenville which he cited, or if he founded it on actual specimens and considered that the illustrations of these early authors represented the same species. If the former was the case, it would be necessary to attempt to interpret the species on the basis of the figures, and preferably on that of Rumphius, with whom the name *Tellina gari* had originated. My own inspection of this figure convinced me that the species represented is unidentifiable, but on p. 91 of my application I cited Hanley and Mrs. van Bentham Jutting as respectively identifying it with *Psammotaea serotina* Lamarck and with *Psammotaea violacea* Lamarck. These are regarded as synonymous by some workers, including H. A. Rehder and J. Rosewater, who in their letters consider that the Linnean *T. gari* should be identified with this united species. This, however, is not a satisfactory solution of the problem, as *serotina* and *violacea* are still regarded as distinct by some authorities (e.g. Adam & Leloup, 1939, *Rés. scient. Voyage Indes Orient. Néerland.* 2(20) : 92–93).

The alternative approach was the one I adopted, namely, to assume that Linnaeus was acquainted with his *Tellina gari* and that his Scandinavian contemporary Spengler was in a position to supply Chemnitz with an authoratively identified specimen (the one illustrated in that author's Pl. 10, fig. 92). My conclusion as to the identity of *T. gari* is supported in the letter from R. Tucker Abbott.

(e) Two correspondents have maintained that my proposed designation of a neotype for *Tellina gari* Linnaeus contravenes the regulations governing the establishment of neotypes approved at the Copenhagen Congress. The second of these regulations states that " neotypes are to be designated only in cases in which they are relevant and essential to solving a confused zoological problem, such as the confused identities of closely related species ", and this was precisely the reason why I considered that one should be designated in the present instance. The third regulation states that " neotypes are not to be established for nominal species, the names of which are not in general use ". If " general use " means use by 100 per cent. of all authors, the specific name *gari* cannot be said to have been in general use, but it has probably been used more frequently for the species to which my proposed neotype belongs than any of the other available names (*truncata* Linn., *vulgaris* Schumacher, *pulchella* Lamarck, and *bipartita* Philippi). J. Rosewater, in his letter, remarks that the most usual name for the species is *caerulescens* Lamarck, but this usage, which originated with Reeve, is now known to be erroneous, Lamarck having applied the name to an entirely different form.

My considered view, after reading the very helpful letters received from various workers by the Secretary of the International Commission, is that the generic name *Gari* Schumacher should be established with the species *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, objectively defined by the proposed neotype, as type-species ; *Tellina gari*, thus defined, being a senior synonym of *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher, the nominal type-species of *Gari*, by reason of the designation of a lectotype of *G. vulgaris* made above.

OPINION 611

PARAPENAEUS S. I. SMITH, 1885 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA); VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AND INTERPRETATION OF *PENEUS MEMBRANACEUS* RISSO, 1816.

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers :—

(a) the nominal species *Peneus membranaceus* Risso, 1816, is hereby identified with the nominal species *Peneus siphonoceros* Philippi, 1840[1];

(b) the generic name *Parapenaeus* Claus, 1876, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(c) the specific name *cocco* Prestandrea, 1833, as published in the binomen *Peneus cocco*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Parapenaeus* S. I. Smith, 1885 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Peneus longirostris* Lucas, 1846 (Name No. 1443) ;

(b) *Solenocera* Lucas, 1849 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Peneus siphonoceros* Philippi, 1840 (Name No. 1444).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *longirostris* Lucas, 1846, as published in the binomen *Peneus longirostris* (type-species of *Parapenaeus* Smith, 1885) (Name No. 1762) ;

(b) *membranaceus* Risso, 1816, as published in the binomen *Peneus membranaceus*, and to be interpreted by the neotype designated by L. B. Holthuis in the present Opinion (Name No. 1763).

(4) The generic name *Parapenaeus* Claus, 1876 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1519.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *cocco* Prestandrea, 1833, as published in the binomen *Peneus cocco* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above) (Name No. 671) ;

(b) *philippii* Lucas, 1849, as published in the binomen *Solenocera philippii* (a junior objective synonym of *Peneus siphonoceros* Philippi, 1840) (Name No. 672).

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

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[1] Had the Code as amended at the XVth International Congress of Zoology, 1958, been published when this case was submitted to the Commission this action under the plenary powers would have been unnecessary, a neotype designation for *Peneus membranaceus* being sufficient for the desired result.

(a) PARAPENAEINAE (correction by Ortmann, 1898, of PARAPENAEINA) Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891 (type-genus *Parapenaeus* S. I. Smith, 1885) (Name No. 308);

(b) SOLENOCERINAE (correction by Ortmann, 1898, of SOLENOCERINA) Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891 (type-genus *Solenocera* Lucas, 1849) (Name No. 309).

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Numbers specified:

(a) PARAPENAEINA Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891 (type-genus *Parapenaeus* S. I. Smith, 1885) (an incorrect original spelling for PARAPENAEINAE) (Name No. 340);

(b) SOLENOCERINA Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891 (type-genus *Solenocera* Lucas, 1849) (an incorrect original spelling for SOLENOCERINAE) (Name No. 341).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 645)

The present case was submitted to the Secretary of the Commission by Dr. L. B. Holthuis in February 1952. It was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 199–202. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). Support for Dr. Holthuis's proposals was expressed by Dr. R. Zariquiey (Barcelona, Spain).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)25 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 201–202. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Jaczewski, Prantl, Key, Alvarado, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Late affirmative votes were returned by Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese.

Two Commissioners enclosed comments with their voting papers as follow:

Dr. K. H. L. Key (12.i.61): " I enclose Voting paper (60)25 with an affirmative vote.

"Assuming that the Commission as a whole votes this way the question arises as to the method by which it is to ' identify ' the species *membranaceus* with the species *siphonoceros*. The identification of species is a taxonomic judgment, which cannot be directly the concern of the Commission. It seems to me that all the Commission can do is to take such action within the nomenclatural field as will inevitably lead a taxonomist to identify the two species with each other. What this action should be must depend, I think, on the type situation. If types of both nominal species were in existence and were adjudged conspecific, then presumably no action on the part of the Commission would be required. If types of both nominal species were in existence and were adjudged specifically distinct, or if the type of only *siphonoceros* were in existence, then the Commission could declare the appropriate type to be the type of both species. If, as seems probable in this case (the applicant has nothing to say on the type situation), type material of neither species is extant, the Commission could simply declare *siphonoceros* to be a junior objective synonym of *membranaceus* and rule that the latter is to be interpreted in accordance with the original description of the former.

" It should be noted that merely to declare the two species objective synonyms, without specifying which original description is to be diagnostic, could, in the hands of a Heller, lead merely to the synonymisation of *siphonoceros* (via *membranaceus*) with *longirostris*.

"Another possibility would be to select for *membranaceus* a neotype that would guarantee its interpretation in the sense of *siphonoceros*. This would be in one sense a less radical course, because, unless the neotype were simultaneously designated neotype of *siphonoceros* (a procedure contrary to the principle of neotype designation), the latter name would remain available, for instance as a subspecific name.

" I recommend that the applicant be asked to review these considerations and to advise the Commission as to the machinery which, in light of the actual type situation, would in his view be most appropriate for bringing about the identity that he desires."

Dr. A. do Amaral (6.ii.61) : " *Solenocera* is a Latinized noun, from the Greek σωληνο-ς+κε′ρας (σωληνοκε′ρας would be neuter in Greek). Should it have been simply transliterated into Latin, it would be neuter (*Solĕnocĕrās*). But as a Latinized noun (*Sol˘nocĕră*) it has become feminine (1st decl.) as per Copenhagen Decision 84(3)."

Commissioner do Amaral is quite correct in attributing the feminine gender to *Solenocera*, under the Copenhagen Rule cited. The Ruling in the present Opinion has therefore been corrected on this point.

Commissioner Key's comment was forwarded to the applicant, Dr. Holthuis, who in replying agreed that a neotype selection for Risso's species would be a more elegant and simpler solution, and agreed to make such a selection. Dr. Holthuis's designation is made in the Appendix below.

APPENDIX

Designation of a neotype for *Peneus membranaceus* Risso, 1816 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)

By L. B. Holthuis

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

In the original application requesting the addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the name *membranaceus* Risso, 1816 (as published in the combination *Peneus membranaceus*), it was shown that the identity of Risso's species has been interpreted in two different ways. Though one of the interpretations, namely the one that considers Risso's species as belonging to the genus *Solenocera* Lucas, 1849, is by far the more probable, its correctness cannot be unambiguously proved as Risso's type material is no longer extant. In order definitely to settle the question of the identity of *Peneus membranaceus*, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was requested " to identify the nominal species *Peneus membranaceus* Risso, 1816, with the nominal species *Peneus siphonoceros* Philippi, 1840 " (1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17**(6–8) **:** 201).

It was recently pointed out to me by Commissioner Dr. K. H. L. Key that the suggested procedure mentioned above is rather inelegant and that it would be far more simple and efficient to select a neotype for Risso's species. I fully agree with Dr. Key and the only reason why the neotype procedure was not suggested in the application is that the latter was submitted at a time (February 1952) when neotypes were not officially recognized.

My thanks are due to Dr. Key for drawing my attention to the possibility of a neotype selection here, a possibility which I failed to realize even after the introduction of the neotype concept into the Rules. Furthermore I wish to express my gratitude to Messrs. C. Maurin, Institut scientifique et technique des Pêches maritimes, Sète, France, and G. Belloc, Institut oceanographique, Monaco, for making it possible for me to obtain topotypical material from which to select the neotype.

The specimen here designated as the neotype for *Peneus membranaceus* Risso, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 98) is an adult male with a carapace length (including the rostrum) of 20 mm. The rostrum does not surpass the eyes. It bears no ventral and six dorsal teeth, three of which are placed behind the orbit. The carapace shows a post-orbital, an antennal and a pterygostomian spine ; there is no branchiostegal spine. The cervical groove extends nearly to the medio-dorsal line of the carapace. A scale is present at the external angle of the ocular somite. The lower antennular flagellum is broad and flattened, being hollowed out inside ; the right and left flagella form together a long tube-like structure. Exopodites are present on all pereiopods, epipodites are only absent from the fifth pereiopods. The petasma is as shown in the figure of this organ published by J. H. Heldt (1938, *Ann. Inst. océanogr. Paris* (n. ser.) **17**(2) **:** 54, fig. 21). The telson bears a pair of fixed teeth in the distal half of the lateral margin. The outer margin of the uropodal exopod ends in a tooth.

The neotype here designated was caught on 15th July 1957 in the Ligurian Sea between Corsica and Nice, France, at 42° 56.5′ N 09° 37.2′ E, at a depth between 310 and 415 m., during the exploration of Corsican waters by the French exploratory vessel *Président Théodore Tissier*. The original type-locality of the species is given by Risso, 1816, as the " environs de Nice ", so that the locality of the neotype may serve as the restricted type-locality.

The specimen now selected as the neotype was presented by the Institut scientifique et technique des Pêches maritimes of Sète, France, through the good offices of Mr. Claude Maurin, to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands, and now forms part of the collection of that museum, where it has been allotted the Registered Number Crustacea D.15822. The specimen is preserved in spirit and is labelled as the neotype of *Peneus membranaceus* Risso. Apart from this indication, the parchment label associated with the specimen bears the modern name of the species : *Solenocera membranacea* (Risso), and the precise indications as to the locality, depth, date, collecting ship, donor, and registered number which are given in the previous paragraphs.

A plate (Plate 4) showing a photograph of the neotype here designated is attached to the present note. This photograph is 2.3 times life size and was made by Mr. H. F. Roman of the Leiden Museum.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :—

cocco, *Peneus*, Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 6

longirostris, *Peneus*, Lucas, 1846, *Explor. sci. Algérie*, Crust. : 46

membranaceus, *Peneus*, Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 98

PARAPENAEINA Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, an incorrect original spelling for PARAPENAEINAE q.v.

PARAPENAEINAE Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **9** : 271

Parapenaeus Claus, 1876, *Untersuchungen zur Erforschung der geneologischen Gundlage des Crustaceen-Systems* : 46

Parapenaeus, S. I. Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **8** : 170

philippii, *Solenocera*, Lucas, 1849, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **1** : 300

Solenocera Lucas, 1849, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **1** : 300

SOLENOCERINA Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, an incorrect original spelling for SOLENOCERINAE q.v.

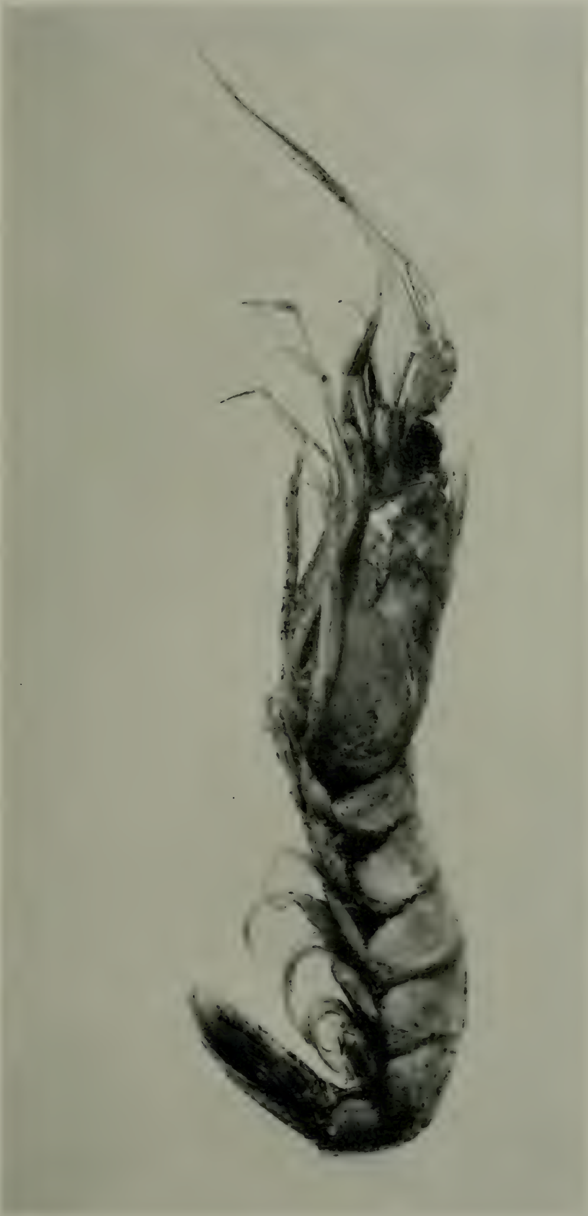
SOLENOCERINAE Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9**: 271.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Peneus membranaceus* Risso, 1816	L. B. Holthuis, 1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 309–310, pl. 4

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted



Peneus membranaceus Risso, 1816. Figure of neotype × 2.3.

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 611.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London

22 *March* 1961

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *DORALIS* LEACH, 1827 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 583

(see this volume, pages 143–145)

By H. L. G. Stroyan (*Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Plant Pathology Laboratory Harpenden, Herts., England*)

I wish to support the proposals made in the paper cited above, but to add two comments on points that I believe to have been mis-stated in the proposal as published. These are:

(1) On pages 144 and 145 the date ascribed to the paper by Stroyan (*Trans. 8th Int. Congr. Ent.* 1948) in which the identity of *Aphis tanaceti* Linnaeus was discussed is 1952. The date of publication according to the cover and title-page of the Transactions of the Congress was 1950, and separates of the paper referred to were certainly available and distributed in that year.

(2) The nominal typus generis of *Metopeurum* Mordvilko is so by monotypy, not by subsequent monotypy, since Mordvilko in 1914 gave a figure in which the generic name was used in association with the specific epithet *tanaceti* Linnaeus, and this figure moreover was adequate to establish the fact that Mordvilko had misidentified the species that he called by this name. It was on the authority of this figure that *tanaceti* auctt. nec Linnaeus (=*fuscoviride* Stroyan) was placed in *Metopeurum* by Stroyan (1950). Had the first association of the names *Metopeurum* and *tanaceti* been in Mordvilko's Food-Plant Catalogue of 1929 the ascription of *fuscoviride* to *Metopeurum* would have been less securely based than was in fact the case.

By Louise M. Russell (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Entomology Research Division, Washington* 25, *D.C., U.S.A.*)

I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature act favorably on the request for the rejection of certain Aphid names (including *Doralis* and *Pharalis*) and the approval of others, as outlined in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. Such action by the Commission will help to stabilize the nomenclature in a group where there is now considerable confusion.

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

We can do quite well without the generic names *Pharalis* Leach and *Doralis* Leach, and since their presence may cause future confusion, I agree that these names should be suppressed.

OPINION 612

JASUS PARKER, 1883 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA); ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Fallén, 1826, *Cicada lanio* Linnaeus, 1761 (Insecta, Hemiptera) (Name No. 1445);

(b) *Jasus* Parker, 1883 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Holthuis, 1960, *Palinurus lalandii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Crustacea, Decapoda) (Name No. 1446).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *lanio* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Cicada lanio* (type-species of *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803) (Insecta, Hemiptera) (Name No. 1764);

(b) *lalandii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as published in the binomen *Palinurus lalandii* (type-species of *Jasus* Parker, 1883) (Crustacea, Decapoda) (Name No. 1765).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Jasus* Megerle, 1804 (an incorrect spelling for *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803) (Name No. 1520);

(b) *Jassus* Fallén, 1806 (an incorrect spelling for *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803) (Name No. 1521);

(c) *Iasus* Balss, 1913 (an incorrect spelling for *Jasus* Parker, 1883) (Name No. 1522);

(d) *Palinostus* Bate, 1888 (an incorrect original spelling for *Palinosytus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1523);

(e) *Palinosytus* Bate, 1888 (a junior objective synonym of *Jasus* Parker, 1883) (Name No. 1524).

(4) The specific name *lalandei* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the binomen *Palinurus lalandei* (an incorrect spelling for *lalandii* (*Palinurus*) H. Milne Edwards, 1837) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 673.

(5) The family-group name IASSINAE (correction of JASSIDES) Amyot & Serville, 1843, (type-genus *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 310.

(6) The family-group name JASSIDES Amyot & Serville, 1843 (type-genus *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803) (an incorrect original spelling for IASSINAE) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 342.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 5. November 1961.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 620)

Dr. Holthuis's application for the addition of *Jasus* Parker, 1883, to the Official List was first submitted to the Commission Office on 24 September 1951. After some revision the paper was sent to the printer on 30 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 193–196. Support for the proposals was received from Dr. J. C. Yaldwyn (Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand) and from Dr. R. Zariquiey (Barcelona, Spain).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 December 1960 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (60)23 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 196. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 March 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22) received in the following order : Holthuis, Riley, Hering, Mayr, Vokes, Lemche, Kühnelt, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Dymond, Obruchev, Brinck, Prantl, Alvarado, Boschma, Hemming, Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens, Poll, Bradley, Evans.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Key.

Commissioners Miller, Uchida and Tortonese returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were sent by Commissioners with their votes :

Dr. Henning Lemche (15.xii.60) : " *Palinosytus* Bate, 1888, is to be regarded as an unjustified emendation of *Palinostus* Bate, 1888, if the introduction was published at a later date than *Palinostus*. If the names were published simultaneously, Bate seems himself to have acted as ' first reviser ', thereby relegating *Palinostus* to the synonymy of *Palinosytus*."

Dr. K. H. L. Key (10.i.61) : "Any paper published as a whole on a single date is a unit publication ; a nomenclatural act has the same status no matter in what part of such a paper it is recorded. Thus if, in his Introduction, Bate states that the name which elsewhere appears as *Palinostus* should read *Palinosytus*, this is equivalent to changing *Palinostus* in proof, or to use of an erratum slip : *Palinostus* can have no status in nomenclature. It is even doubtful whether the situation can be treated as one of ' multiple original spellings '. This interpretation is close to Holthuis's, as set out in lines 24–27, p. 94.

" If the situation must be treated as one of multiple original spellings, then the Code provides that the correct original spelling is the one adopted by the first reviser. According to the application (para. 6) this was Stebbing, who adopted *Palinosytus*, so that we get the same result.

" In any case *Palinosytus* cannot possibly be treated as an ' emendation ' either justified or unjustified. Since every spelling in the original publication is an ' original spelling ', and an emendation is a ' demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling ', it follows that an emendation can only be published in a subsequent publication.

" Under the rigid construction of the Code, I do not see how the emendation '*lalandei*' can be accepted. The only mandatory provision covering the case seems to be Art. 31. This does not say that the specific name must be formed by adding *-i* or *-ii* to the ' entire ' name. In any case ' la Lande ' could be regarded as having been latinised to ' Lalandius ', from which *lalandii* would result. On the grounds of usage *lalandii* is to be preferred."

In view of Dr. Key's comment on the invalidity of the emendation *lalandei*, of the specific name *lalandii*, the following note was sent to the Commissioners by the Secretary on 17 March 1961 :

" Since V.P.(60)23 was circulated my attention has been called to the fact that there was an error in this proposal in respect of the spelling of the specific name *lalandii*. It was overlooked that, since this is in fact the original spelling of this name the proposed emendation to *lalandei*, being an unjustified emendation, could only be accepted through the exercise of the plenary powers.

" Correspondence with Dr. Holthuis shows that, although, naturally, he would prefer the name to be established as *lalandei*, he would accept *lalandii* as providing a more logical and simpler solution.

" I propose therefore that the Opinion on this subject should stabilise the spelling of this specific name in its original correct form, viz. *lalandii*, unless a majority of Commissioners expresses a preference for the opposite view within the month. In the latter event, the plenary powers will have to be invoked."

In answer to Mr. Riley's letter only one Commissioner expressed disagreement. Professor E. Tortonese wrote on 20 March 1961 : " In my opinion as the name *lalandii* is related to Lalande, it must be spelt *lalandei*. Therefore, I don't agree with the stabilizing of the form *lalandii*."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Iasus Balss, 1913, *Densksc hr. med.-naturw. Ges. Jena* **17 :** 108
IASSINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hemipt.* : 581
Iassus Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 85
Jasus Megerle, 1804, *Cat. Ins.* **4 :** [12]
Jasus Parker, 1883, *Nature* (London) **29 :** 190
JASSIDES Amyot & Serville, 1843, an incorrect original spelling for IASSINAE q.v.
Jassus Fallén, 1806, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. nya Handl.* **27 :** 115
lalandei, *Palinurus*, Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860 :** 24
lalandii, *Palinurus*, H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2 :** 293
lanio, *Cicada*, Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna suec.* (ed. 2) : 892
Palinostus Bate, 1888, an incorrect original spelling for *Palinosytus* q.v.
Palinosytus Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24 :** ix, xxx, lxxv, 56, 76, 85, 937

The following are the original references for the designations of type-species for two genera concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Iassus* Fabricius, 1803 : Fallén, 1826, *Hemipt. suec. Cicad.* : 58
For *Jasus* Parker, 1883 : Holthuis, 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 193

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (60)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper was duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 612.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 *May* 1961

AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *CERASTES* LAURENTI, 1768. Z.N.(S.) 724

(see volume 18, pages 170–171)

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission*)

It has been pointed out by Dr. L. B. Holthuis, in a letter to the Assistant Secretary, that the applicants in this case have not provided against possible uses of the name *Cerastes* in the period between Laurenti 1768 and Wagler 1830. In the light of this comment, Dr. Pope has revised his proposals and has asked that *Cerastes* Laurenti be placed on the Official List of Generic Names with the type-species, to be designated under the plenary powers, *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758. Dr. Pope's revised proposals are therefore that the Commission should :

(1) Use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) place the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) place the specific name *cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber cerastes* (type-species of *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1758) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

DERMACENTOR ANDERSONI STILES, 1908 (ACARINA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. REVISION OF OPINION 78. Z.N.(S.) 260

By Cornelius B. Philip and Glen M. Kohls (*Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, U.S.A.*)

In 1943, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature decided that the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology was to be published in book form in order to make it more readily available. The preparation for this publication involved checking the original references of the names concerned and of their type-species and in the course of this work certain errors were discovered in the early Opinions of the Commission. Many of these early Opinions were reviewed by the Commission at their meetings during the XIIIth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948. During these meetings the Commission decided that the Ruling given in Opinion 78 should be reviewed as soon as possible and that interested zoologists should be invited to present to the Commission their views on the action to be taken in revising this Opinion (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**(10/12) : 338).

2. The Ruling of Opinion 78 stated " (a) The name *Dermacentor venustus* Marx in Neumann 1897 belongs to a form with the specimen Marx No. 122, from Texas as holotype. (b) The name *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles 1908 belongs to a form with the specimen U.S.P.H. & N.H.S. 9467, from Woodman, Montana, as holotype." The pertinent facts of the case are set out below.

3. Neumann in 1897 (*Mém. Soc. zool. Fr.* **10** : 365) published the name *Dermacentor venustus* Marx MS. in the synonymy of *Dermacentor reticulatus* (Fabricius, 1794). No separate indication was provided for the new specific name, but the localities were given as Texas and New Mexico.

4. Stiles, 1905 (*U.S. Hyg. Lab. Bull.* No. 20 : 22 24) published the name *Dermacentor andersoni* for material from Montana and concluded that the tick did not transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever. No description of the species was given and the name was therefore a *nomen nudum* at this date.

5. Banks, June 1908 (*U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Series* No. 15 : 46–47) described *Dermacentor venustus* n. sp. Banks. He gave a list of localities and said that the species had " been included in *D. occidentalis* by Neumann but was separated out by Doctor Marx " in MS. under the name *venustus*. Banks adopted the name but did not designate a type-specimen nor mention any corresponding museum numbers. *Dermacentor occidentalis* was described by Marx (in Curtice, 1892, *J. Comp. Med. and Vet. Arch.* **13** : 226) and was evidently considered by Neumann (op. cit.) to be a synonym of *Acarus reticulatus* Fabricius.

6. In July 1908, Stiles (*U.S. Publ. Health Rep.* **23**(27) : 949) described *Dermacentor andersoni* from Montana and stated that the species is easily confused with, amongst others, " *D. venustus* of Texas ". In August 1910 (*U.S. Hyg. Lab. Bull.* No. 62) Stiles used both the names *venustus* and *andersoni* for what he thought were different species. He wrote (p. 25) that *venustus*

Banks was a composite of *D. venustus* of Texas and *D. andersoni* of Montana. On page 44, when writing of *D. venustus*, he gave the type as Marx 122 in U.S. National Museum but on page 45 explained that Marx 122 consisted of 4 specimens—3 males and 1 young female. Since the holotype (as used in Opinion 78) of a species can only be a single specimen, Stiles's statement obviously cannot be taken as a valid type designation for *venustus*.

7. It was on the above evidence that the Commission gave its Ruling in Opinion 78. At that time there was no definite provision in the Code covering names published in synonymies, but such names were considered to be available since they were provided with an indication. This view was clarified at the International Congress of Zoology in Copenhagen in 1953 when it was decided that a name published in synonymy was unavailable unless it had been generally accepted, and that a name which had acquired availability through general acceptance was to be considered an objective synonym of the name with which it had been synonymized (*Copenhagen Dec. zool. Nomencl.*, 1953 : paragraph 115). In Opinion 78, however, the Commission evidently did not consider *D. venustus* as a junior objective synonym of *D. reticulatus* but, on the contrary, by taking a type-locality as an indication for *D. venustus* (Marx MS.) Neumann, completely reversed its previous decision in Opinion 52. The name *venustus* was never published by Marx ; if it had been, then the Marx specimens would have ranked as syntypes of the species. When the name was published by Neumann these specimens had no such rank since they were not described and the information given consisted only of the citation of two localities and the description of *D. reticulatus* (Fabricius) with which *venustus* was synonymized. The only indication which had any validity under the Rules was this synonymization. *D. venustus* Neumann could, therefore, only be a junior objective synonym of *D. reticulatus*.

8. Since in the above sense *D. venustus* Neumann was an available name at the time Opinion 78 was published, *D. venustus* Banks was invalid as a junior homonym. Under the new rule introduced by the XVth International Congress of Zoology in London in 1958, *D. venustus* Neumann, being published in a synonymy, is not an available name, and *D. venustus* Banks is therefore the valid, though little-used name of the species concerned.

9. In 1938, Cooley (*Nat. Inst. Hlth. Bull.* No. 171 : 31) synonymized *D. venustus* Banks with *D. andersoni* Stiles stating that " The writer has had the opportunity to examine the available types, and has found that *venustus* Marx, *venustus* Banks, and *andersoni* Stiles are all specimens of one and the same species. In retaining *andersoni* Stiles as the name of this important vector of diseases, instead of returning to *venustus* Banks, the writer has been influenced by the desire to avoid, as far as is possible, further confusion in the literature of human and veterinary medicine and entomology."

10. Dr. Stiles believed that the names *venustus* and *andersoni* were applicable to two different species at least until after the publication of his article in 1924 in *J. Amer. Med. Ass.* **82** : 990. The use of *andersoni* in much of the U.S. medical literature and Public Health Service reports seems to be based on Dr. Stiles's remarks in the above paper when he stated, " The practical effect of this opinion [Opinion 78] is that the correct name for the common Rocky

Mountain spotted fever tick is definitely established to be *Dermacentor andersoni* instead of *Dermacentor venustus*."

11. The name *Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles is used by practically all veterinary and medical workers in the U.S. as well as by the majority of taxonomists throughout the world. In view of this usage in medical texts and the practising professions, and the confusion which would result if the name of the species were now to be changed to *venustus* Banks, 1908, the International Commission is asked:

(1) to cancel the Ruling given in Opinion 78;
(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *venustus* Banks, June 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
(3) to place the specific name *andersoni* Stiles, July 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor andersoni*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
(4) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
    (a) *venustus* (Marx MS.) Neumann, 1897, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus* (unavailable because published in a synonymy);
    (b) *venustus* Banks, June 1908, as published in the binomen *Dermacentor venustus* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI* BRUMPT, 1910 (ACARINA). Z.N.(S.) 400

(see this volume, pages 140–142)

By Robert Domrow (*Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Australia*)

In the present fluid state of trombiculid taxonomy, Dr. Philip's proposals regarding the chief vector of mite typhus are timely. The name *Trombicula* (*Leptotrombidium*) *akamushi* (Brumpt, 1910), (with some subjective differences of opinion at the sub-generic level), has been universally accepted in the voluminous literature, both taxonomic and medical. I have already agreed (*Stud. Inst. med. Res, Malaya*, **29** : 164, 1960), it would be pointless to resurrect the name *Kedania tanaka* Kishida, 1909, and completely support Dr. Philip's proposals.

By Tohru Uchida (*Zoological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sappora, Japan*)

Concerning the note of *Trombidium akamushi* by C. B. Philip, I agree with him because I have never heard that any Japanese zoologist had seen the paper " Notes on the Family Trombiidae of Japan" which is said to have been published in 1909 by Mr. K. Kishida. He himself has said that he has no more new copies on hand.

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL TO THE SUGGESTED VALIDATION OF *MYELOPHILUS* EICHHOFF, 1878 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 467

By Stephen L. Wood (*Zoology and Entomology Department, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah*)

1. History of the Case

The name *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus (1758) was established in the Tenth Edition of *Systema Naturae* (p. 355). Since then it has been designated as the type-species of four different genera, all of which can be regarded as being in current use. These genera are *Tomicus* Latreille, [1802–1803], *Dendroctonus* Erichson (1836), *Blastophagus* Eichhoff (1864), and *Myelophilus* Eichhoff (1878).

Latreille ([1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 203) described the monobasic genus *Tomicus* with *Hylesinus piniperda* Fabricius, which by definition (Fabricius, 1801, *Systema Eleutheratorum* 2 : 392) was *Dermestes piniperda* L., as the type-species. Evidently through an unfortunate error in identification, Latreille's *Tomicus* became associated with another genus (*Ips* De Geer, 1775) for more than a hundred years until Hopkins (1915, *U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* 17(2) : 220) recognized and attempted to correct the error.

As originally described by Erichson (1836, *Archiv f. Naturgesch.* 2(1) : 52), the genus *Dendroctonus* included five species listed in the following order : (1) *Bostrichus micans* Kugelmann (1794), (2) *Scolytus terebrans* Olivier (1795), (3) *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus (1758), (4) *Hylesinus minor* Hartig (1834), and (5) *Hylesinus minimus* Fabricius (1801), without the designation of a type-species. Later, Eichhoff (1864, *Berlin. ent. Z.* 8 : 25) divided the group and described the genus *Blastophagus* for *Dermestes piniperda* L. and *Hylesinus minor* Hartig, and the genus *Carphoborus* (Eichhoff, 1864, op. cit. : 27) for *Hylesinus minimus* Fabricius. Since that date there has been no question concerning the identity or availability of the name *Dendroctonus* and no synonyms or subgenera have been described. However, everyone treating this genus since its description has overlooked the fact that Westwood (1838, *Introd. mod. Class. Ins.*, Synopsis : 39) designated *Dermestes piniperda* L. as the type-species (" typical species ") of the genus *Dendroctonus* just two years after its description. Hopkins's (1909, *U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* 17(1) : 5) designation of *Bostrichus micans* Kugelmann, 1794 (*Mag. Lieb. Ent.* [Schneider's] 5 : 523) as the type-species is, therefore, technically invalid.

As indicated above, the genus *Blastophagus* Eichhoff (1864) (nec. *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst, 1827, or *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829, order Hymenoptera) was described to include *Dermestes piniperda* L. and *Hylesinus minor* Hartig. Two years later, Lacordaire (1866, *Hist. nat. Insectes, Coleoptéres* 7 : 360) designated *Dermestes piniperda* L. as the type-species of this genus.

When the apparent prior usage of the name *Blastophagus* by Gravenhorst (1827) was detected, Eichhoff (1878, *Settin. Ent. Ztg.* 39 : 400) proposed the new name *Myelophilus* (nec. *Myelophila* Treitschke, 1835, order Lepidoptera) as a replacement. *Dermestes piniperda* L. automatically became the type-species of this genus. Almost from the date of the original proposal the availability of the name *Myelophilus* was looked upon with disfavour because of its apparent homonymy with *Myelophila*.

2. Several proposals treating Eichhoff's names *Blastophagus* and *Myelophilus* have been placed before the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature. These were recently discussed in a proposal by Dr. China (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(1) : 69–72). None of them, however, has considered the involvement of the names *Tomicus* and *Dendroctonus* in the problem at hand. It should also be pointed out for the record that van der Vecht (as quoted by China, p. 71, paragraph iii) was not correct in his statement that all hymenopterists have disregarded the older usage of *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst (1827). Dr. Peck (1951, *in* Muesebeck, et al., *Hymenoptera of North America, Synoptic Catalog.* : 519) recognized this name as valid. His usage in this standard reference work possibly has influenced many American hymenopterists.

2. PRESENT POSITION

3. It will be seen from the above that one species, *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus, by definition or by subsequent designation, is the type-species of four different genera. All four names are in current use : for example, *Tomicus* was used by Chamberlin (1939, *The Bark and Timber Beetles of North America* : 215) ; *Blastophagus* by Schedl (1946, *Zentralbl. Gesamtgeb. Ent.* **1**(2) : 50–58) ; *Myelophilus* by Pfeffer (1955, *Fauna C. S. R.* **6** : 123) ; and *Dendroctonus*, in a completely different sense, by all authors (except Westwood, loc. cit.) throughout its history.

Westwood's (loc. cit.) designation of a type-species, *piniperda* L., for *Dendroctonus* has not been recognized or cited by any subsequent writer. The name has been unchallenged throughout its history and has been widely used in the literature to designate an exceedingly important group of insects. It, therefore, is proposed that *Dendroctonus* be conserved in its usual sense, with *Bostrichus micans* Kugelmann as designated by Hopkins (1909, loc. cit.) as the type-species, and that it be removed from consideration of the major problem under discussion.

Tomicus Latreille (1802) is the oldest generic or subgeneric name available for the allies of *piniperda* L. Because of an error in identification the name, from about 1807 to 1915, was used to designate the genus now known as *Ips* De Geer (1775) (nec. Fabricius, 1777). Since 1915 it has been applied as a valid name by North American writers to the allies of *piniperda* L. ; it has been listed only as a synonym of *Ips* by European writers. Various names in the family group have been based on this genus, the first being *Tomicides* Lacordaire (1866, op. cit., p. 372), a tribe. However, it should be mentioned that these subfamily and tribe names were based on the above-mentioned error of identification (= *Ips* De Geer).

Most European writers, presumably influenced by Eggers's (1929, *Ent. Blätt.* **25** : 103) treatment of the genus, have used the name *Blastophagus* for the allies of *piniperda* L. since 1915. However, in spite of van der Vecht's (China. loc. cit.) testimony to the Commission, there appear to be reasons for questioning the adoption of this name for permanent use, namely, the possible validity of *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst.

4. Three generic names, all having the same type-species, currently are being used to designate the allies of *piniperda* L. Because they are objective synonyms of one another only one of them can be used to designate a genus. Some confusion, therefore, must result from the action that must be taken to correct this situation. In order to keep this confusion at a minimum, confined to a single family of animals, and with the ultimate benefit rather than immediate concern in mind, the following proposals are made :

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to exercise its plenary powers to suppress all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Dendroctonus* Erichson, 1836, made prior to the present designation and to designate *Bostrichus micans* Kugelmann, 1794, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Dendroctonus* Erichson, 1836 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Bostrichus micans* Kugelmann, 1794 (Coleoptera) ;
  (b) *Tomicus* Latreille, [1802–3] (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758 (Coleoptera) ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  (a) *micans* Kugelmann, 1794, as published in the binomen *Bostrichus micans* (type-species of *Dendroctonus* Erichson, 1836) (Coleoptera) ;
  (b) *piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes piniperda* (type-species of *Tomicus* Latreille, [1802–3] (Coleoptera);

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, a junior objective synonym of *Tomicus* Latreille [1802–3] ;
  (b) *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878, a junior objective synonym of *Tomicus* Latreille, [1802–3] ;
  (c) *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst, 1827, a nomen nudum (Hymenoptera).

COMMENT ON PROFESSOR STEPHEN L. WOOD'S ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL TO THE SUGGESTED VALIDATION OF *MYELOPHILUS* EICHHOFF, 1878

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Professor Wood's discovery of the older valid generic name *Tomicus* Latreille, [1802–1803] entirely alters the Case as set out by me in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(1) : 69–72. The Commissioners are therefore requested to vote on his alternative proposal which, if agreed upon, will replace mine for the purposes of promulgating the Opinion.

Family-group names will be dealt with under Z.N.(S.) 81 (*Scolytus*, in press) since TOMICIDAE and IPIDAE are both junior synonyms of SCOLYTIDAE.

It has also been found that the oldest available name for *Blastophaga grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829 (proposed for addition to the Official List in my application) is *Cynips psenes* Linnaeus, 1758. An application requesting the addition to the Official List of *Cynips psenes* is in press (Z.N.(S.) 1047).

LEBBEUS WHITE, 1847, AND *EUALUS* THALLWITZ, 1892 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA) ; PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 618

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

In 1947 the present author published an enumeration of all the then known species of shrimp belonging to the family HIPPOLYTIDAE (Holthuis, 1947, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(a8) : 6–25). The generic names used in this list were available names under the then existing International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The decisions taken during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, however, made two of these generic names invalid names. Though one of these names, by subsequent changes in the Rules, enjoyed later a short period of validity, under the new Code both names are definitely invalid. It would be in the interest of nomenclatural stability and uniformity to have both names validated under the plenary powers of the Commission.

The original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application are the following :

Eualus Thallwitz, 1892 (*Abh. Ber. zool.-anthrop. Mus. Dresden*, **1890-1891** (3) : 23, 50) (gender : masculine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Eualus obses* Thallwitz, 1892 (*Abh. Ber. zool.-anthrop. Mus. Dresden*, **1890–1891** (3): 23) a subjective junior synonym of *Hippolyte Gaimardii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 378)).

Hetairus Bate, 1888 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 577, 610) (gender : masculine) (type-species, selected by Stebbing, 1893 (*Hist. Crust.* : 235) : *Hippolyte Gaimardii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 378)).

Lebbeus (Leach MS.) White, 1847 (*List Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 76, 135) (gender : masculine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Lebbeus orthorhynchus* (Leach MS.) White, 1847 (*List Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 76) an objective junior synonym of *Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1821 (*Suppl. App. Parry's Voy. Discov. N.W. Passage* : ccxxxviii)).

Vianellia Nardo, 1847 (*Sinon. modern. Spec. Lag. Golfo Veneto* : 8) (gender : feminine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Vianellia dorsioculata* Nardo, 1847 (*Sinon. modern. Spec. Lag. Golfo Veneto* : 8)).

The history of the name *Lebbeus* White and of its availability is a rather complicated one. The name was published for the first time in 1847, when White cited it in the binominal combination *Lebbeus orthorhynchus* as a manuscript name of W. E. Leach and placed it in the synonymy of *Hippolyte polaris* (Sabine). The name *Lebbeus* remained then practically unobserved for 100 years, being brought to life in 1947 by the present author who applied it to one of the genera split off from the large genus *Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888. Under the Rules in force in 1947 the name *Lebbeus* was an available name. One year later, however, it was made unavailable by a decision of the Thirteenth

International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, where it was decided that " a generic name is not to be treated as having been published with an indication by virtue only of its having been published as the generic component of a specific name cited in a synonymy given for a nominal species, and accordingly that a generic name so published does not thereby acquire any status in zoological nomenclature " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (13/15) : 351). According to the Bradley draft of the new International Code (1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **14** (1–6): 42) the principle of non-retroactivity of the Code " appears to have been accepted but not formulated at Copenhagen " in 1953. This principle would have made *Lebbeus* an available name. During the London Congress in 1958 the principle of non-retroactivity of the Code was adopted as it was there decided that " If it is known that a name was adopted correctly under provisions of the Rules in effect between 1931 and 1958, it shall not be necessary to change that name to conform to subsequently adopted rules ". The Editorial Committee of the new Code and the Commission decided during the final editing of the Code that this provision is highly dangerous and impractical and therefore should be left out of the Code. The moment this decision was taken by the Commission the name *Lebbeus*, after having enjoyed a period of availability of somewhat more than two years, became again an unavailable name.

The second name ever proposed for the genus *Lebbeus* offers other difficulties. This name is *Hetairus* Bate, 1888. The first species described by Bate in his genus *Hetairus* was named by him *Hetairus gaimardii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837). In 1893, Stebbing indicated that species as the type of the genus *Hetairus*. Unfortunately, however, Bate had misidentified his material. His descriptions and figures of *Hetairus gaimardii* distinctly show that his specimen does not belong to *Hippolyte gaimardii* H. Milne Edwards, but to *Alpheus polaris* Sabine. *Hippolyte gaimardii* in fact belongs to the genus *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892, while *Alpheus polaris* belongs to *Lebbeus* White, 1847. Bate's description of *Hetairus* and the description and figures of the species that he assigned to that genus leave not the least doubt as to the taxonomic identity of his *Hetairus* with *Lebbeus*, even though *Hetairus* nomenclaturally is identical with *Eualus*. According to Article 70 of the new Code, namely, " It is to be assumed that an author correctly identifies the nominal species that he . . . designates as the type-species of a new or of an established genus ; therefore a designation or indication of a type-species is not to be rejected on the ground that the species was misidentified ". Article 70(a) continues to say that a zoologist discovering such a case of misidentified type-species is to refer it to the Commission to have designated as the type-species of the genus such a species that the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature are best served.

Like *Lebbeus*, the name *Hetairus* has been used very little in carcinological literature. Before 1947 most authors did not consider the genus distinct from the genus *Spirontocaris* Bate. The few authors (besides Bate I know of only nine) who actually did consider the genus distinct used for it the generic name *Hetairus*. Since 1947 the generic name *Lebbeus* has been adopted by several authors (11 are known to me), this number being far larger than that of authors using the name *Hetairus* during the same period (I know of 5). Considering that (1) for making either name available for the present genus the use of the plenary powers is necessary, (2) the name *Lebbeus* is currently used more often than *Hetairus*, (3) the name *Lebbeus* is by far the older of the two, and (4) the name *Lebbeus* was the valid name when it was reintroduced in 1947 and even was available under the London decisions of 1958, it seems preferable to have the name *Lebbeus* White, 1847, made an available name so that it can be used for the genus in question.

At the same time the plenary powers should be used to correct the misidentification of the type-species of the genus *Hetairus* Bate, 1888. This action has two advantages, viz., (1) though becoming a synonym of *Lebbeus*, the name *Hetairus* will remain connected to the genus for which it was intended by its author, and (2) it will make the name *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892, the valid name of the genus containing the species *Hippolyte gaimardii* H. Milne Edwards. The latter genus namely has been consistently given the name *Eualus* by those authors who considered it distinct from *Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888, while the name *Hetairus* has never been used for it.

In order definitely to stabilize the generic name *Eualus*, it is necessary to deal also with the generic name *Vianellia* Nardo, 1847, a nomen dubium, which eventually may become a threat to *Eualus*. The genus *Vianellia* was erected by Nardo for the species *Vianellia dorsioculata* Nardo, of which he had seen no material, but which is based only on a description and a figure found by Nardo in an unpublished manuscript by the Abbé Chiereghin. In his 1847 paper Nardo provided only a very short diagnosis of the species, but in 1869 he published an abbreviated version of Chiereghin's long description of the species and reproduced Chiereghin's figure of the type-specimen (Nardo, 1869, *Mem. Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Art.* **14** : 110, pl. 3, Fig. 6). From the description and figure it still is impossible to tell with certainty the identity of the genus or species, though it is most probable that it is based either on a specimen of *Eualus occultus* (Lebour, 1936, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1936** : 96) or on that of a species of *Thoralus* Holthuis (1947, *Siboga Exped.* **39** (a8): 5, 14, 15). As both the generic names *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892, and *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947, are younger than *Vianellia* Nardo, 1847, the identification of Nardo's genus with either one of the others will upset nomenclatural stability, the more so as the name *Vianellia* after 1869 has not been adopted by any carcinologist. It seems advisable therefore to have both the generic name *Vianellia* and the specific name *dorsioculata* suppressed under the plenary powers of the Commission.

No family names are involved here; all genera discussed are currently considered to belong to the family HIPPOLYTIDAE.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked to:—

(1) use its plenary powers:

- (a) to validate the generic name *Lebbeus* White, 1847 (type-species, by monotypy : *Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1821);
- (b) to suppress all type selections or indications for the genus *Hetairus* Bate, 1888, made prior to the proposed Ruling; and having done so

  - (c) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1821 ;
  - (d) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :
    - (i) the generic name *Vianellia* Nardo, 1847 (a nomen dubium) ; and
    - (ii) the specific name *dorsioculata* Nardo, 1847, as published in the combination *Vianellia dorsioculata* (a nomen dubium) ;
- (2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names :
  - (a) *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892 (gender : masculine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Eualus obses* Thallwitz, 1892) ;
  - (b) *Lebbeus* White, 1847 (as validated under (1)(a) above) (gender : masculine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1821) ;
- (3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names :
  - (a) *gaimardii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (as published in the combination *Hippolyte gaimardii*) (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Eualus* Thallwitz, 1892) ;
  - (b) *polaris* Sabine, 1821 (as published in the combination *Alpheus polaris*) (the name of the type-species of *Lebbeus* White, 1847) ;
- (4) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names :
  - (a) *Hetairus* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine) (type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1821) (an objective junior synonym of *Lebbeus* White, 1847) ;
  - (b) *Vianellia* Nardo, 1847 (gender : feminine) (type-species, by monotypy : *Vianellia dorsioculata* Nardo, 1847) (a name suppressed under (1)(d)(i) above) ;
- (5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names :
  - (a) *dorsioculata* Nardo, 1847, as published in the combination *Vianellia dorsioculata* (a name suppressed under (1)(d)(ii) above) ;
  - (b) *orthorhynchus* White, 1847, as published in the combination *Lebbeus orthorhynchus* (an objective junior synonym of the name *polaris* Sabine, 1821, as published in the combination *Alpheus polaris*).

JOUSSEAUMIA SACCO, 1894 (GASTROPODA); PROPOSED EMENDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO *JOUSSEAUMEA*. Z.N.(S.) 624

L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

In 1894, Sacco (*Moll. terz. Piemonte Liguria* **15** : 8) instituted a new subgenus *Jousseaumia* of the molluscan genus *Cypraea* Linnaeus, 1758. Schilder, 1927 (*Arch. Natur.* **91**(A10) : 99) emended the name *Jousseaumia* to *Jousseaumea*. As Schilder was, and still is, the foremost authority on the family CYPRAEIDAE, his action seems to have been generally accepted and so the spelling *Jousseaumea* is also found in Thiele's fundamental *Handbuch der systematischen Weichtierkunde* (1929, **1** : 275).

Sacco (1894) did not give the derivation of the subgeneric name *Jousseaumia*, but it is evident that this name was given in honour of the Cypraeid specialist Jousseaume, whose name was repeatedly used in Sacco's publication. However, under a strict application of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Schilder's emendation is invalid, *Jousseaumia* being the correct name for the genus.

This whole question would have been very unimportant were it not complicated by the fact that in 1896, Coutière (1896, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **2** : 381) described a new genus of Decapod Crustacea, which he named *Jousseaumea*.

The facts that (1) the name *Jousseaumia* Sacco, 1894, though nomenclaturally correct, actually is improperly formed and should more correctly be spelled *Jousseaumea*, (2) the emendation of this name to *Jousseaumea* has been accepted by the leading authorities in the field, and (3) there exists a name *Jousseaumea* for a totally different genus, cause an undesirable confusion, which should be remedied one way or the other.

A strict application of the Code allows the names *Jousseaumia* for the mollusc and *Jousseaumea* for the crustacean to stand side by side. This situation, already undesirable because of the close similarity of the two names, has become far worse by the acceptance of the emendation of *Jousseaumia* to *Jousseaumea*.

The best solution of this complicated situation in my opinion is to validate Schilder's emendation of *Jousseaumia* to *Jousseaumea* under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. This makes *Jousseaumea* Coutière, 1896, a junior homonym of *Jousseaumea* Sacco, 1894. Coutière's generic name thereby becomes invalid and has to be replaced by its objective junior synonym *Salmoneus* Holthuis (1955, *Zool. Verhand. Leiden*, **26** : 88). This change will cause hardly any nomenclatural disturbance since the genus involved contains only 11 species, all of which are rare and have been mentioned only very few times in the literature. Furthermore the name *Salmoneus* has already been used by a few authors.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 5. November 1961.

The concrete proposals now placed before the Commission are that they should:

(1) use their plenary powers to validate the emendation to *Jousseaumea* of the generic name *Jousseaumia* Sacco, 1894;

(2) place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  - (a) *Jousseaumea* (emendation under the plenary powers under (1) above of *Jousseaumia*) Sacco, 1894 (*Moll. terz. Piemonte Liguria*, **15** : 8) (gender: feminine) (type-species, by monotypy: *Cypraea sublyncoides* d'Orbigny, 1852, *Prodr. Paléont. strat.* 3 : 48);
  - (b) *Salmoneus* Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 88) (gender: masculine) (type-species, by original designation *Jousseaumea serratidigitus* Coutière, 1896, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 2 : 382);

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *Jousseaumea* Coutière, 1896 (*Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 2 : 381) (a junior homonym of *Jousseaumea* Sacco, 1894);
  - (b) *Jousseaumia* Sacco, 1894 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an Invalid Original Spelling for *Jousseaumea*).

(4) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *sublyncoides* d'Orbigny, 1852, as published in the combination *Cypraea sublyncoides* (specific name of the type-species of *Jousseaumea* Sacco, 1894);
  - (b) *serratidigitus* Coutière, 1896, as published in the combination *Jousseaumea serratidigitus* (specific name of the type-species of *Salmoneus* Holthuis, 1955).

AMENDMENT TO THE APPLICATION PROPOSING THE VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *CICADELLA* LATREILLE, 1817. Z.N.(S.) 457

(see this volume, pages 163–167)

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Dr. Holthuis has pointed out (in litt.) that it will be necessary in order to validate *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, to add to paragraph 11(1) on page 166 an additional phrase requesting the suppression of all usages of the name *Cicadella* published prior to Latreille, 1817. Under the present wording of the application *Cicadella* Latreille would be invalidated by *Cicadella* Froriep, 1806, and possibly by *Cicadella* Duméril, 1817.

He has further suggested that it would be simpler to designate under the plenary powers *Cicada viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806. This, however, would change the authorship of *Cicadella* in current usage. Specialists would prefer to retain *Cicadella* with authorship Latreille.

It is therefore proposed to add to paragraph 11(1) after "Duméril, 1806", the phrase "and all usages of the generic name *Cicadella* prior to Latreille, 1817".

COMMENT

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära*)

I quite share the attitude taken up by Dr. W. Wagner in the *Cicadella* case, and therefore I wish to support the present application, as framed by Dr. China.

NOTONECTA STRIATA LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 640

By T. T. Macan (*Freshwater Biological Association, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland, England*)

When establishing the species *Notonecta striata* in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 439) Linnaeus referred to three poor figures : Pet. gaz. t.72, f.7 ; Roes. ins. app. 1.p. 177 t.29 and Joblot. micr. 1.pp. t.7 fs. 2, 3. Linnaeus also gave the brief diagnosis : " Notonecta vulgaris compressa fusca. Habitat in Europae Aquis." It is quite impossible to identify the species either by the figures or by the description (see China, 1938, *Ent. Mon. Mag.* **74** : 36). All that can be said is that the species belongs to the family-group CORIXIDAE. Nevertheless the name *striata* Linnaeus has been applied by workers in the past to a definite European species.

2. Reference to the Linnean Collection preserved by the Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, shows that the pin piercing the label " *Notonecta striata* " transfixes two female Corixids, neither of which is *Corixa striata*, as recognised by modern workers. It is not possible to identify these female specimens with any certainty and in any case this Linnean Collection is notoriously unreliable since many of the original specimens brought by James Edward Smith from Sweden in 1784 were replaced later by other specimens. It is clear that syntypes of *Notonecta striata* no longer exist.

3. The first modern illustrated description of *Sigara striata* was by T. Jaczewski, 1924 (*Ann. zool. Mus. polon. Hist. nat.* **3** : 58) under the genus *Callicorixa* and from this date the identity of Linnaeus's species may be said to have been fixed. In 1935 this identity was confirmed by R. Poisson (*Arch. Zool. exp. gen.* **77** : 542). In 1954 (*Hydrobiologia* **7** : 57–65) Macan showed that the traditional *Corixa striata* actually comprised two closely allied but distinct species and named one of them *Corixa lacustris*. The species distributed over most of Britain proved to belong to this new species and in the same year Macan showed (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **90** : 216) that it had another earlier available name, *Corixa dorsalis* Leach, 1817 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London* **12** : 10–18).

4. It is obvious that these two closely related species require the designation of neotypes to insure future nomenclatorial stability. Syntypes of neither exist. The syntypes of *Corixa dorsalis* should be in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), but as shown by Lansbury, 1956 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **92** : 14) a thorough search has been made for them without success. In his paper Lansbury designated a neotype specimen from the Stephens Collection in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), a specimen identified by Jaczewski as *Corixa dorsalis* Leach during a visit to the Museum in 1937. Lansbury dissected the specimen in order to discover if it was *lacustris* Macan or *striata* L. and found that it was indeed *lacustris* Macan and thereby proved that Macan's species was a synonym of *dorsalis* Leach. Lansbury's neotype designation was not quite in accordance

with the rules, since he neither gave the character differentiating the taxon concerned nor a reference to Macan's 1954 paper in which the actual differentiation was made. In the circumstances, however, all that is needed to validate the designation is the reference here to Macan's two 1954 papers mentioned in (3) above.

5. The neotype of *Corixa dorsalis* Leach, 1817 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London* **12**(1) : 17) is therefore a male specimen, pinned to a strip of polyporus, bearing Jaczewski's identification " *striata* " in pencil on pale blue paper, Lansbury's label in ink on white paper " *Sigara* (=*Corixa*) *dorsalis* Leach, Neotype, det. I. Lansbury 1954 " and a Museum printed white label " J. F. Stephens Coll. B.M. 1853–46 ". The specimen also bears a small circular red-bordered British Museum type label with the word " neo " written on it in ink. It is defined by Macan in his original description of *Corixa lacustris*. The holotype of the nominal species *Corixa lacustris* Macan, 1954, which as stated in (3) above was a synonym of *Corixa dorsalis* Leach, 1817, is also preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) as stated by Macan, 1954 (*Hydrobiologia* 7 : 62).

6. No neotype has so far been designated for *Corixa striata* which was originally described by Linnaeus in the genus *Notonecta*. Such a neotype designation, when made, must be related to Macan's 1954 paper.

A full description of *striata* L. was given by Macan in *Hydrobiologia* **6** : 58–61, figs. 3–6. The description of the genitalia was based on seven males from Esrom and Lyngby Lakes in Denmark and one male from Hamburg. The shape and colour markings were based on 39 specimens from the Danish lakes and 11 specimens from Hamburg. A microscope slide of a dissected male specimen from Esrom Lake, Denmark, collected by T. T. Macan at Station 11 in September 1950 is hereby designated as the neotype of *Notonecta striata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat. ed.* 10, **1** : 439). It is deposited in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and bears at one end a red-bordered British Museum slide type label with the words " *Corixa striata* Linnaeus, 1758, Neotype ", and at the other a slide label " Denmark, Esrom Lake,—9.1950, T. T. Macan Coll. Station 11." It is placed in a paper envelope which bears the legend " ♂ striata (L.) Corixa, Denmark, Esrom Lake, —9. 1950 Coll. T.T. Macan Sta. 11 ; NEOTYPE OF (in red ink) *Notonecta striata* Linnaeus, 1758 ".

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *striata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Notonecta striata*, as defined by the neotype designated in para. 6 above ;

(b) *dorsalis* Leach, 1817, as published in the binomen *Corixa dorsalis*, as defined by the neotype designated in para. 5 above.

This case was first submitted to the Commission in January 1952.

BLATTA TRANSFUGA BRÜNNICH, 1763 (INSECTA, DICTYOPTERA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 680

By D. K. McE. Kevan (*Macdonald College, Province of Quebec, Canada*)
and K. Princis (*Zoological Institute, Lund, Sweden*)

There seems to be no doubt that the oldest available name for the species widely known as *Blattella germanica* (*Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : 668) is in fact *Blatta transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, *Kurzgef. Nachr. Naturh. in Dännem. betreff.* : 212, pl. 16). This synonymy, as far as we are aware, was first pointed out by Yakobson (*in* Yakobson & Bianki, 1902, *Pryamokr. i Lozhnosetchatokr. rossiisk. Imp. i sopred. Stran.* : 128), who was later followed by Shugurov (1908, *Hor. Soc. ent. Ross.* **38** : 115 ; 1910, *Zap. novoross. Obshsch. Estestvoispyt.* [*Mém. Soc. nat. Odessa*] **34** : 120–124) and by Kirby (1910, *Syn. Cat. Orthopt.* : 563). It has also been adopted occasionally by more recent authors.

2. Since Brünnich's name has undoubted priority over that of Linnaeus, the latter must fall under a strict interpretation of the Law of Priority, but so great a volume of literature exists in which the species is called *germanica* that it would be most undesirable to have to change such a universally known name for one that is unfamiliar and has remained so long in nearly complete obscurity. The species is one of considerable economic importance and is frequently referred to by others than taxonomic entomologists. It is also widely known by the vernacular name of " German Cockroach " or the equivalent, which reflects the general acceptance of the Linnean name.

3. The nominal species *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, is the type-species, by original designation, of *Blattella* Caudell, 1903 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **5** : 234) and this generic name, which is in general use, should be placed on the Official List. *Blattella* was proposed to replace the junior homonym *Phyllodromia* Audinet-Serville, [1838], (Roret's *Suite à Buffon* (Orthopt.) : 105) *non* Zetterstedt, 1837, *Isis* (Oken) **1837** : 31 (Diptera).

4. The family-group name PHYLLODROMIIDAE (correction by Yakobson & Bianki, 1902, *Pryamokr. i Lozhnoset. ross. Imper.* : 116 of PHYLLODROMIDAE) Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865, *Nouv. Syst. Blatt.* : 46, 74 (based on the invalid *Phyllodromia* Audinet-Serville), was replaced in 1908 by BLATTELLIDAE Karny (*Mitt. naturw. Ver. Univ. Wien* **6** : 112). In 1910, Burr (*Syn. Orth. W. Europe* : 152), published the subfamily name PSEUDOMOPINAE, based on the genus *Pseudomops* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* **22** : 41). PSEUDOMOPINAE has been widely used for the subfamily containing the genera *Blattella* and *Pseudomops*, but the valid name for this taxon is BLATTELLINAE. The name PSEUDOMOPINI is, however, available at tribe level for those authors who place *Blattella* and *Pseudomops* in different tribes.

5. Under the rules as revised by the London (1958) Congress the name BLATTELLIDAE takes the date and priority of the name based on an invalid

generic homonym (i.e. 1865), and the generic name *Blattella*, being the type-genus of the family-group taxon takes the date and priority of the homonym it replaces (i.e. [1838]). We therefore propose that the generic name *Blattella* Caudell, 1903, and the family-group name BLATTELLIDAE Karny, 1908, be both placed on the appropriate Official List with endorsements that the first has priority as from [1838] and the second as from 1865.

6. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, as published in the binomen *Blatta transfuga*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Blattella* Caudell, 1903 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Caudell, 1903, through *Phyllodromia* Audinet-Serville, [1838], *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with priority from [1838];

(3) to place the specific name *germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Blatta germanica* (type-species of *Blattella* Caudell, 1903) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Phyllodromia* Audinet-Serville, [1838] (a junior homonym of *Phyllodromia* Zetterstedt, 1837) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name *transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, as published in the binomen *Blatta transfuga* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the family-group name BLATTELLIDAE Karny, 1908 (type-genus *Blattella* Caudell, 1903) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with priority from 1865;

(7) to place the following family-group name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

PHYLLODROMIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 (type-genus *Phyllodromia* Audinet-Serville, [1838]) (invalid because based on a junior homonym).

XENOSTEGIUM WALCOTT, 1924 (TRILOBITA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 914

By R. J. Ross, Jr. (*U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Laboratory, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

The generic name *Xenostegium* was proposed by Walcott in 1924 (*Smiths. misc. Coll.* **75**(2) : 60, pl. 13, fig. 5) in a short preliminary paper. The type-species was designated as *Asaphus* (*Megalaspis* ?) *goniocercus* Meek, 1873 (6*th Ann. Rept.*, *U.S. Geol. Surv. Territories* : 480).

2. Eleven months later Walcott (1925, *Smiths. misc. Coll.* **75**(3) : 124–125) realized an error. He had inadvertently misidentified his chosen type-species as *X. goniocercus* when the specimens on which he based his concept (or hypodigm) of the type-species were actually the holotype and paratype of *Megalaspis belemnurus* White, 1874 (U.S. Army, *Geogr. Geol. Expl. Surv. W.* 100*th. Meridian, Prelim. Rept. Invert. Foss.* : 11) (compare Walcott's pl. 13, fig. 5 of 1924 and pl. 24, figs. 3 & 4 of 1925).

3. Under the Rules it must be assumed that the author of a genus has correctly identified the type-species, unless there is evidence to the contrary. In this case the evidence cannot be refuted, for the author himself confesses his error. It is therefore, in my opinion, clear that *Xenostegium belemnurus* should be regarded as the type-species of *Xenostegium*.

4. If it were insisted that *X. goniocercum* be regarded as the type-species, then the genus *Xenostegium* must from a practical standpoint be considered monotypic. The species *goniocercum* is known from a single specimen—and that a pygidium. We have no knowledge of its cranidium, hypostome or free cheeks. The type-locality is so loosely described that we probably never will have certain knowledge of these parts. However, *Xenostegium* as restricted by Ross is fairly well known and is restricted to a given faunal zone. *Trigonocerca* Ross, 1951 (*Peabody Mus. nat. Hist.*, *Bull.* **6** : 104–105, pl. 26, figs. 5–13 ; also Hintze, 1952) is likewise well known and restricted to a very different stratigraphic position. *Asaphus goniocercus* at present seems to fit into *Trigonocerca*, but this assignment is very uncertain because of our complete ignorance of the cephalic parts.

5. With the exception of Weller (informal list) all authors since 1925 have accepted *M. belemnurus* as the type-species of *Xenostegium*. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924, and having done so, to designate *Megalaspis belemnurus* White, 1874, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924 (gender : neuter) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Megalaspis belemnurus* White, 1874, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *belemnurus* White, 1874, as published in the binomen *Megalaspis belemnurus* (type-species of *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

There are no family-group names based on *Xenostegium*.

EINSPRUCH GEGEN DIE VORGESCHLAGENE FIXIERUNG DES GENEROTYPUS FÜR *PTEROPHORUS* SCHAEFFER, 1766. (Z.N.(S.) 1463)

(siehe vol. 18, pp. 159–160)

Von Erich M. Hering (*Institut für systematische Zoologie und Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*)

Gegen die Festlegung von (*Phalaena*) *pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, als Typus generis von *Pterophorus* Schaeffer, 1766, erhebe ich schärfsten Einspruch. Ein solches Verfahren ist geeignet, weitere Verwirrung in die Nomenklatur der Pterophoridae zu bringen und dem seit mehr als 80 Jahren in einem bestimmten Sinne im Gebrauch befindlichen Namen einen geänderten Begriffs-Inhalt zu geben. Schon Zeller (1852: *Linnaea Entomologica* **6** : 319–416) hatte *Pterophorus* nach 1841 in Subgenera, bei ihm "Abtheilungen" genannt, aufgeteilt. Diese "Abtheilungen" wurden später von den meisten Spezialisten als Genera verwendet. In der zitierten Arbeit erscheint *pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, in dem Subgenus *Aciptilia* Hübner, 1825. In *Pterophorus* im engsten Sinn fügt er neben einer Anzahl anderer Arten, die später in *Stenoptilia* Hübner gebracht wurden, auch *monodactyla* Linnaeus, 1758.

M. F. Wocke (1877 : in Heinemann und Wocke, Die Schmetterlinge Deutschlands und der Schweiz 2. Abt. II, 2, p. 801) legte (durch Monotypie) als Typus generis für *Pterophorus* (von ihm Wallengren zugeschrieben) *monodactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, fest. In dieser Typen-Fixierung sind ihm die meisten späteren Spezialisten dieser Familie gefolgt. Eine Aenderung dieser Typen-Fixierung würde die bisherige Stabilität im Gebrauch von *Pterophorus* zerstören und weitreichende Verwirrung in der Nomenklatur der PTEROPHORIDAE schaffen. Da die Art *monodactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, gleichfalls in der zitierten Arbeit von Fabricius, 1775, angeführt ist und dort sogar an erster Stelle steht, schlage ich vor, dass als Typus generis für *Pterophorus* Schäffer, 1776, *nicht pentadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, sondern *monodactyla* Linnaeus, 1775, besigniert und als solcher in die Official List aufgenommen wird.

Nur so wird die Stabilität im bisherigen Gebrauch des Namens *Pterophorus* während der letzten mehr als 80 Jahre garantiert.

ACROPORA OKEN, 1815 (ANTHOZOA, MADREPORARIA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1036

By H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to validate, under its plenary powers, the generic name *Acropora* Oken, 1815, a generic name published in a work which was rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in Opinion 417.

2. Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 792) published the specific name *muricata* in the genus *Millepora*. In 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1279) he corrected this to *Madrepora muricata*. The first person to restrict the genus *Madrepora* was Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 371), but unfortunately he restricted it to only two species—*muricata* Linnaeus and *Madrepora porites* Pallas, 1766 (*Elench.* : 324)—neither of which was an originally included species. *Madrepora* Linnaeus, was, however, for many years used for the genus containing *Millepora muricata* Linnaeus. *Madrepora porites* Pallas is the type-species by monotypy of the genus *Porites* Link, 1807 (*Beschr. nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock* (3) : 163), although Link substituted the name *Porites polymorphus*, presumably to avoid tautonymy.

3. The generic name *Acropora* was proposed by Oken, 1815 (*Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3**(1) : 66) to include three species, *damicornis* Oken (now placed in the genus *Pocillopora* Lamarck, 1816), *porites* Pallas, and *muricata* Linnaeus. No type-species was designated or indicated. *Acropora* was reintroduced by Verrill, 1901 (*Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts. Sci.* **11** : 164) to replace *Madrepora* of Lamarck and authors, and *Millepora muricata* Linnaeus was designated as the type-species.

4. The generic name *Madrepora* (in the " corrected " spelling *Matrepora*) was restricted by Oken, 1815 (*Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3**(1) : 71) to contain the species *ramea*, *prolifera*, *virginea*, and *oculata*, all of Linnaeus, 1758. Blainville, 1830 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **60** : 319) made *Madrepora ramea* the type of his genus *Dendrophyllia*; Lamarck, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **2** : 283) placed *prolifera*, *virginea*, and *oculata* in his genus *Oculina*. Verrill, 1901 (op. cit. : 111) designated *Madrepora oculata* as the type of the genus *Madrepora*, an altogether correct procedure as it is one of the original species of the genus.

5. The next name for the taxon represented by the generic name *Acropora* was *Heteropora* Hemprich and Ehrenberg (1834) (*Ab. K.-preuss. Akad. Wiss.*, Berlin **1832** : 332) a junior homonym of *Heteropora* Blainville, 1830 (op. cit. : 381). Then followed *Isopora* Studer, 1878 (*MonatsBer. Akad. Berlin* **1878** : 535) including two species *Isopora labrosa* (Dana, 1848), and *Isopora securis* (Dana, 1848). Finally, Brook, 1893 (*Cat. Madrep. Corals B.M.* **1** : 23) included *Madrepora muricata* in the new subgenus *Eumadrepora*.

6. *Isopora*, the correct name under the Rules for the taxon in question, has only been so used by Vaughan (1902, *Bull. U.S. Fish Comm.* **1900** : 312), although it has been used as a subgenus of *Acropora* Oken. A change to the

name *Isopora* for this large and well-known genus would lead to much confusion and must be prevented if at all possible. Both *Acropora* and *Isopora* have been used as the basis of family-group names. ACROPORIDAE was introduced by Verrill, 1901 (op. cit. : 163) while the name ISOPORIDAE was first used by Vaughan (1902, op. cit. : 312). If the Commission validates Oken's name *Acropora* then ACROPORIDAE will become the valid name for the family-group taxon.

7. For the reason given above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to validate under its plenery powers the generic name *Acropora* Oken, 1815, and to designate the species *Millepora muricata* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :

(a) *Acropora* Oken, 1815 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Millepora muricata* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Madrepora* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Verrill, 1901, *Madrepora oculata* Linnaeus, 1758;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) *muricata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Millepora muricata* (type-species of *Acropora* Oken, 1815);

(b) *oculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Madrepora oculata* (type-species of *Madrepora* Linnaeus, 1758);

(4) to place the generic name *Heteropora* Hemprich & Ehrenberg (1834) (a junior homonym of *Heteropora* Blainville, 1830) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the family-group name ACROPORIDAE Verrill, 1901 (type-genus *Acropora* Oken, 1815) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

CERATOSTOMA HERRMANNSEN, 1846 (CLASS GASTROPODA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1088

By Clarence A. Hall, Jr. (*Department of Geology, University of California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.*)

The genus in question was first recognized in 1784 by Martyn under the name *Purpura*. Since the Commission, in Opinion 456 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **15** : 393), rejected Martyn's *Universal Conchologist*, an alternative name must be sought for this distinctive gastropod group (Family Muricidae).

2. In 1837, Conrad (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **7** : 263) published the generic name *Cerostoma*, the type-species by monotypy being *Cerostoma nuttalli* n.sp. However, *Cerostoma* Conrad must be rejected as a junior homonym of *Cerostoma* Latreille, [1802–1803] (Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 416, Insecta, Lepidoptera).

3. Troschel (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **1838**(2) : 281) erroneously spelled Conrad's name *Cerastoma*. Herrmannsen, in 1846, emended the name *Cerastoma* to *Ceratostoma* in a nomenclator (*Indic. Gen. malac.* **1** : 206) as follows : " Rectius *Ceratostoma* vel *Cerastoma* ". *Cerastoma* cannot be recognized as a replacement name since, as an erroneous subsequent spelling, it has no status in nomenclature and is, moreover, a homonym of *Cerastoma* Koch, 1839 (*Ubers Arachnidensyst.* **2** : 29).

4. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to place the generic name *Ceratostoma* Herrmannsen, 1846 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Ceratostoma nuttalli* Conrad, 1837, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(2) to place the specific name *nuttalli* Conrad, 1837, as published in the binomen *Cerostoma nuttalli* (type-species of *Ceratostoma* Herrmannsen, 1846), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Purpura* Martyn, 1784 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes because non-binominal) ;
  (b) *Cerostoma* Conrad, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Cerostoma* Latreille, [1802–1803]) :
  (c) *Cerastoma* Troschel, 1838 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for *Cerostoma* Conrad, 1837).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 5. November 1961.

FOUR GASTROPOD FAMILY-GROUP NAMES: PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. (Z.N.(S.) 1212.

By the late J. Brookes Knight (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.*)[1], Roger J. Batten (*University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.*) and Ellis L. Yochelson (*U.S. Geological Survey*)[2]

In this application the International Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to validate four gastropod family-group names which are junior synonyms, although based on the oldest available names for their type-genera. The authors, in preparing the section " Gastropoda of the Paleozoic " which appears in Gastropoda, Part I, of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (1960), in the interests of stability and universality of nomenclature, have not followed priority for the family-group names concerned.

2. The generic name *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 (*Geol. Minnesota, Final Report* **3**(2) : 848) was proposed for certain Ordovicial bellerophontid gastropods from the Ordovician of North America. In the same publication, the family-group name PROTOWARTHIIDAE was proposed for this and allied genera. A year earlier Koken (1896, *Die Leitfossilien* : 393) had proposed the name *Sinuites* for congeneric forms from Europe. For many years *Protowarthia* has been recognized to be a subjective junior synonym of *Sinuites*. The family-group name SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913 (*in* Eastman-Zittel, *Textb. Paleont.* **1** : 521) although junior to PROTOWARTHIIDAE has been in common usage since it was first introduced. The type-species of *Sinuites* is *Bellerophon bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839 (*in* Murchison, *Silurian System* : 643) by designation by Bassler (1915, *U.S. nat. Mus. Bull.* **92** : 1159).

3. The generic name *Maclurite* Lesueur, 1818 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 312) was evidently a *lapsus* for *Maclurites*. As pointed out by Knight, 1941 (*Geol. Soc. Amer. sp. Paper* **32** : 184) Lesueur had, on the previous page, used the termination *-ites* for generic names and *-ite* for the vernacular form of the same names. Lesueur's name *Maclurite* has been emended several times—to *Maclurita* by Blainville, 1823 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **27** : 519), to *Maclurites* by Menke, 1830 (*Synopsis meth. Moll.* (ed. 2) : 53) and to *Maclurea* by Emmons, 1842 (*Geol. New York* (2) : 312). Blainville's and Emmons' emendations are certainly unjustified and rank as junior objective synonyms of Lesueur's name. *Maclurites* Menke, however, we consider to be a justified emendation and this form of the name has gained general acceptance. We therefore ask the Commission to rule that Menke's emendation was a valid one. The type-species of *Maclurites* is *Maclurites magna* Lesueur, 1818 (loc. cit.), by designation by de Koninck, 1881 (*Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* (Sér. Palaeont.) **6** : 107).

4. Carpenter, 1861 (*Ann. Rept. Smiths. Inst.* **1860**, appendix : 216) proposed the family-group name MACLUREADAE, and Gill, 1871 (*Smiths. misc. Coll.* **227** : 11) proposed the family-group names MACLURAEIDEA and MACLURAEACEA,

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[2] Publication authorized by the Director, U.S. Geological Survey.

all based on the junior objective synonym *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842. These names have priority over MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885 (*Manuel de Conch.* (9) : 805) but have been little used. We have not used them in the Treatise.

5. Though *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 97) and *Schizostoma* Bronn, [1834] (*Lethaea Geognostica* **1** : 95) have been considered to be the names of distinct genera by some workers, other workers, particularly in the last twenty years, including the writers, consider them to be synonyms. The family-group EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881 (*Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* (Sér. Palaeont.) **6** : 106) has been used by almost all workers. The family-group name SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 (*Geogn.-Palaeont. Bemerk. Halbin. Mang. Aleut. Inseln* : 119) has been little used and in the Treatise we have abandoned it. The type-species of *Euomphalus* Sowerby is *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814 (loc. cit.), by designation by Meek & Worthen, 1866 (*Geol. Surv. Illinois* **2**, Palaeontology : 158).

6. The generic name *Oriostoma* Munier-Chalmas, 1876, was emended to *Horiostoma* by Fischer, 1885 (*Manuel de Conch.* (9) : 813). Although this emendation was technically an invalid junior objective synonym, it was widely used for some years. During this period Koken, 1897 (*Jahrb. Geol. Reich.* **46** : 47), proposed the family-group name HORIOSTOMATIDAE based on this emendation. Wenz, 1938 (*Handb. Paläozool.* **6**, Gastropoda 1 : 206) proposed ORIOSTOMATIDAE, based on the valid senior generic name. Although HORIOSTOMATIDAE has priority, we ask that our acceptance of ORIOSTOMATIDAE be stabilized. The type-species of *Oriostoma* is *Oriostoma barrandei* Munier-Chalmas, 1876 (loc. cit.), by original designation.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following family-group names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law Homonymy :—
  (a) PROTOWARTHIIDAE Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 ;
  (b) MACLUREADAE Carpenter, 1861 ;
  (c) MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1871 ;
  (d) SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 ;
  (e) HORIOSTOMATIDAE Koken, 1897 ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Sinuites* Koken, 1896 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Bassler, 1915, *Bellerophon bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839 ;
  (b) *Maclurites* (emend. of *Maclurite*) Lesueur, 1818 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by de Koninck, 1881, *Maclurites magna* Lesueur, 1818 ;
  (c) *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Meek & Worthen, 1866, *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814 ;
  (d) *Oriostoma* Munier-Chalmas, 1876 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Oriostoma barrandei* Munier-Chalmas, 1876 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *bilobatus* Sowerby, 1839, as published in the binomen *Bellerophon bilobatus* (type-species of *Sinuites* Koken, 1896) ;
  (b) *magna* Lesueur, 1818, as published in the binomen *Maclurites magna* (type-species of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818) ;
  (c) *pentangulatus* Sowerby, 1814, as published in the binomen *Euomphalus pentangulatus* (type-species of *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814) ;
  (d) *barrandei* Munier-Chalmas, 1876, as published in the binomen *Oriostoma barrandei* (type-species of *Oriostoma* Munier-Chalmas, 1876) ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Maclurite* Lesueur, 1818 (an invalid original spelling for *Maclurites*) ;
  (b) *Maclurita* Blainville, 1823 (an invalid emendation of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818) ;
  (c) *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842 (an invalid emendation of *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818) ;
  (d) *Horiostoma* Fischer, 1885 (an invalid emendation of *Oriostoma* Munier-Chalmas, 1876) ;

(5) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
  (a) SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913 (type-genus *Sinuites* Koken, 1896) ;
  (b) MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885 (type-genus *Maclurites* Lesueur, 1818) ;
  (c) EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881 (type-genus *Euomphalus* Sowerby, 1814) ;
  (d) ORIOSTOMATIDAE Wenz, 1938 (type-genus *Oriostoma* Munier-Chalmas, 1876) ;

(6) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology (all suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) :—
  (a) PROTOWARTHIIDAE Ulrich & Schofield, 1897 (type-genus *Protowarthia* Ulrich & Schofield, 1897) ;
  (b) MACLUREADAE Carpenter, 1861 (type-genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842) ;
  (c) MACLURAEIDEA Gill, 1871 (type-genus *Maclurea* Emmons, 1842) ;
  (d) SCHIZOSTOMATIDAE Eichwald, 1871 (type-genus *Schizostoma* Bronn, [1834]) ;
  (e) HORIOSTOMATIDAE Koken, 1897 (type-genus *Horiostoma* Fischer, 1885).

CRABRO BICINCTUS ROSSI, 1794 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1440

By J. van der Vecht (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to preserve the specific name *bicinctus* Rossi, 1794, as published in the combination *Crabro bicinctus*. The details of the case are set out below.

2. The species *Crabro bicinctus*, described and figured by Rossi, 1794 (*Mant. Insect.* 2, Appendix : 123, pl. 7, fig. 0) was transferred to the genus *Gorytes* Latreille by van der Linden, 1829 (*Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxelles* **5** : 93, no. 7). It has been treated under the specific name *bicinctus* by all subsequent authors (35 references in the period 1829–1937, according to Maidl and Klima in *Cat. Hymenopt.* by H. Hedicke, **8**, 1939), either as a species of *Gorytes* Latreille, 1804, or as one of *Lestiphorus* Lepeletier, 1832.[1] It may be noted that *Crabro bicinctus* Rossi is the type-species, by monotypy, of *Lestiphorus* Lepeletier, 1832 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* **1** : 56a, 70), a group which is regarded as a separate genus by some authors and as a subgenus of *Gorytes* by others.

3. Up to the present none of the hymenopterists who have discussed this species, have realized that *Crabro bicinctus* Rossi, 1794, is an invalid, junior, primary homonym of *Crabro bicinctus* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **2** : 299, no. 21). This appears to be due to the fact that *Crabro bicinctus* Rossi has nearly always been dated as from 1792. In the *Catalogus Hymenopterorum* of Dalla Torre (1897, **8** : 537), for example, we find the reference : " Faun. Etrusca 1792 App. p. 123 n. 110 " and in that of Hedicke (1939, F. Maidl and A. Klima, **8** : 104) : " Mant. Ins. v. 2 App. p. 123 t.6 f. 9, 1792 ". The only correct reference which I have found is that in Sherborn's *Index Animalium* (1) (1902) : 114.

4. *Crabro bicinctus* Fabricius, 1793, described from Denmark, was placed in the synonymy of *Ceropales spinosa* Fabricius, 1804, by its author (1804, *Syst. Piez.* : 186), and has been regarded ever since as a synonym of *Nysson spinosus* (Forster, 1771). Actually, however, it is not a synonym of this *Nysson*, but of *Argogorytes mystaceus* (Linnaeus, 1761), as I ascertained by examination of the type in the collection of Fabricius. This type is a well-preserved specimen, which agrees in all respects with the typical form of *Argogorytes mystaceus* (Linnaeus) and we may therefore conclude that the name *Crabro bicinctus* Fabricius is entirely superfluous.

5. It appears highly undesirable that such a valueless and never used name as *Crabro bicinctus* Fabricius, 1793, should invalidate the name *Crabro bicinctus* Rossi, 1794, which has been the exclusive name for a palaearctic

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[1] Maidl and Klima (*loc. cit.* : 105) list two American species as synonyms of *L. bicinctus* Rossi, but they overlooked the fact that Pate to whom they ascribe this synonymy, called these species congeneric, not conspecific (see Pate, 1946, *Canad. Ent.* **77** : 211).

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wasp for over 150 years, and which is, moreover, the type-species of a genus or subgenus. It is to prevent the rejection of the specific name *bicinctus* Rossi that this case is now submitted to the International Commission under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology.

6. The action which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take is :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *bicinctus* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Crabro bicinctus* for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Lestiphorus* Lepeletier, 1832 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Crabro bicinctus* Rossi, 1794, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *bicinctus* Rossi, 1794, as published in the binomen *Crabro bicinctus* (type-species of *Lestiphorus* Lepeletier, 1832) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the specific name *bicinctus* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Crabro bicinctus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

As the genus *Lestiphorus* Lepeletier, 1832, is currently referred to the family SPHECIDAE (subfam. NYSSONINAE, tribe GORYTINI), no action is required on the family-group name level.

PAMERA SAY, 1831; PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AND ADDITION OF *RHYPAROCHROMUS* HAHN, 1826, AND *MEGALONOTUS* FIEBER, [1860] TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1469

By James A. Slater (*Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., U.S.A.*) and W. E. China (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The generic name *Pachymerus* was first used in the family LYGAEIDAE by Lepeletier & Serville in 1825 (*Ency. méth.* **10**(1) : 322) to contain the following species : *Lygaeus echii* Panzer, *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus, *Lygaeus quadratus* Fabricius, *Cimex pini* Linnaeus, *Lygaeus urticae* Fabricius and *Cimex abietis* Linnaeus. Unfortunately the name *Pachymerus* had been previously used by Thunberg (1805, *Goett. gelehrte Anz.* : 282) in the Coleoptera. *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville is therefore clearly a junior homonym. This homonymy has been recognized by many authors, but the question of the correct replacement name has still not yet been settled.

2. As noted by China (1943, *Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* (8) Heteroptera : 242) the type-species of *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville was first fixed by Blanchard (1838, *in* Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (Disc. ed. 14) Atlas **2** : pl. 90, fig. 5) as *Pachymerus rolanderi* (sic) (Linnaeus). Say (1831, *Descr. n. sp. Het. Hemipt. N. Amer.*, New Harmony, Indiana : 15) definitely proposed *Pamera* as a new name for *Pachymera* (sic). China (1943, *loc. cit.*) believed that *Pamera* Say, 1831, was preoccupied by *Pamera* Berthold (1827, *in* Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 398) in the Coleoptera, and consequently used the next available name *Aphanus* Laporte (1833, Essai Class. syst. Hémipt., *Mag. Zool.* **2**, Suppl. : 35). But *Pamera* Berthold was only listed with a number of other names followed by a single description and is therefore a nomen nudum. This makes *Pamera* Say available for use and it actually antedates *Aphanus* Laporte, which as shown in Direction 63 I.C.Z.N. page 27 was published in 1833. As a replacement name *Pamera* Say takes the same type-species as *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, that is *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 448).

3. China also believed that *Aphanus* Laporte was a replacement name for *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville and consequently regarded the type-species as the same as that of *Pachymerus*, viz., *Cimex rolandri*. Careful examination of Laporte's *Essai* shows that *Aphanus* was actually proposed as a new genus for part of *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville. In any case, according to the redefinition of Article 30, Rule (g) in the Copenhagen Decisions, 1957 (: 71), it is necessary for an author to state expressly that the generic name which he is publishing is a substitute name for some specified generic name of earlier date. Laporte's citation of *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825, as a synonym of his name *Aphanus* is not sufficient to establish it as a replacement name for *Pachymerus*. China was wrong, therefore, in regarding the type-species of *Aphanus* Laporte as *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus, 1758, on this basis. Nevertheless *Cimex rolandri* is the type-species of *Aphanus* Laporte by subse-

quent designation by Kirkaldy (1900, *Entomologist* 33 (448) : 241). Distant's designation of *Lygaeus pedestris* Panzer as type-species of *Aphanus* Laporte (1903, *Fauna brit. Ind.*, Rhyn. 2 : 79) is invalid. *Pamera* Say was, thus, the first valid replacement name for *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825. *Amyctus* Gistl, 1848 (*Nat. Thierr.* : x) was also published as a new name for *Pachymerus* and also takes *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus as its type-species.

4. In 1865, Douglas & Scott (*Brit. Hemipt.* 1 : 471) established the nominal genus *Calyptonotus* for *Rhyparochromus* sensu Fieber, 1860. The type-species of *Calyptonotus* was designated by Kirkaldy (1900, *Entomologist* 33 : 241) as *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus. There are thus four nominal genera all with the same type-species, all of which are available as a replacement name for *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville. Placed in order of seniority they are *Pamera* Say, 1831 ; *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833 ; *Amyctus* Gistl, 1848 ; and *Calyptonotus* Douglas & Scott, 1865.

5. Under the Rules the correct replacement name for *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, is *Pamera* Say. But this name was used for many years in the Lygaeid tribe MYODOCHINI in the sense of the taxon currently known as *Pachybrachius* Hahn, 1826. There are approximately 60 specific names that have been used associated with *Pamera* in the sense of *Pachybrachius* Hahn, whereas *Pamera* has never been used in the sense of *Cimex rolandri* Linnaeus. To use it so now would be to create confusion in the nomenclature. The next available name *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833, although it has been used extensively in the sense of Distant's invalid type-designation *Lygaeus pedestris* Panzer (=*alboacuminatus* Goeze) has acquired current usage since China's 1943 paper, and consequently any suppression of *Aphanus* Laporte now would create considerable confusion. *Amyctus* Gistl, 1848, has scarcely been used since it was first proposed, and *Calyptonotus* Douglas & Scott is regarded by current usage as an objective synonym of *Aphanus* Laporte.

6. There has been considerable confusion over the family-group names associated with the genus *Pachymerus* and its replacement names. PACHYMERIDAE was used by Uhler, 1860 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1859** : 227) to cover not only RHYPAROCHROMINAE but members of other subfamilies, and in the same year by Baerensprung as PACHYMERIDES (*Berlin Ent. Zeit.* 4 : 9). PACHYMERINI was next used by Puton in 1878 in his *Cat. pal. Hemipt.* (ed. 2) : 33, and again in his Synops. Hémipt.-Hétérop. France (*Mém. Soc. Sci. agr. Lille* (4)6 : 280, 309–310 ; 1879) in the modern sense. In 1887, Puton (*Rev. d'Ent.* 6 : 96–105) corrected PACHYMERINI to APHANINI. Saunders, 1892 (*Hem. Het. Br. Isles* : 79–81) continued to use PACHYMERINA for the subfamily. Lethierry & Severin, 1894 (*Cat. Gén. Hémipt.* 2 : 188) used APHANIDAE for the subfamily and this has been regarded by catalogues such as Oshanin, 1912, and Van Duzee, 1917, as the original use of this name for the group. Both PACHYMERINAE and APHANINAE are invalid as family-group names since they are both subjective synonyms of RHYPAROCHROMINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843.

7. China, 1943, believed that *Rhyparochromus* Curtis, 1836, type-species *Lygaeus chiragra* Fabricius, 1794 (*Ent. Syst.* 4 : 168), was a different nominal genus from *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826 (type by monotypy, *Cimex pini* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10)1 : 448), overlooking the fact that Curtis

had previously, 1831, used the nominal genus *Rhyparochromus* in his *Guide to an Arrangement of British Insects* (7) : 199, to include both *Cimex pini* and *Lygaeus chiragra*. Although Curtis cited *Lygaeus chiragra* as the type-species of *Rhyparochromus* in his *British Entomology* in 1836, it now seems obvious that Curtis did not intend to regard his *Rhyparochromus* as a genus distinct from *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826.

8. In 1957, Slater (*Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.* **52** : 35) pointed out that the family-group names RHYPAROCHROMINAE and RHYPAROCHROMINI were being used in the sense of *Rhyparochromus* Curtis as applied by China, 1943, instead of in the sense of *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826 (*Icones Mon. Cimicum* : fasc. 1). He pointed out that, according to the Rules, in the case of family-group names based on homonyms the valid name was to be based on the next available name for the type-genus. In this case the valid name was *Megalonotus* Fieber, [1860] (1861, *Europ. Hemipt.* : 181), type-species, by designation by China (1941, *Proc. roy. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **10** : 130), *Lygaeus chiragra* Fabricius. He therefore proposed that the names MEGALONOTINAE and MEGALONOTINI should be used for the family-group concerned. However, since *Rhyparochromus* Curtis is a synonym of *Rhyparochromus* Hahn there is no question of homonymy and consequently no need to use the group name MEGALONOTINAE. But there are two distinct tribes concerned, one based on *Lygaeus chiragra* Fabricius, and one on *Cimex pini* Linnaeus. As *Rhyparochromus* Hahn is based on *Cimex pini* Linnaeus, this tribe must take the name RHYPAROCHROMINI, while that based on *Lygaeus chiragra* Fabricius must take the name MEGALONOTINI.

9. In order to stabilize the nomenclature of the family-groups and genera involved the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pamera* Say, 1831, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Kirkaldy, 1900, *Cimex rolandri*, Linnaeus, 1758 ;
  (b) *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cimex pini* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
  (c) *Megalonotus* Fieber, [1860] (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by China, 1941, *Lygaeus chiragra* Fabricius, 1794 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  (a) *rolandri* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex rolandri* (type-species of *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833) ;
  (b) *pini* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex pini* (type-species of *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826) ;
  (c) *chiragra* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus chiragra* (type-species of *Megalonotus* Fieber, [1860]) ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Pamera* Say, 1831, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
   (b) *Amyctus* Gistl, 1848, a junior objective synonym of *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833;
   (c) *Calyptonotus* Douglas & Scott, 1865, a junior objective synonym of *Aphanus* Laporte, 1833;
   (d) *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825, a junior homonym of *Pachymerus* Thunberg, 1805;

(5) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) RHYPAROCHROMINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843 (*Hist. nat. Ins.*, Hémipt. : 251) (type-genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826);
   (b) MEGALONOTINI Slater, 1957 (type-genus *Megalonotus* Fieber, [1860]);

(6) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) RHYPAROCHROMIDES Amyot & Serville, 1843 (type-genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826) (an incorrect original spelling for RHYPAROCHROMINAE);
   (b) RHYPAROCHROMIDA Stål, 1862 *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Forhandl.* **1862** : 213) (type-genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for RHYPAROCHROMINAE;
   (c) RHYPAROCHROMINA Stål, 1870 (type-genus *Rhyparochromus* Hahn, 1826) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for RHYPAROCHROMINAE);
   (d) PACHYMERIDES Baerensprung, 1860 (type-genus *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825) (invalid because the type-genus is a junior homonym);
   (e) APHANIDAE Lethierry & Severin, 1894 (type-genus *Aphanus* auct. sensu *Lygaeus pedestris* Panzer, 1805) (invalid because based on a misidentified type-genus).

BLISSUS BURMEISTER, 1835 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1471

By James A. Slater (*University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, U.S.A.*) and W. E. China (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The lygaeid genus *Blissus* was established by Burmeister in 1835 (*Handb. Entom.* **2** : 290) for a single species, *Blissus hirtulus*, from " Marabut in Habissinia ", actual locality Egypt fide Bergroth, 1915, *Wien. ent. Zeit.* **35** : 217. There has been some confusion as to the correct authorship of this genus and species, some workers giving Klug, some Burmeister, and some Klug & Burmeister. Burmeister referred them both to Klug, citing " Klug, Symbol. physic. etc. dec. V. tab. 43, fig. 10 ". Although this work, which commenced in 1828, was in course of publication when Burmeister referred to it, the fifth part of the Insect volume (Ins. decas V) was not published until 1845 [see Woodward in *Cat. Library Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) **2** : 515]. Sherborn, *Index Animalium* 1801–1850, gives Klug as the author of *Blissus*, but Neave, *Zool. Nomencl.*, gives Burmeister. It is probable that Burmeister was making use of Klug's unpublished figure (tab. 43, fig. 10) and the fact that he referred the genus and species to Klug appears to indicate Klug's authorship. But the *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature* : 58–59, para. 103(2), definitely states that when a name is published by one author but is attributed by him to another person, then " that other person can only be regarded as the author of the name if the publishing author gives a clear indication that the name in question was not only proposed by this extraneous author but that the indication, definition or description [on which the availability of the name in question depends] was not written by the author of the book or paper concerned but by the author to whom the name is attributed ". In the present case there is no evidence that Klug prepared the description even though Burmeister, as noted above, was aware of Klug's figure. Klug himself in 1845 attributed *Blissus hirtulus* to Burmeister.

2. Since that time a considerable number of species of generally short, thick bodied, black and white marked blissinids have been assigned to the genus. Several of these are of some economic importance, in particular the " chinch bug " (*Blissus leucopterus* Say, 1832, *N. sp. Het. Hemipt. N. Amer.* : 14) of the mid-Western United States which is one of the most serious insect pests attacking corn (*Zea mays*).

3. Recent taxonomic work on the subfamily BLISSINAE indicates that the species currently placed in the genus *Blissus* are extremely varied and most importantly that the type-species of the genus *B. hirtulus* Burmeister, from N. Africa, is almost certainly not congeneric with the American species currently placed in *Blissus*. While it seems certain that considerable systematic change will take place in this complex for some time to come, it is very unlikely that the Western Hemisphere " Chinch Bugs " can ever be retained in the same genus as the type-species *Blissus hirtulus*.

4. The consequent loss of the name *Blissus* for the economic species in

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 5. November, 1961.

N. America would be very serious since a vast literature has grown up around the Chinch Bug, *Blissus leucopterus*, involving not only its economic importance but fundamental papers on physiology, ecology, disease relationships, etc. The Commission is therefore requested to use its plenary powers to designate *Lygaeus leucopterus* Say as the type-species of *Blissus* Burmeister in place of *Blissus hirtulus* Burmeister, type-species by monotypy. The effect of favourable action on the above request would be as follows :—

(a) Retention of the generic name *Blissus* for the American economic species *Blissus leucopterus* Say and related important species such as *Blissus hirtus* Montandon, the " Hairy Chinch Bug ", *Blissus insularis* Barber, the " Florida Chinch Bug ", and *Blissus occiduus* Barber, the " Western Chinch Bug ", all of which are species of very considerable economic importance although less so than *Blissus leucopterus*.

(b) Several species in the Eastern Hemisphere, now placed in *Blissus*, will have to receive other generic names. Some of these, such as *Blissus diplopterus* Distant, a South African wheat pest and *Blissus gibbus* Fabricius, an Indian sugar cane pest, are of some economic importance. However none approach the importance of the Western Hemisphere species and, what is of considerably more importance, are probably not congeneric with *Blissus hirtulus*, the type-species.

5. It is obvious that some change of name is inevitable and it is believed that favourable action by the Commission to fix *leucopterus* as type-species of *Blissus*, in place of *hirtulus* Burmeister, will result in the least confusion. There appear to be several generic names in the synonymy of *Blissus* which are available for some, at least, of the generic taxa represented currently in *Blissus*, for example : *Geoblissus* Hidaka, *Esmun* Distant and *Euhemerus* Distant.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so to designate *Lygaeus leucopterus* Say, 1832 to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lygaeus leucopterus* Say, 1832, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific Names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

  (a) *leucopterus* Say, 1832, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus leucopterus* (type-species of *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835) ;

  (b) *hirtulus* Burmeister, 1835, as published in the binomen *Blissus hirtulus* ;

(4) to place the family-group name BLISSINAE (correction of BLISSIDA) Stål, 1862 (*Öfv. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Forhandl.* **1862** : 210, 212) (type-genus *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the family-group name BLISSIDA Stål, 1862 (type-genus *Blissus* Burmeister, 1835) (an incorrect original spelling for BLISSINAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TESTUDO TERRESTRIS* FERMIN, 1765 (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 1459

(see this volume, pages 211–213)

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

In their application for the suppression of certain specific names of turtles Mertens & Wermuth (1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(3) : 211–213) request the use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *terrestris* Fermin, 1765 (*Hist. nat. Hollande équinox.* : 51) as published in the combination *Testudo terrestris*. However, there is no need here for the plenary powers as *Testudo terrestris* Fermin, 1765, is an unavailable name, being published in a book, the author of which does not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature. For many of the species Fermin used a single name like on p. 121 : " Mouches, en Latin *Musca* ", often he used binomina " *Gryllus aquaticus* ", " *Gryllus domesticus* " (p. 118) " *Gallina domestica* ", " *Gallina sylvatica* " (p. 96), but polynomina are no exception " *Serpens ex rubro, albo & nigro* (p. 42) " *Cercopithecus Cinereus Cirratus capite nigro* " (p. 44), " Tigre en Latin *Felis flavescens, maculis nigris orbiculatis, quibusdam rosam referentibus, variegatâ* (pp. 45, 46), " *Testudo marina major* " (p. 47). Therefore par. 8(2) of the proposal can be dropped, while at the same time it might by good if the book by Philippe Fermin " Histoire naturelle de la Hollande equinoxiale : ou Déscription des animaux, plantes, fruits, et autres curiosités naturelles, qui se trouvent dans la colonie de Surinam ; avec Leurs Noms différents, tant François, que Latins, Hollandois, Indiens & Nègre-Anglois ", pp. i–xii, 1–240 (Amsterdam, 1765) be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature.

HETEROGASTRINAE STÅL, 1872 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1474

By James A. Slater (*Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., U.S.A.*) and W. E. China (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The taxon currently known as the subfamily HETEROGASTRINAE of the family LYGAEIDAE was first established by Stål, 1862 (*Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1862** : 211) under the name PHYGADICIDA. It was subsequently used by Douglas & Scott, 1865 (*Brit. Hemipt.* **1** (Heteropt.) : 21, 221 ; *List Brit. Hemipt.* : 8) and 1876 (*Cat. Brit. Hemipt.* : 19) as PHYGADICIDAE and by Walker, 1872 (*Cat. Hemipt. Brit. Mus.* **5** : 26) as PHYGADICIDA.

2. The generic name *Phygadicus* Fieber, 1851 (*Abh. Königl.-böhm. Ges. Wiss.* (5)**7** : 461) was proposed as a replacement name for *Phygas* Fieber, 1837 (*Beitr. Ges. Natur. Heilwiss.* **1** : 348) a junior homonym of *Phygas* Treitschke, 1833. *Phygas* Fieber was itself proposed as a replacement name for *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829 (*Uebers. Arb. Veränder. schles. Ges. vaterl. Cultur, Beitr. Entom.* **1** : 37, 84) which was apparently erroneously presumed to be preoccupied by *Heterogaster* Dejean, 1835. Curtis, 1836 (*Brit. Ent.* **13** : pl. 597) designated *Cimex urticae* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 231) as the type-species of *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829.

3. Stål, 1872 (*Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1872** : 40, 62) first proposed the name HETEROGASTRINI for the family-group taxon referred to in paragraph 1 and, with the exception of the Douglas & Scott (1876) usage of PHYGADICIDAE, this name has been consistently used since that date.

4. It seems highly undesirable to lose the use of a family-group name that has been in constant use for 89 years and therefore we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following family-group names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    (a) PHYGADICIDA Stål, 1862 ;
    (b) PHYGADICIDAE Douglas & Scott, 1865 ;
    (c) PHYGADICIDA Walker, 1872 ;
(2) to place the generic name *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Curtis, 1836, *Cimex urticae* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
(3) to place the specific name *urticae* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cimex urticae* (type-species of *Heterogaster*, Schilling, 1829) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
(4) to place the family-group name HETEROGASTRINAE (correction of HETEROGASTRINI) Stål, 1872 (type-genus *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;
(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—

(a) *Phygas* Fieber, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Phygas* Treitschke, 1833, and a junior objective synonym of *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829) ;
(b) *Phygadicus* Fieber, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Heterogaster* Schilling, 1829) ;

(6) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
(a) the following names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above :
(i) PHYGADICIDA Stål, 1862 ;
(ii) PHYGADICIDAE Douglas & Scott, 1865 ;
(iii) PHYGADICIDA Walker, 1872 ;
(b) HETEROGASTRINI Stål, 1872 (an incorrect original spelling for HETEROGASTRINAE) ;
(b) PHYGADICIDAE Douglas & Scott, 1876 (a junior objective synonym of HETEROGASTRINAE Stål, 1872).

AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *SILO* CURTIS, 1833 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1455

(see this volume, pages 157–158)

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

My attention has been drawn to the fact that in Opinion 488, Curtis, 1837, *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* (ed. 2) is not to be considered as fixing the type-species of the genera mentioned therein. It will therefore be necessary to amend my application concerning *Silo* Curtis, although the final result will not be affected.

Paragraph 4 should be replaced by the following : " In 1839, Westwood (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Synops. : 50) cites *Phryganea pallipes* Fabricius as the type-species of the genus *Silo* Curtis ".

Paragraph 5, lines 11–12 should be changed to " (by designation of Westwood, 1839, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Synops. : 50) ".

Paragraph 7(2). Change designation to " Westwood, 1839 ".

COMMENT

By H. H. Ross (*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, U.S.A.*)

Mr. Kimmins has outlined the situation well and clearly and I would like to support, wholeheartedly, the request he has made for the suppression of the generic name *Silo* Curtis, 30.

SCOLOPOSTETHUS FIEBER, [1860] (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1475

By James A. Slater (*Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., U.S.A.*) and W. E. China (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The genus *Tritomacera* was established in 1841 by Costa (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* (1)**10** : 296–297) with *Tritomacera aphanoides* n. sp. as the type by monotypy. The original description mentions only three antennal segments as being present, a condition unknown except as an abnormality then or now in the family LYGAEIDAE. The position of the genus was questioned by various authors in subsequent years. Stål, 1872 (*Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1872** (7) : 62) listed it as a probable synonym of *Scolopostethus* Fieber, [1860] (*Europ. Hemipt.* : 49, 188). Distant, (1904, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, Rhynch. 2 : 92) listed *Tritomacera* as a synonym of *Scolopostethus* and designated *Scolopostethus cognatus* Fieber, [1860] as type of the latter genus.

2. Torre Bueno, 1917 (*Ent. News*, Philadelphia, **28** : 67) believed that *Tritomacera* was founded on specimens of *Scolopostethus* exhibiting antennal oligomery. Such oligomery is of very frequent occurrence in several species of *Scolopostethus* and Torre Bueno is almost certainly correct in his belief. Oshanin (1906, 1912) and China (1943) place *Tritomacera* as a questionable synonym of *Scolopostethus*.

3. Since *Tritomacera* Costa, 1841, antedates *Scolopostethus* Fieber, [1860], by 19 years it appears that under the rules the former name must be used for the taxon currently known under the name *Scolopostethus*. However, *Tritomacera* has never been used for this taxon which now contains 21 species, several of them very common and possessing an extensive literature. There is moreover an emendation of *Tritomacera* which is older than *Scolopostethus*, namely, *Tritomocera*, published by Agassiz in 1846 (*Nomen. zool. Index. univ.* : 376) and in 1848 (another edition of the same work : 1092).

4. In order to preserve the current use of the name *Scolopostethus*, it therefore seems necessary to ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
  (a) the generic name *Tritomacera* Costa, 1841 ;
  (b) the generic name *Tritomocera* Agassiz, 1846 ;
  (c) the generic name *Tritomocera* Agassiz, 1848;
  (d) the specific name *aphanoides* Costa, 1841, as published in the binomen *Tritomacera aphanoides* ;
(2) to place the generic name *Scolopostethus* Fieber, [1860] (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Distant, 1904, *Scolopostethus cognatus* Fieber, [1860], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *cognatus* Fieber, [1860], as published in the binomen *Scolopostethus cognatus* (type-species of *Scolopostethus* Fieber, [1860]) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the following generic names, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Tritomacera* Costa, 1841 ;
  (b) *Tritomocera* Agassiz, 1846 ;
  (c) *Tritomocera* Agassiz, 1848 ;

(5) to place the specific name *aphanoides* Costa, 1841, as published in the binomen *Tritomacera aphanoides* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING *APHIS* LINNAEUS, 1758

(see this volume, pages 177–180)

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

It is of course important that the question of the type-species of the large genus *Aphis* be definitely settled as soon as possible. I agree with Hottes and Stroyan in their point of view. The spelling APHIDIDAE is preferable to APHIDAE also because confusion with APIDAE is less likely with the former alternative. I therefore think that the present application should be accepted.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE GENUS *NEMOURA* LATREILLE, 1796. Z.N.(S.) 1452

(see this volume, pages 155–156)

By W. E. Ricker (*Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada*)

I agree completely with Mr. Kimmins that it is desirable to fix the usage of *Nemoura* Latreille in the manner he proposes.

I presume that agreeing with his proposal (4) on page 156 does not constitute an endorsement of familial rank for TAENIOPTERYGIDAE Klapálek, which I prefer to regard as a subfamily.

8 DEC 1961

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Printed in England by Metcalfe & Cooper Limited, 10-24 Scrutton St., London E C 2

Volume 18. Part 6.
pp. 353–414, T.P.–XII 1 pl.

17*th November*, 1961

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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LONDON :

Printed by Order of the International Trust for
Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office,
19, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1

1961

Price Three Pounds

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8 DEC 1961
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Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12 August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15 October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29 October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30 October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6 November 1954)

Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4 December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954)

Dr. Per. Brinck (*Lunds Universitets, Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*) (19 May 1958)

Dr. Max Poll (*Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium*) (12 July 1958)

Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (23 July 1958)

Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (23 July 1958)

Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958) (*Secretary*)

Professor Dr. Tadeusz Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Dr. Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Dr. Erich Martin Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. D. V. Obruchev (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, USSR*) (5 November 1958)

Professor Tohru Uchida (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)

Professor Dr. Rafael Alvarado (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. Gwilym Owen Evans (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. E. G. Munroe (*Canadian Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (6 June 1961)

PURCHASED

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 18, Part 6 (pp. 353–414, T.P.–XII) 17*th November*, 1961

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Validation of the generic name *Solidula* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 581
(2) Validation of the generic name *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 608
(3) Suppression of certain unidentifiable specific names in the family Tetrigidae (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 673
(4) Validation of the generic name *Ceratosolen* Mayr, 1885 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1479

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
15 *September* 1961.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

The new edition of

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

was published on 6th November, 1961

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *CERASTES* LAURENTI, 1768. Z.N.(S.) 724

(see this volume, pages 170–171 and 315)

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

I do agree with the proposed suppression of the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, as proposed by Schmidt, Pope & Loveridge, for this name has been used during the last decades in quite different meanings, caused by the unsuitable designation by Fejérváry, 1923 (*Zool. Anz.* **56** : 173) of *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of the genus. The correct generic name for the two species of opisthoglyph snakes from south and east Africa (*rhombeatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *tritaeniatus* Günther, 1868) would be *Psammophylax* Fitzinger, 1843, if *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, is suppressed.

2. On the other hand it is undesirable to place the consonant name *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830, with *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. The designation of a type-species for the genus *Cerastes* Laurenti by Fejérváry, 1923, is an action too long established ; so the use of the name *Cerastes* Laurenti instead of *Psammophylax* Fitzinger, 1843 (or *Trimerorhinus* Smith, 1847) is to be found in a considerable number of publications. Under these circumstances a further use of the name *Cerastes* in quite another sense would only bring us into a situation of permanent confusion.

3. Just as little is it possible to agree with the proposal to place the generic name *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. By the designation of *Aspis cleopatrae* Laurenti, 1768, as type-species of *Aspis* by Stejneger, 1936 (*Copeia* : 141), *Aspis* ranks univocally as the oldest generic name for the two species of sandvipers from North Africa and Arabia. Their correct names are *Aspis cerastes* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Aspis vipera* (Linnaeus, 1758). There is no danger that the use of these names might cause any confusion, especially as they are already introduced into the literature ; they are well-known in medical science too, especially by the very recent and surely standard checklist by Klemmer (Behringwerk-Mitteilungen, 1961) of all the four families of poisonous snakes.

(4) Under these circumstances I only support items (1)(a) and (3)(a) of the proposals by Schmidt, Pope & Loveridge, i.e. the suppression of the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768. The other proposals, i.e. items (1)(b) and (3)(b), concerning *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768, as well as items (2) and (4) concerning *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830, should be refused in the interests of stability and continuity of Zoological Nomenclature.

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

Concerning the problem of *Cerastes*, I wish to protest, not against the effect of the proposed action but the principle involved. Were *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, suppressed in favour of *Cerastes* Wagler, 1830, as requested, " for purposes of the Law of Priority *and* the Law of Homonymy ", then *Cerastes* Poli, 1795, in Mollusca—long considered a homonym—would become an available name, with line priority over the widely-used *Cerastoderma* (a genus of heart-cockles of the family Cardiidae). It happens not to be a serious matter in this particular case, for in 1937, in a revision of the group (Keen, A. M., " Nomenclatural units of the pelecypod family Cardiidae ", *Bull. Mus. r. d'Hist. nat. de Belgique*, tome 13, no. 7, 22 pp.), I selected the same type-species for both and placed *Cerastes* in synonymy. Under the " first-reviser " rule, my action would have fixed the status of this name. However, in other cases, unfortunate repercussions have resulted from unilateral suppressions of this kind. For example, the suppression of all of Bohadsch's names (Opinion 185) made available *Fimbria* Megerle, 1811 (which had rarely, if ever, been adopted by later authors because it was regarded as a homonym of *Fimbria* Bohadsch, 1761). This took priority over the long-used *Corbis* Cuvier, 1817, and as there was then no 50-year rule, molluscan specialists were faced either with a name-change or a new petition. They chose the former.

I object, therefore, to the suppressing of names for the convenience of one specialist group without regard to possible adverse effects elsewhere. The action proposed in this petition will not expunge the Laurenti reference from the already-published nomenclators, which will remain a source of confusion. The desired effect could be gained if the Commission were merely to rule that Laurenti, by implication, included in his genus *Cerastes* the species *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus. The genus then would continue to date from Laurenti, with *C. cerastes* as type by tautonymy and no adjustments would be needed in reference citations.

OPINION 613

HIPPURITES LAMARCK, 1801 (PELECYPODA); CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Orthoceratites* Lamarck, 1799, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hippurites bioculata* Lamarck, 1801, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1447.

(3) The specific name *bioculata* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Hippurites bioculata* (type-species of *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1766.

(4) The generic name *Orthoceratites* Lamarck, 1799 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1525.

(5) The family-group name HIPPURITIDAE Gray, 1848 (type-genus *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 311.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1395)

The present case was submitted by Dr. L. R. Cox to the Office of the Commission on 11 December 1958. It was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 1 October 1959 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 25–26. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials.

Support for Dr. Cox's proposals was expressed by Dr. L. J. Chubb (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 169).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1951, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)1 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 26. At the close of the Voting Period on 6 June 1961, the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order : Riley, Holthuis, Brinck, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Dymond, Hemming, Key, Mayr, Alvarado, Obruchev, Miller, Evans, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bradley, Mertens, Jaczewski, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

bioculata, Hippurites, Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 104
Hippurites Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 104
HIPPURITIDAE Gray, 1848, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **2** : 440
Orthoceratites Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1** : 81

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in the Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 613.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
22 *June* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *CICADELLA* LATREILLE, 1817

Z.N.(S.) 457

(see this volume, pages 163–167)

By H. H. Ross (*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

I am heartily in agreement with the proposals outlined in this application. Although Evans and Oman are using the family-group names as indicated, there has been by no means a stabilization of the situation even in North America. There is great uncertainty regarding the exact course which should be followed and I believe that affirmative action on these proposals regarding *Cicadella* will do a great deal to clarify the situation and stabilise the nomenclature.

I give the application my wholehearted support.

OPINION 614

SPHAEROCORYPHE ANGELIN, 1854 (TRILOBITA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Sphaerocoryphe* Angelin, 1854, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Sphaerocoryphe dentata* Angelin, 1854, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Sphaerocoryphe* Angelin, 1854 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Sphaerocoryphe dentata* Angelin, 1854, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1448.

(3) The specific name *dentata*, Angelin, 1854, as published in the binomen *Sphaerocoryphe dentata* (type-species of *Sphaerocoryphe* Angelin, 1854) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1767.

(4) The generic name *Sphaerometopus* Angelin, 1854 (a nomen nudum) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1526.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1152)

The present application was made by Dr. C. J. Stubblefield and Dr. C. Henningsmoen and was received in the Commission's office on 21 July 1956. The application was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 231–232. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. J. T. Temple, Dr. J. C. Harper (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 300) and by Professor H. B. Whittington (Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961, Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)3 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 232. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 6 June 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Riley, Holthuis, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Dymond, Hemming, Key, Mayr, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Obruchev, Miller, Evans, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Brinck, Mertens, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1): Bradley.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1) : Prantl.
Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

dentata, *Sphaerocoryphe*, Angelin, 1854, *Palaeontologia Scandinavica* (1) : 66, pl. 34, fig. 6
Sphaerocoryphe Angelin, 1854, *Palaeontologia Scandinavica* (1) : 65.
Sphaerometopus Angelin, 1854, *Palaeontologia Scandinavica* (1) : IV, corrigenda

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 614.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
22 *June* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TYLENCHUS GULOSUS* KÜHN, 1890 (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 1432

(see this volume, pages 206–207)

By J. B. Goodey and Mary T. Franklin (*Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England*)

We agree with Loof's proposals and support his application. The use of *gulosus* to replace *penetrans* would only create unnecessary confusion.

OPINION 615

LICHAS ARANEUS LINDSTRÖM, 1885, AND *LICHAS ARANEA* HOLZAPFEL, 1895 (TRILOBITA) ; RULED TO BE NOT HOMONYMS

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the generic names *Lichas* Dalman, 1827, and *Radiolichas* Reed, 1923, are masculine in gender, in accordance with general usage.

(2) The generic name *Radiolichas* Reed, 1923 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Lichas aranea* Holzapfel, 1895, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1449.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *araneus* Lindström, 1885, as published in the binomen *Lichas araneus* (Name No. 1768) ;

(b) *aranea* Holzapfel, 1895, as published in the binomen *Lichas aranea* (type-species of *Radiolichas* Reed, 1923) (Name No. 1769).

(3) The specific name *araneiformis* Tripp, 1957, as published in the binomen *Radiolichas araneiformis* (a junior objective synonym of *Lichas aranea* Holzapfel, 1895) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 674.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1155)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Secretary to the International Commission in February 1956 by a letter of enquiry from Mr. R. P. Tripp. After correspondence between Mr. Tripp, the Secretary to the Commission and the Commission's classical adviser, Prof. L. W. Grensted, an application was prepared and was sent to the printer on 27 October 1959. It was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 233–234. Support for the proposals outlined by Mr. Tripp as Alternative B was expressed by Dr. J. T. Temple (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 120)

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper(61)4 for either Alternative A or Alternative B as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 234. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 6 June 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :—

Votes for Alternative A—thirteen (13), received in the following order : Riley, Hering, Dymond, Key, Mayr, Alvarado, Bonnet, Obruchev, Tortonese, Brinck, Mertens, Lemche, Poll.

Votes for Alternative B—eleven (11) : Holthuis, Stoll, Boschma, Vokes, Hemming, Jaczewski, Miller, Evans, Kühnelt, Bradley, Uchida.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1) : Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late vote in favour of Alternative B.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes : (a) *Mr. Francis Hemming* (28.iii.61).—So far as the Latin words are concerned, it is, I think, possible to make out a good case both for the interpretation given in Alternative A and for that given in Alternative B. From that point of view therefore there is very little to choose between these alternatives. From the point of view however of eliminating the risk of confusion arising through the co-existence of two such similar names—the justification for which would not be immediately apparent to zoologists not possessing a classical training—Alternative B seems to me to offer substantial advantages over Alternative A and I accordingly vote for it.

(b) *Dr. Per Brinck* (1.vi.61).—Since Holzapfel expressly wrote *Lichas granulosus* (masculine adjective), I think it is well justified to accept *aranea* as a noun. So I vote for Alternative A—particularly so as this means retaining present stability.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

aranea, *Lichas*, Holzapfel, 1895, *Abh. K. preuss. geol. Landes* **16** : 32
araneiformis, *Radiolichas*, Tripp, 1957, *Geol. Mag.* **94** : 118
araneus, *Lichas*, Lindström, 1885, *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh.* **6** : 58
Radiolichas Reed, 1923, *Geol. Mag.* **60** : 455

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 615.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
23 *June* 1961

OPINION 616

TANYTARSUS VAN DER WULP, 1874 (INSECTA, DIPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Chironomus signatus* van der Wulp, 1858, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chironomus signatus* van der Wulp, 1858 (Name No. 1450);

(b) *Phaenopsectra* Kieffer, 1921 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Goetghebuer, 1939, *Chironomus leucolabis* Kieffer, 1915 (Name No. 1451).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *signatus* van der Wulp, 1858, as published in the binomen *Chironomus signatus* (type-species of *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874) (Name No. 1770);

(b) *flavipes* Meigen, 1818, as published in the binomen *Chironomus flavipes* (Name No. 1771);

(c) *punctipes* Wiedemann, 1817, as published in the binomen *Chironomus punctipes* (Name No. 1772).

(4) The family-group name TANYTARSINI Goetghebuer, 1938 (type-genus *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 312.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1245)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission in 1950 by the receipt of an incomplete application from Dr. G. Kruseman (Amsterdam). A much more comprehensive application for the validation of the accustomed usage of *Tanytarsus* was received from Dr. Paul Freeman in November 1957. Dr. Freeman's application was sent to the printer on 27 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 241–243. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

Dr. Freeman's proposals were supported by Dr. W. M. Beck, Dr. K. Strenzke (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 343), D. W. Wülker, Dr. J. B. Stahl, Dr. S. S. Roback, Dr. E. J. Fittkau, Dr. J. E. Sublette (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 82), Dr. N. C. Morgan and Dr. J. H. Mundie (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 154). The application was opposed by Dr. Henry Townes.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 242–243. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 6 June 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Riley, Holthuis, Brinck, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Dymond, Hemming, Key, Mayr, Alvarado, Obruchev, Evans, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bradley, Mertens, Jaczewski, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Miller.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

flavipes, *Chironomus*, Meigen, 1818, *Syst. Beschr. Zweifl. Ins.* **1** : 50
Phaenopsectra Kieffer, 1921, *Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles* **40** : 274
punctipes, *Chironomus*, Wiedemann, 1817, *Zoologisches Magazin* **1**(1) : 65
signatus, *Chironomus*, van der Wulp, 1858, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **2**(3) : 169
TANYTARSINI Goetghebuer, 1938, *in* Lindner, *Die Fliegen*, Fam. 13c : 73
Tanytarsus van der Wulp, 1874, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **17** : 134

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a nominal genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Phaenopsectra* Kieffer, 1921	Goetghebuer, 1939, *in* Lindner, *Die Fliegen*, Fam. 13c : 80

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion Opinion No. 616.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
23 *June* 1961

OPINION 617

NEOEUTHYRIS BRETNALL, 1921 (POLYZOA); ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Lichenella* Gray, 1858 (a name rejected for all purposes other than those of the Law of Homonymy) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1527.

(2) The specific name *brentii* Gray, 1858, as published in the binomen *Lichenella brentii* (a name rejected for all purposes other than those of the Law of Homonymy) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 675.

(3) The generic name *Neoeuthyris* Bretnall, 1921 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Euthyris woosteri* MacGillivray, 1891, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1452.

(4) The specific name *woosteri* MacGillivray, 1891, as published in the binomen *Euthyris woosteri* (type-species of *Neoeuthyris* Bretnall, 1921) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1773.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1314)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission on 30 January 1958 by an enquiry from Miss Anna B. Hastings. After correspondence between Miss Hastings and the Assistant Secretary to the Commission an application was prepared which was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 244–245. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)6 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 245. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 6 June 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Riley, Holthuis, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Jaczewski, Dymond, Hemming, Mayr, Alvarado, Obruchev, Miller, Evans, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Brinck, Bradley, Mertens, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Key.

Voting Papers not returned (one 1) : Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

Commissioner Key gave his reason for his negative vote as follows : Gray stated that he was describing a polyzoan—an animal—not a plant. His type specimen was a polyzoan, attached to a support. That this support was part of a plant, and that in his description the author failed to discriminate between animal and support, is nomenclaturally irrelevant. It is a travesty of common sense to select a plant as lectotype when the author stated he was describing an animal and when the animal was in fact present. In any case, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which is the only body of law of which the Commission can take cognizance, has no provision permitting the selection of a plant as a lectotype. Gray stated he was describing an animal: only so far as he was doing that does the Commission come into the picture. If there is good reason to preserve *Neoeuthyris* and *woosteri* (this we are not told), it should be done by suppressing *Lichenella brentii* under the plenary powers.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

brentii, Lichenella, Gray, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **26** : 322
Lichenella Gray, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **26** : 322
Neoeuthyris Bretnall, 1921, *Rec. austr. Mus. Sydney* **13** : 157
woosteri, Euthyris, MacGillivray, 1891, *Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria,* n.s. **3** : 77

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 617.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
23 *June* 1961

OPINION 618

DYTISCUS CINEREUS LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby directed that the nominal species *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype described and illustrated in this Opinion.

(2) The generic name *Graphoderus* Dejean, 1833 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1838, *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1453.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus cinereus*, as defined under the plenary powers in (1) above (type-species of *Graphoderus* Dejean, 1833) (Name No. 1774) ;

(b) *bilineatus* De Geer, 1774, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus bilineatus* (Name No. 1775) ;

(c) *zonatus* Hoppé, 1795, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus zonatus* (Name No. 1776) ;

(4) The generic name *Graphoderas* Thomson, 1860 (an incorrect spelling for *Graphoderus* Dejean, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1528.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *fasciatus* De Geer, 1774, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus fasciatus* (a junior objective synonym of *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 676) ;

(b) *taeniatus* Rossi, 1795, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus taeniatus* (a junior objective synonym of *Dytiscus bilineatus* De Geer, 1774) (Name No. 677).

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1389)

The present case was submitted to the Commission's Office on 9 October 1958. It was sent to the printer on 30 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 246–249. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

The Secretary to the International Commission received the following comments on Mr. Balfour-Browne's proposals :

Dr. Henning Lemche (28.iv.60) : To establish a neotype on a specimen with unknown locality is a procedure that appears to me very unfortunate. The practice of the work of the Commission has to be that of developing the most complete certainty in nomenclature, and there is always uncertainty in the unknown. Is there no possibility of a better choice ?

Mr. J. Balfour-Browne (4.v.60), in reply to Dr. Lemche : I can only reply that up to the time of Westwood's selection of *cinereus* L. as type-species of *Graphoderus* the species had only been recorded in Britain from Whittlesey Mere and that to the best of my knowledge and belief is the only known locality for the species in Britain up to the date at which the specimen selected as Neotype was received in the Museum. No other modern British specimen is in the British Museum though some, more precisely provided with data, are in a private collection, known to me. The difficulty there was that the Rules will require the neotype to be located in a public Museum. If the Commission so desires it I would agree to try to obtain one of those specimens for the Museum and, if presented, I would agree to its being cited as neotype with full locality data.

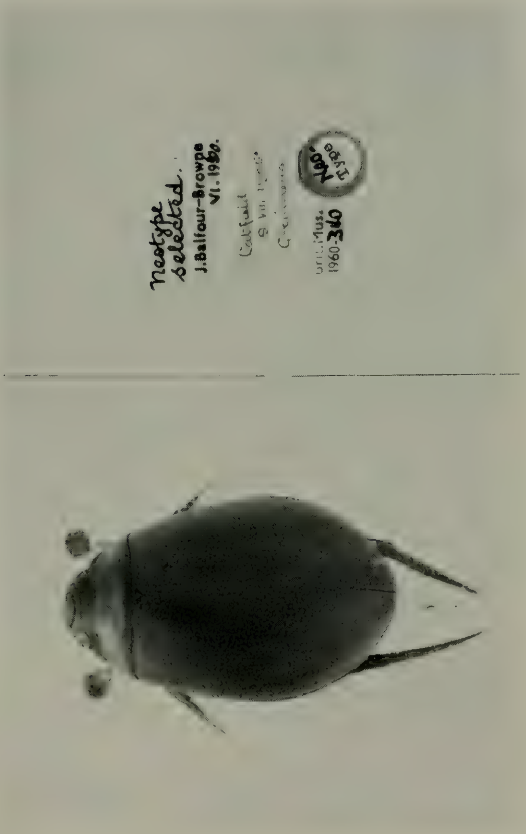
Dr. Per Brinck (11.xi.60) : In 1955, I had an opportunity to examine the Linnean dytiscids in the collection of the Linnean Society of London, for the planned Peters's edition of the *Systema Naturae* (1758). As regards *Dytiscus cinereus*, my results agree fully with those presented in Mr. J. Balfour-Browne's communication, paragraphs (2)–(3). The discussion of the facts, however, differs in certain details which will be dealt with below.

As said by Mr. Balfour-Browne (5) the Linnean description (1761) of *cinereus* applies to a species of *Graphoderus*. Linnaeus's short diagnosis (1746, 1758, 1761, etc.) on the other hand, is not sufficient to determine whether the Linnean name *cinereus* should be applied to a species of *Graphoderus* or to the male of *Acilius* (9).

It is well known that Linnaeus distinguished between the diagnosis which should be very short (consist of 8 words at the most and be a sort of key, shortly characterising the various known species of a genus) and the description which should be an elaborate definition of the species (and so could be rather long).

In the 1758 edition of *Systema Naturae* there is a definite reference to the complete description in the first edition of *Fauna Suecica* (1746, p. 182). This is an important reference, since in this particular case the diagnoses in the *Fauna Suecica* (1746 and 1761) and the various editions of *Systema Naturae* are substantially equal, as far as they go. Therefore, it might be justified to regard the reference in *Systema Naturae* 1758 to the description of 1746 as part of the characterisation of the species. If we accept this procedure, an interpretation of the Linnean name as covering a species of *Graphoderus* is justified.

Personally I do not think that Linnaeus distinguished between the species of *Graphoderus* and the male *Acilius*. On the contrary. But it might well be that, when preparing the first description of *D. cinereus* in 1746, he had a specimen of *Graphoderus* before him.


Neotype selected.
J.Balfour-Browne
VI.1960.
Catfield
9 viii
Brit.Mus.
1960-360
Neo-Type

If we accept this, it might be proposed that a type should be selected among the specimens of *Graphoderus* in the Linnean collection. Some of these specimens seem to be Linnean, though it is possible that the syntypes have disappeared, since it is well known that the early authors did not care much about their original material. I agree with Mr. Balfour-Browne, however, that a selection of any of the specimens of *Graphoderus* in the Linnean collection would cause great confusion.

As matters stand, the interpretation of the first reviser of the species should be decisive. I am not sure, however, that I can accept Mr. Balfour-Browne's opinion that the first valid reviser in this case is Marsham (1802) whose action means that the name *cinereus* would have to be transferred to *Acilius* Leach, 1815, with disastrous effects. I should prefer to regard Paykull, 1798 (*Fauna Svecica*, Insecta, I: 195–196, cf. 197), as the first valid reviser; he fully recognized the taxonomical identity of the two nominal species in question and chose one of the names in preference to the other. Paykull chose *D. sulcatus* and dropped *cinereus* Linnaeus as a synonym.

This action of his would, however, compel us to suppress *cinereus*, since Paykull, if accepted as first reviser, has selected *sulcatus* as the name of the species of *Acilius*. It does not really alter the case: the genus *Graphoderus* would still be based on a misidentified type-species.

Therefore, there is still only one simple method whereby stability of nomenclature can be attained in the present case, namely, by designating a neotype of *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758.

So I fully support all the proposals put forward by Mr. Balfour-Browne for stabilising these genera and species in accordance with current usage.

NEOTYPE DESIGNATION FOR *DYTISCUS CINEREUS*

On 5 July 1960, Mr. Balfour-Browne informed the Secretary of the Commission that he had received a pair of modern specimens of *cinereus* with exact locality information and would propose the male specimen as neotype.

This neotype, which is hereby officially designated as neotype of *Dytiscus cinereus* Linnaeus, 1758, is in the British Museum (Natural History) Museum No. 1960–340, and the locality label reads "Norfolk: Catfield, 9.viii.1905, F. Balfour-Browne leg.". A photograph of the neotype specimen and its label is reproduced on Pl. 5.

Descriptions of *Dytiscus cinereus* in its currently accepted sense are given by Aubé, 1836 (*Icon. Col.* **5** : 85, p. 11, fig. 1) and Erichson, 1835 (*Käf. Mark. Brandenb.* **1** : 143).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month rule, on Voting Paper (61)7, either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 249, proposal 1(b) being amended in a circulated report, the substance of which is reproduced above. On 6 June 1961, at the close of the prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: Riley, Holthuis, Brinck, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Dymond, Hemming, Key, Mayr, Alvarado, Obruchev, Miller, Evans, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bradley, Jaczewski, Mertens, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

bilineatus, *Dytiscus*, De Geer, 1774, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **4** : 400
cinereus, *Dytiscus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 412
fasciatus, *Dytiscus*, De Geer, 1774, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **4** : 397
Graphoderas Thomson, 1860, *Skand. Col.* **2** : 38
Graphoderus Dejean, 1833, *Cat. Col.* (ed. 2) : 54
taeniatus, *Dytiscus*, Rossi, 1795, *Fn. Etrusca* (ed. 2) **1** : 414
zonatus, *Dytiscus*, Hoppé, 1795, *Ins. Elyt.* : 33

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a nominal genus involved in the present Ruling:

For *Graphoderus* Dejean, 1833: Westwood, 1838, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Synopsis : 8

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a nominal species involved in the present Ruling:

For *Dytiscus cinereus*, Linnaeus, 1758: Balfour-Browne, 1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 367, pl.5.

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper was duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 618.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
28 *June* 1961

OPINION 619

ACILIUS LEACH, 1817 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA); PRESERVATION BY USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 522

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the Ruling given in Opinion 522 is hereby varied to suppress the generic name *Acilius* Rafinesque, 1815, for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy as well as those of the Law of Priority.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

- (a) *Acilius* Leach, 1817 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Dytiscus sulcatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1454);
- (b) *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Dytiscus marginalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1455).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) *sulcatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus sulcatus* (type-species of *Acilius* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 1777);
- (b) *marginalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dytiscus marginalis* (type-species of *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1778).

(4) The generic name *Dyticus* O. F. Müller, 1776 (a junior objective synonym of *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1529.

(5) The specific name *cinereus* Leach, 1817, as published in the binomen *Acilius cinereus* (a junior objective synonym of *Dytiscus sulcatus* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 678.

(6) The family-group name DYTISCIDAE (correction by Macleay, 1825, of DYTICIDEA) Leach, 1817 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 313.

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) " Les Ditisques " De Geer, 1774 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758), invalid because applied only to the members of a genus (Name No. 343);
- (b) HYDROCANTHARI Gyllenhal, 1808, invalid because not based on a generic name (Name No. 344);
- (c) DYTICIDEA Leach, 1817 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758), an incorrect original spelling for DYTISCIDAE (Name No. 345);
- (d) DYTICIDAE Curtis, 1826 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758), an incorrect spelling for DYTISCIDAE Leach, 1817 (Name No. 346);

(e) DYTICOIDEA Hope, 1838 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758), an incorrect spelling for DYTISCIDAE Leach, 1817 (Name No. 347) ;

(f) DYTICEA Erichson, 1832 (type-genus *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758), an incorrect spelling for DYTISCIDAE Leach, 1817 (Name No. 348) ;

(g) NECTOPODES Duméril, 1806, invalid because not based on a generic name (Name No. 349).

HISTORY OF THE CASE. (Z.N.(S.) 1391)

The present case was submitted by Mr. Balfour-Brown on 16 September 1958, immediately after it had come to his notice that in Opinion 522 (August 1958, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 209–248) *Acilius* Rafinesque, 1815, had been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority only, thus leaving the well-known name *Acilius* Leach, 1817, invalid. The application was sent to the printer on 30 October 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 250–252. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

Mr. Balfour-Browne's proposals were supported by Dr. Per Brinck who proposed that several additional family-group names be added to the Official Index (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 160).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 251–253, with the addition of that made in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 160. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 6 June 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order : Riley, Holthuis, Brinck, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Vokes, Dymond, Hemming, Key, Mayr, Alvarado, Miller, Evans, Bonnet, Obruchev, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bradley, Jaczewski, Mertens, Lemche, Uchida, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Prantl.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote with the reservation that he did not vote for the proposals of Dr. Brinck since he had not received his copy of *Bulletin* volume 18, part 1, and had therefore not been able to read these proposals.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Acilius Leach, 1817, *Zool. Misc.* **3** : 69
cinereus, *Acilius*, Leach, 1817, *Zool. Misc.* **3**, Index : 143
Les Ditisques De Geer, 1774, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **4** : 354, 381

DYTICEA Erichson, 1832, *Gen. Dytic.* : 1
DYTICIDAE Curtis, 1826, *Brit. Ent.* : pl. 99
DYTICIDEA Leach, 1817, an invalid original spelling for DYTISCIDAE q.v.
DYTICOIDEA Hope, 1838, *Col. Man.* **2** : 117
Dyticus O. F. Müller, 1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 69
DYTISCIDAE Leach, 1817, *Zool. Misc.* **3** : 69
Dytiscus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 411
HYDROCANTHARI Gyllenhal, 1808, *Ins. suec.* **1** : 464
marginalis, *Dytiscus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 411
NECTOPODES Duméril, 1806, *Zool. Anal.* : 197
sulcatus, *Dytiscus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 412

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a nominal genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Dytiscus* Linnaeus, 1758 : Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 167, 426

CERTIFICATE

WE hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper was duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 619.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
28 *June* 1961

PUPA RÖDING, 1798 (GASTROPODA, OPISTHOBRANCHIATA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 581

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The purpose of the present application is to prevent the very confused usage of the generic name *Pupa*—a name which has been used for at least three different genera in the Class Gastropoda.

2. In Opinion 96 the International Commission decided that the names in the *Museum Boltenianum* of 1798 were to be accepted as nomenclatorially available. Amongst these names is the generic name *Pupa* Röding, (: 110) which was then recognized as a senior homonym of *Pupa* Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 88) and of *Pupa* Draparnaud, [1801] (*Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 32, 56). References to the literature relating to the complicated nomenclature of the name *Pupa* are to be found in Herrmannsen, 1849 (*Indicis Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **2** : 358). The *Pupa* of Humphries, 1797, listed by Herrmannsen, was published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes in Opinion 51 and placed on the Official Index of Works in Direction 32.

3. The name *Pupa* Röding applies to the genus which was known by the name *Solidula* Fischer von Waldheim (1807, *Muséum-Demidoff* : 226). According to Winckworth (1945, *Proc. malac. Soc. London* **26** : 143) the first person to designate a type-species for *Pupa* Röding was Suter (1913, *Man. New Zealand Moll.* : 518), who so designated *Voluta solidula* Linnaeus, 1767 (=*Bulla solidula* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 728). This species (as *Voluta solidula* Gmelin) was quoted by Röding in the synonymy of his own species *Pupa grisebla*, so that it constitutes a valid selection of type-species.

4. The name *Pupa* Lamarck, 1801, type-species by monotypy, *Turbo uva* Linnaeus, 1758, has already been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Direction 72 as a junior objective synonym of *Cerion* Röding, 1798, which was placed on the Official List in Opinion 119. *Pupa* Draparnaud, [1801], is now replaced by *Pupilla* Fleming, 1828—placed on the Official List in Opinion 335.

5. The name *Pupa* Röding is available and has priority. But the use of this name is most confusing. Although, in the last fifty years, the name *Pupa* has gradually disappeared from the literature of the pulmonates, it was used there so commonly through the nineteenth century that the name, as designating some pulmonate, was well known to all zoologists. Even as late as 1930 the family name PUPIDAE (based on *Pupa* Draparnaud) still appeared in the *Zoological Record* as a family name in the Pulmonates. Thus it is most confusing that the name PUPIDAE now reappears, introduced by Winckworth (1945, loc. cit. : 146) and Habe (1950, Pupidae in Japan, *in* Kuroda, *Ill. Cat.*

Japanese Shells **6** : 39), for a group of opisthobranchs. It is much to be regretted that the name *Pupa* has already been established for the genus of opisthobranchs in about one-third of the—fortunately restricted—literature on the group, but the new procedure of using also the family name in a new sense will cause much trouble, especially to students and non-taxonomists. Authors using the name *Pupa* in the new sense are Suter (1913, *Man. New Zealand Moll.*) ; Cotton & Godfrey (1932, *South Austr. Nat.* **14** : 1) ; Iredale (1936, *Rec. Austr. Museum*, Sydney) and Edmonson (1946, *Proc. Bish. Mus. Spec. Publ.* 22).

5. Among the more numerous authors using *Solidula* are Hedley (1899, *Mem. Austr. Mus.* 3), Iwakawa (1919, *Cat. Jap. Moll.*, Tokyo), Faustino (1928, *Mon. Bur. Sci. Manila* 25), Hirase (1936, *A Collection of Japanese Shells* (ed. 5)) and Allan (1950, *Austr. Shells*).

7. As, because of the extensive old literature using the name *Pupa* in the pulmonates, confusion will be endless if the name is now finally established for an opisthobranch genus, I ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Pupa* Röding, 1798, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Solidula* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807 (gender : masculine), type-species, by tautonymy, *Bulla solidula* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *solidula* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Bulla solidula* (type-species of *Solidula* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
   (a) *Pupa* Röding, 1798 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) ;
   (b) *Pupa* Draparnaud, [1801] (a junior homonym of *Pupa* Röding, 1798) ;

(5) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :
   (a) PUPIDAE Winckworth, 1945 (type-genus *Pupa* Röding, 1798), invalid because the name of its type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above ;
   (b) PUPADAE Fleming, 1828 (*Hist. Brit. Anim.* : 255) (type-genus *Pupa* Draparnaud, [1801]), invalid because the name of its type-genus is a junior homonym.

NAUCORIS GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 608

By T. Jaczewski (*Zoological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

In Opinion 228 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4**(18) : 209–220) it was ruled that names published by Geoffroy (E.L.) in 1762 in the work entitled *Histoire abrégée des Insectes*, are not available for nomenclatorial purposes. At the same time it was stated that specialists were invited to submit to the Commission, for validation under the plenary powers, any name contained in that work the rejection of which would in their opinion lead to instability or confusion in the nomenclature of the group concerned.

2. Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* **1** : 473–475) indicated the species to be attributed to his new genus *Naucoris* by a reference to *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10)**1** : 440). Stål, 1862 (*Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **18** : 201, 1861), established a new genus *Ilyocoris* for *Naucoris cimicoides* (Linnaeus, 1758) and gave characters separating it from *Naucoris* Geoffroy, comprising *N. maculatus* Fabricius et alia. If *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus were to be accepted as the type-species of *Naucoris* Geoffroy then *Ilyocoris* Stål would become a junior objective synonym of *Naucoris* Geoffroy, and *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 325) would be without a generic name. Stål's action seems to have been disregarded by many workers and *Ilyocoris* Stål was placed as a synonym of *Naucoris* Geoffroy until 1942 when Usinger (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **78** : 241) accepted Stål's action and restricted *Naucoris* Geoffroy to *N. maculatus* Fabricius, 1798, and its allies. China, 1943 (*Gen. Names British Insects*, Roy. ent. Soc. London, **8** (Hemiptera Heteroptera) : 279) pointed out that Geoffroy's Plate 9, fig. 5 purporting to represent *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus was undoubtedly *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius, 1798, as indicated by Stål, and not *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus, 1758, and consequently designated *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius as the type-species of *Naucoris* Geoffroy.

China designated this type-species under Opinion 46, page 106, second category, but Opinion 46 deals with generic names without species and is not applicable to this case in which Geoffroy refers to *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus by name giving the correct reference in *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, p. 440, n. 6.

3. Oshanin, 1912 (*Katalog der Paläarktischen Hemipteren*, Berlin : 89) referred *Naucoris* to Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 693), presumably believing that Geoffroy's work was invalid, and following the type designation by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 260, 434) listed as type *Naucoris cimicoides* (Linnaeus). Oshanin's action in effect synonymises *Naucoris* Fabricius, 1775, nec Geoffroy, 1762, as an objective synonym of *Ilyocoris* Stål, 1861. However, Stål's use of the generic names *Naucoris* Geoffroy and *Ilyocoris* Stål is now current usage.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 18, Part 6. November 1961.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to validate the generic name *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762, (previously made unavailable in Opinion 228, 1954), for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762, prior to the Ruling now requested and having done so to designate the nominal species *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius, 1798, (the actual species described and figured by Geoffroy and wrongly named *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus, 1758) to be the type-species of that genus.

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

  (a) *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius, 1798;

  (b) *Ilyocoris* Stål, 1861 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Nepa cimicoides* Linnaeus, 1758.

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *cimicoides* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Nepa cimicoides* (type-species of *Ilyocoris* Stål, 1861);

  (b) *maculatus* (correction of *maculata*) Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Naucoris maculata* (type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, of *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762).

(5) to place the following family-group name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

  NAUCORIDAE (correction by Fieber, 1851, of NAUCORIDA) [Leach], [1815] (Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* **9** : 123) (type-genus *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762).

(6) to place the following generic name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

  Naucoris Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 693) (a junior homonym of *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762, validated in (1) above).

(7) to place the following family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

  (a) NAUCORIDES Fallén, 1814, *Spec. nov. Hemiptera disponendi methodum exhibiens*, Lundae : 3, 15 (derived from the invalid and rejected type-generic name *Naucoris* Fabricius, 1775, *nec* Geoffroy, 1762);

  (b) NAUCORIDA [Leach], [1815], *Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia* **9** : 123 (type-genus: *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762) (an invalid original spelling for NAUCORIDAE);

  (c) NAUCORIDEA Fieber, 1851, *Genera Hydrocoridum, Pragae* ; 9, 15 (separatum) also *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges. Wissensch.*, Prag (5) **7**, 1852 : 189, 195 (type-genus: *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NAUCORIDAE) ;

(d) NAUCORISEAE Fieber, 1851, *ibidem* : 9 (separatum) also *ibidem*, 1852 : 189 (type-genus : *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NAUCORIDAE) ;

(e) NAUCORINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (with *Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Neapolitano huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 65 (Separatum), also *Atti R. Istit. Incorag. Sci. Nat., Napoli*, **8**, 1855 : 291 (type-genus : *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NAUCORINAE) ;

(f) NAUCORIDI Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France*, Paris **2** : 359, 398 (type-genus : *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NAUCORIDAE).

The problem of the validation of *Naucoris* Geoffroy, 1762, was discussed first by the Commission at the Paris Session in July 1948 and the Secretary was invited to submit a Report on the matter as soon as possible after the close of the session (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 370). The present application was first submitted to the Commission by Prof. Jaczewski in July 1955.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PANOPEA* MÉNARD DE LA GROYE, 1807. Z.N.(S.) 1049

(see this volume, pages 184–188)

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

This is in support of the petition by Drs. H. E. Vokes and L. R. Cox for the suppression of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799, and validation of *Panopea* Ménard, 1807, in conformity with general usage.

I would support also the other requests made in this petition, especially the designation of a type-species for *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, the problem of which is even more complex than these authors have indicated. There is a type designation for the taxon that is earlier than the one by Gray, 1847, that they cite : Deshayes, 1830 (*Encyclopédie Méthodique*, (ed. 2) vol. 101^2, p. 171), but like the one by Gray, it was for the *Cyrtodaria* of Daudin. As reviser of this group for the " Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology ", I welcome the clear-cut designation by Drs. Vokes and Cox.

The question of family-name is only indirectly considered in this petition. The earliest name seems to be SAXICAVIDAE Swainson, 1835, which is based on an objective synonym, *Saxicava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, versus *Hiatella* Bosc, 1801. The family name HIATELLIDAE Winckworth, 1932, though a century later than SAXICAVIDAE, seems at present to be the generally accepted family name for the group. I would like to request that no name for the family be placed on the Official List until a general petition has been prepared jointly by authors working on the " Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology " and by the " Treatise " editors, to standardize all family-group names that will be recognized in the major revisions of the Bivalva now in progress.

PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE NAMES OF CERTAIN UNIDENTIFIABLE NOMINAL SPECIES IN THE FAMILY TETRIGIDAE (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA) AND TO ADD TWO OTHERS TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 673

By D. Keith McE. Kevan (*Dept. of Entomology and Plant Pathology, McGill University, Macdonald College, Province of Quebec, Canada*)

The object of the present application is to place on the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Specific Names in Zoology the names of ten nominal species in the family TETRIGIDAE (Insecta, Orthoptera) on the grounds that it is now impossible to be certain of the identity of the taxonomic species involved. Anything which would lead to any one of nine of these names being resurrected could lead to confusion and instability. The tenth name is already causing confusion. Application is also made to place two further names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

2. Attention has already been drawn to the situation in the genus *Tetrix* by Kevan (1953, *Ent. Gaz.* **4** : 205–224). Some of the names involved (e.g. those of Fieber) apply to more than one taxonomic species. Several were clearly or probably based upon immature specimens which it is well-nigh impossible to correlate with imagines. In most cases, also, the type-specimens have been lost or are unidentifiable. Nevertheless it seems certain that all these names apply to one or other of a small group of species now placed in the genus *Tetrix* Latreille, 1802, and discussed by Kevan (*op. cit.*). This group may be termed the *bipunctata*-group, all species of which are now readily recognizable and bear valid names. It is certain that none of the names it is proposed to suppress is applicable to an otherwise undescribed species.

3. The desirability of suppressing the ten names has been increased by the work of Fischer (1948, *Ber. naturforsch. Ges. Augsburg*, **1** : 60–87) who recognizes *Tetrix kraussi* Saulcy, 1888, as a taxonomic species distinct from *T. bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758). This view is not recognized by Kevan (*op. cit.*), but, should it prevail, it is highly probable that some, at least, of the names that it is proposed to suppress, could challenge the name *kraussi* on the grounds of priority. Further it might be argued that certain of these undesirable names (*gibbum* Olivier, 1791, and *nutans* Hagenbach, 1822, for example) should have priority over *Textrix tenuicornis* (Sahlberg, 1895) or even over the names of other plainly recognizable taxonomic species or forms.

4. Some difficulty has, in fact, already arisen in the case of the name *Tetrix nutans* Hagenbach, as noted by Kevan (*op. cit.*). Hagenbach's original description and figure (1822, *Symb. Faun. Ins. Helvet.* **1** : 41, pl. 13, fig. 25) is inadequate to determine which taxonomic species is concerned. Carpentier (1943, *Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* **19**(49) : 1–19) is of the opinion that Hagenbach's name is probably applicable to *Textrix bipunctata* (Linnaeus) f. *bohemani* Haij, 1909—with which I am inclined to agree on account of the suggested shape and length of the pronotum and the length of the hind wings

in Hagenbach's figure (Kevan, *op. cit.*)—whereas BeĭBienko (1951, *in* Beĭ-Bienko & Mishchenko, *Opred. Faun.* SSSR. 38 : 1–378) believes *nutans* and *tenuicornis* (Sahlberg) to be synonymous at the specific level (although representing southern and northern subspecies respectively). Beĭ-Bienko presumably holds his view on account of the rather long antennae in Hagenbach's figure. Since the figure is poor and no type is available, there is an *impasse*.

5. The obvious course is to prevent fruitless speculation in the interests of stability of nomenclature by rejecting these ten names before, rather than after, they cause more serious confusion.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Laws of Homonymy:
  (a) *scutellatum* De Geer, 1773, *Mém. Ins.* **3** : 483, no. 11, pl. 23, fig. 15 (as published in the binominal combination *Acrydium scutellatum*);
  (b) *xyphothyreus* Schrank, 1781, *Enum. Ins. Austr.* : 243, no. 462 (as published in the combination *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) *xyphothyreus*);
  (c) *opacum* Herbst, 1786, *Fuessly's Archiv. Ins.* : 190, no. 3, pl. 52, fig. 2 (as published in the binominal combination *Acridium opacum*);
  (d) *leucostictos* Gmelin, 1788, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (4) : 2059, no. 219 (as published in the combination *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) [*Acridium*] *leucostictos*);
  (e) *griseus* Gmelin, 1788, *in* Linnaeus *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(4) : 2059, no. 220 (as published in the combination *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) [*Acridium*] *griseus*);
  (f) *binotatus* Gmelin, 1788, *in* Linnaeus *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(4) : 2059, no. 221 (as published in the combination *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) [*Acridium*] *binotatus*);
  (g) *gibbum* Olivier, 1791, *Encycl. Méth. Ins.* **6** : 233, no. 76 (as published in the binominal combination *Acrydium gibbum*);
  (h) *nutans* Hagenbach, 1822, *Symb. Faun. Ins. Helvet.* **1** : 41, pl. 13, fig. 25 (as published in the binominal combination *Tetrix nutans*);
  (i) *schrankii* Fieber, 1844, *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges.* (5) **3** : 412, no. 5, pl. 10, fig. 17–19 (as published in the binominal combination *Tettix schrankii*);
  (j) *linnei* Fieber, 1853, *Lotos* **3** : 142 (as published in the binominal combination *Tettix linnei*).

(2) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *bipunctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10), **1** : 427, no. 17

(as published in the combination *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) *bipunctatus*) = *Tetrix bipunctata* (L.);

(b) *tenuicornis* Sahlberg, 1893, *Meddel. Soc. Faun. Flor. Fenn.* **19** : 47 (as published in the binominal combination *Tettix tenuicornis*) = *Tetrix tenuicornis* (Sahlberg).

The status and type specimens of these two species have been discussed by Kevan (*op. cit.*), who also gives means of distinguishing them from their relatives.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PALUDINA LUSTRICA* SAY, 1821. Z.N.(S.) 730

(see this volume, pages 146–148)

By Dwight W. Taylor (*U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The aim of stabilising the current use of *Amnicola* is a worthy one. If *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1821, the type of *Amnicola* were not a member of the genus as presently used I would agree with the proposed suppression of the name. I disagree with Baker that the species is unidentifiable, however, and believe that action by the Commission is superfluous.

I have already published a discussion of the identification of *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1891 (Taylor, D. W., 1960, Late Cenozoic molluscan faunas from the High Plains : U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 337, pp. 49–50), and hence no details are necessary here. Briefly, I believe that the species generally known as *Amnicola walkeri* Pilsbry, 1898, is identifiable beyond reasonable doubt as *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1821. This species is closely related to the generally accepted but illegal type of *Amnicola*, *A. limosa* (Say). No nomenclatural change is necessary.

From the zoological point of view I think it makes no difference whether or not the Commission suppresses *Paludina lustrica* Say. If the Commission drops the matter then a number of people would be saved time, and the *Bulletin* would be spared some ink and space. I recommend the Commission not to act on the proposal.

By Wendell O. Gregg (*Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*)

This is to recommend that the Commission does not act on the request by Dr. H. B. Baker that the name *Paludina lustrica* Say, 1821, be suppressed. This recommendation is in concurrence with that made by Dr. Dwight W. Taylor in his letter dated 26 June 1961.

My reasons for this recommendation are the same as those outlined by Taylor in his letter of that date and in his publication, Late Cenozoic molluscan faunas from the High Plains : U.S. Geol. Survey, Prof. Paper 337, pp. 49–50, referred to in that letter.

ACRYDIUM UNDULATUM SOWERBY, 1806 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA); PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1472

By D. Keith McE. Kevan (*Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology McGill University, Macdonald College, Province of Quebec, Canada*)

The object of the present application is to place the specific name *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby, 1806, discovered by Kevan (1953, *Ent. Gaz.* **4** : 205–224) to be a senior synonym of *Acridium* [sic] *vittatum* Zetterstedt, 1821, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with designation of a neotype specimen.

2. *Acridium* [sic] *vittatum* Zetterstedt has been in common, but not universal, use (for a well-known Western European species of *Tetrix* Latreille) since about 1936. The species in question was known previously by the name *Tetrix* (or *Tettix* or *Acrydium*) *kiefferi* Saulcy. Earlier still it was confounded with *Tetrix bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 427, published as *Gryllus* (*Bulla*) *bipunctatus*). Ander (1931, *Ent. Tidskr.* **1931** : 245–249) showed the name *Tetrix kiefferi* to be synonymous with *Acridium vittatum* Zetterstedt, *A. ochraceum* Zetterstedt, *A. scriptum* Zetterstedt, and *A. variegatum* Zetterstedt, but it was not until 1935 – 36 that the name *vittatum* came into general use. Even Ander himself did not use it until some years after he had pointed out the synonymy. Ander (1945, *Ent. Tidskr.* **1945** : 158) also showed *Acrydium bifasciatum* Thunberg, 1815 (*nec* Herbst, 1786) to be another synonym, and the history of the case has been fully reviewed by Kevan (*l.c.*).

3. *Acrydium vittatum* was not recognized as British until 1930 (as *Acrydium kiefferi*; Uvarov, 1930, *Mém. Soc. Biogeogr.* **3** : 62) when it was stated to be the common British species, while *T. bipunctata* (L.) under which name it had, until then, been known to British entomologists was (under the name *Acrydium kraussi*) said to have been found only in Scotland. The latter has never been recorded from any other part of Britain (see Kevan, *l.c.*).

4. Sowerby, 1806 (*Brit. Miscell.* (12) : 28, pl. 74, figs. 2, 3) described and figured two species from Britain, namely, *Acrydium undulatum* and *A. nigricans*. Both of these, from their descriptions and figures, quite clearly belong to the group with a short pronotum and a raised pronotal crest, of which *T. bipunctata* (L.) and *T. vittata* (Zetterstedt) are both members. These two are the only species of this group admitted in recent times to be members of the British fauna.

5. Kevan (*l. c.*) has shown that there is no evidence that *T. bipunctata* (L.) is, in fact, a British insect.

6. Sowerby's description and figure of his *Acrydium undulatum* show this to have a colour-pattern (in this case particularly strongly marked) not uncommon in *T. vittata* (Zetterstedt) but which I have not seen in *T. bipunctata* (L.), the more slender body-form of *T. vittata* (Zetterstedt) and, although the illustration is unsatisfactory by modern standards, considerably longer antennae than are found in *T. bipunctata*. There is thus no doubt that the nominal

species *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby and *Acrydium vittatum* Zetterstedt both refer to the same taxonomic species and are synonymous with each other, the former having considerable priority. Since *T. bipunctata* (L.) does not occur in Britain there is no question regarding the identity of *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby. By the same reasoning it is also clear that the name *Acrydium nigricans* Sowerby is a synonym of *A. undulatum* Sowerby. Even if *T. bipunctata* (L.) were British, and in the unlikely event of Sowerby having figured this species (his illustration of *A. nigricans* could conceivably represent it), the name *nigricans* would still fall as a synonym, but it is scarcely likely that Sowerby, who got his material from the Rev. W. Kirby of Barham, would have seen material of more than one species. The above situation has already been discussed in detail by Kevan (*l.c.*) and further comment would be redundant.

7. The following names should thus be regarded as junior synonyms of *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby, 1806 :—

Acrydium nigricans Sowerby, 1806 (*Brit. Miscell.* (12) : 28, pl. 74, fig. 3)
Acrydium bifasciatum Thunberg, 1815 (*Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. sci. Uppsal.* 7 : 161 (*nec* Herbst, 1786)
Acridium vittatum Zetterstedt, 1821 (*Orth. svec.* : 121)
Acridium ochraceum Zetterstedt, 1821 (*Orth. svec.* : 124)
Acridium scriptum Zetterstedt, 1821 (*Orth. svec.* : 126)
Acridium variegatum Zetterstedt, 1821 (*Orth. svec.* : 127)
Tetrix kiefferi Saulcy, 1901 (*in* Azam, *Miscell. Ent.* 9 (3–4) : 60).

8. Since the synonymy of *A. vittatum* Zetterstedt and *A. undulatum* Sowerby was first pointed out by Kevan (*l.c.*), several authors have accepted Sowerby's name as the valid name for the species (*cf.* Harz, 1957, *Geradflügler Mitteleuropas* : 273–286 ; *Tierwelt Deutschlands* : 138–144). In order that there be no further doubt regarding the identity of Sowerby's species, of which the types are lost [1], I take this opportunity of designating the following neotype from British material examined by me which is as nearly contemporaneous with Sowerby as possible, and which agrees most closely with his description :

Acrydium undulatum Sowerby, 1806, Neotype in Hope Museum, Oxford, J. C. Dale Collection, standing under " *Tetrix bipunctata* [var.] *Pinnula* Curt." ♀ with the greatest amount of reddish coloration on pronotum (see Kevan, *l.c.* : 208, footnote 4). The specimen is without data, but the following labels have been attached for definite identification : (1) *Tetrix vittata* Zett., Det. D. K. McE. Kevan, 1952 : (2) *Acrydium pinnula* Curtis (*nomen nudum*)= *Tetrix undulata* (Sow.), NEOTYPE OF *Acrydium undulatum* Sowerby, HOPE DEPT., OXFORD. I am grateful to Mr. Ernest Taylor for supplying me with the measurements of the specimen (which unfortunately lacks antennae). They are as follows : overall length 9.5 ; length of pronotum 8.5 ; length of hind femur 6 ; width of hind femur 2 mm.

9. The characters which differentiate the taxon to which the neotype of *Acrydium undulatum* belongs from related taxa are given by Kevan (*l.c.*) and Harz (*ll.cc.*).

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[1] Sowerby's collections appear to have been sold or otherwise disposed of ; no traces of his types remain.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

to place the specific name *undulatum* Sowerby, 1806, as published in the binomen *Acrydium undulatum*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Kevan, in para. 8 above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF MEIGEN'S 1800 WORK. Z.N.(S.) 191

(see this volume, pages 9–64)

By B. Rohdendorf (*Palaeontological Institute, Moscow, USSR*)

More than 50 years have elapsed since Hendel's re-introduction of the Meigen 1800 names. The problem was discussed by the Commission twice (Opinions 28, 1910; and 152, 1944) and in both cases it was decided to validate " Meigen 1800 ". However, there appears again a proposal to cancel these decisions and to invalidate " Meigen 1800 ". I consider this proposal by C. W. Sabrosky to be quite wrong, and the names of Meigen 1800 valid, as long accepted in systematics.

2. The attempts to reject the Meigen 1800 names are by themselves proof of the groundlessness of the opponents of the long accepted work. In zoological nomenclature, based on a system of stable rules, as in every formal sphere, strict adherence to the rules is especially important. Therefore, all attempts to suppress the Meigen 1800 names are simply harmful and must be stopped.

3. C. W. Sabrosky's argument in favour of this suppression by means of simple statistics of the usage of the names is in itself fallacious. One cannot vote down things based on existing rules. The suppression of Meigen 1800 names is especially intolerable after such a long period of use of them.

4. The suppression of the Meigen 1800 names is particularly objectionable to the dipterologists studying the Old World faunas, especially the Palaearctic one. In the basic serial monographs on the taxonomy of Diptera of this part of the world, e.g. E. Lindner's series (" Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region ") and the " Fauna of the USSR ", comprising all the modern revisions and reviews of Diptera, the Meigen 1800 names are fully accepted. Their suppression will in fact lead to a nomenclatural division between the Old and New World relating to Diptera.

CERATOSOLEN MAYR, 1885 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA) ; PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1479

By J. T. Wiebes (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the generic name *Ceratosolen* Mayr, 1885, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, thus preventing a possible alteration of the name of this genus, which is a subjective junior synonym of *Sycocrypta* Coquerel, 1855.

2. Coquerel (1855, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **7** : 367, 422–425, pl. 10, fig. 3) described the genus *Sycocrypta* (monobasic, type *S. coeca*) from the island of Bourbon [=Réunion], from figs of *Ficus terragena* [probably=*F. mauritiana* Lam., sec. Mayer, 1882, *Mitt. Zool. Stat. Neapel* **3** : 585, note 4].

3. *Sycocrypta coeca* Coquerel is not recognizable as a species, but it certainly belongs to the Chalcidoid family AGAONIDAE, subfamily AGAONINAE. Although Saunders (1878, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1878**(4) : 316–317), Westwood (1882, ibid. **1882**(1) : 48 ; 1883, ibid. **1883**(4) : 379), Mayr (loc. cit. : 585–586), and Ashmead (1904, *Mem. Carn. Mus.* **1**(4) : 389) considered it to be the male of a species of *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, I am convinced that it belongs in *Ceratosolen* Mayr (1885, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **35**(1) : 150, 159, 160, 164 ; type, *Blastophaga appendiculata* Mayr, designated by Ashmead, loc. cit. : 233). *Ceratosolen* was originally described as a subgenus of *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829, but it is now commonly regarded as a separate genus, containing many of the African and Indo-Australian fig-pollinators.

4. Apart from the citations by Saunders, Westwood, Mayr, and Ashmead, *Sycocrypta coeca* was mentioned by Walker (1871, *Notes on Chalcid.* **4** : 58, fig. 3) and Newman (1871, *Entomologist* **5** : 400, fig. 3), who placed the species in the family AGAONIDAE s.l., and by Mayr (loc. cit. : 187–188 : incertae sedis), Dalla Torre (1898, *Cat. Hym.* **5** : 321), and Gahan & Fagan (1923, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **124** : 138 : list of type-species of Chalcidoid genera). It was not mentioned by any of the specialists in fig-wasps : Grandi, Joseph, Risbec, Waterston.

5. It is clear that *Sycocrypta* Coquerel, if not a nomen oblitum in the strict sense, certainly is a nomen inquirendum ; and it would not be in favour of nomenclatorial stability to use for the many species of *Ceratosolen* a generic name not cited in any of the publications by Grandi (55 papers on fig-wasps) or Joseph (12 papers on fig-wasps) that constitute nearly all the literature on this group of insects.

6. *Sycocrypta* has never been taken as the basis of a family-group name.

7. I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Sycocrypta* Coquerel, 1855, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Ceratosolen* Mayr, 1885 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Ashmead, 1904, *Blastophaga appendiculata* Mayr, 1885 ;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *appendiculata* Mayr, 1885, as published in the binomen *Blastophaga appendiculata* (type-species of *Ceratosolen* Mayr, 1885) ;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Sycocrypta* Coquerel, 1855 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF MEIGEN'S 1800 WORK.
Z.N.(S.) 191

By E. B. Basden (*Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh*) and
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(see this volume, pages 9–64)

(1) Mr. Melville's proposal to deal separately with each of Meigen's (1800) generic names is held by him to have an advantage over Mr. Sabrosky's proposal (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 131–141 (1952)) in that it avoids the suppression of certain generic names proposed as replacements for junior homonyms of the Meigen (1800) names. His report, however, fails to make a sound case for the retention of any of these replacement names.

(2) It appears to us that the validation of a name for one purpose and its invalidation for another is illogical, and is liable to lead to much confusion of thought in the future.

(3) The proposal by Mr. Sabrosky to invalidate Meigen's " Nouvelle Classification " for all nomenclatorial purposes has the merit of simplicity.

(4) Mr. Melville's report gives no examples of confusion that would result from the complete suppression of Meigen's publication (1800) ; but any undesirable changes that might result thereby could later receive separate attention from the Commission.

(5) The adoption of Mr. Sabrosky's proposal (1952) would avoid any further delays in the suppression of Meigen's generic names of 1800.

We are therefore of the opinion that Mr. Melville's alternative proposal should be rejected and that Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal (1952) for complete suppression of Meigen's " Nouvelle Classification " be adopted.

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CORRIGENDA

page 68.	Paragraph 13(7)(a), line 1 : substitute " UMBELLULARIIDAE " for " UMBELLULARIDAE "
page 105.	Ruling (2), line 3 : substitute " 1834 " for " 1833 "
page 105.	Ruling (3), line 1 : substitute " 1834 " for " 1833 "
page 108.	Line 13 from bottom : substitute " 1834 " for " 1843 "
page 111.	Line 7 : substitute " *Hemipt.*" for " *Hempt.*"
page 114.	Ruling (C), Name No. 1352 : substitute " 114 " for " 14 "
page 123.	Ruling (5)(a), line 3 : substitute " 661 " for " 651 "
page 123.	Ruling (5)(b), line 3 : substitute " 662 " for " 652 "
page 138.	Paragraph 10(1), lines 2 and 3 : substitute " for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy " for " for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy "
page 146.	Paragraph 1, line 5 : substitute " Gould " for " Bould "
page 154.	Paragraph 10(5)(e)(iii) : substitute " Hopkinson, 1869 " for " Spencer, 1878 "
page 167.	Paragraph 11(4)(c), line 1 : insert " [1867] " between " Kirchbaum " and " *Jakrb* "
page 169.	Paragraph 7(4), line 1 : substitute " 1794 " for " 1894 "

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Part No.	*Contents of Part (pages)*	*Date of Publication*
1	1–96	5th December 1960
2	97–160	14th April 1961
3	161–224	16th June 1961
4	225–288	11th August 1961
5	289–352	10th November 1961
6	353–414 T.P.–XII	17th November 1961

INSTRUCTIONS TO BINDERS

The present part should be bound up as follows :—T.P.–XII, 1–414

Note :—The wrappers (covers) of the six parts in which this volume was published should be bound in at the end of the volume.

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